

APPENDIX II.

Schedule of claims referred to in the fourth article of the treaty of the 20th September, 1828, with the Pottawatamie Indians.

Sept. 20, 1828.

7 Stat., 603.

Thomas Robb \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 McGeorge \$300, for provisions sold to the Indians.
 Jno. B. Godfroy \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Jno. P. Hedges \$200, for goods heretofore delivered to the Indians.
 Joseph Allen \$145, for horses stolen from him by the Indians while he was surveying.
 Jean B. Bourre \$700, for goods furnished the Indians, a part of them in relation to this treaty.
 Thomas Forsyth \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 S. Hanna & Co. \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Gabriel Godfroy, jr., \$500, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Timothy S. Smith \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 W. G. and G. W. Ewings \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Joseph Bertrand \$2,000, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 To Eleanor Kinzie and her four children, by the late John Kinzie, \$3,500, in consideration of the attachment of the Indians to her deceased husband, who was long an Indian trader, and who lost a large sum in the trade by the credits given to them, and also by the destruction of his property. The money is in lieu of a tract of land which the Indians gave the late John Kinzie long since, and upon which he lived.
 Robert A. Forsyth \$1,250, in consideration of the debts due from the Indians to his late father, Robert A. Forsyth, who was long a trader among them, and who was assisted by his son, the present R. A. Forsyth. The money is in lieu of a tract of land which the Indians gave to the late R. A. Forsyth, since renewed to the present R. A. Forsyth, upon which both of them heretofore lived.
 Jean B. Comparet \$500, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 C. and D. Dousseau \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 P. F. Navarre \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Francis Paget \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 G. O. Hubbard \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Alexis Coquillard \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.
 Amounting, in the whole, to the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

LEW. CASS,
 PIERRE MENARD.

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, ETC., 1829.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, General John McNeil, Colonel Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, Esq. and the United Nations of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, of the waters of the Illinois, Milwaukee, and Manitowuck Rivers.

July 29, 1829.

7 Stat., 320.
 Proclamation, Jan. 2, 1830.

ARTICLE I.

THE aforesaid nations of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, do hereby cede to the United States aforesaid, all the lands comprehended within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the Winnebago Village, on Rock river, forty miles from its mouth, and running thence down the Rock river, to a line which runs due west from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and with that line to the Mississippi river opposite to Rock Island; thence, up that river, to the United States' reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence, with the south and east lines of said reservation, to the Ouisconsin river; thence, southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock River aforesaid, at the Winnebago Village, the place of beginning. And, also, one other tract of land, described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Western Shore of Lake Michigan, at the northeast corner of the field of Antoine Ouitmette, who lives near Gross Pointe, about twelve miles north of Chicago; thence, running due west, to the Rock River, aforesaid;

Certain lands ceded to United States.

thence, down the said river, to where a line drawn due west from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan crosses said river; thence, east, along said line, to the Fox River of the Illinois; thence, along the northwestern boundary line of the cession of 1816, to Lake Michigan; thence, northwardly, along the Western Shore of said Lake, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration there-
for.

In consideration of the aforesaid cessions of land, the United States aforesaid agree to pay to the aforesaid nations of Indians the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, annually, forever, in specie: said sum to be paid at Chicago. And the said United States further agree to cause to be delivered to said nations of Indians, in the month of October next, twelve thousand dollars worth of goods as a present. And it is further agreed, to deliver to said Indians, at Chicago, fifty barrels of salt, annually, forever; and further, the United States agree to make permanent, for the use of the said Indians, the blacksmith's establishment at Chicago.

ARTICLE III.

Certain lands re-
served.

From the cessions aforesaid, there shall be reserved, for the use of the undernamed Chiefs and their bands, the following tracts of land, viz:

For *Wau-pon-eh-see*, five sections of land at the Grand Bois, on Fox River of the Illinois, where *Shaytee's* Village now stands.

For *Shab-eh-nay*, two sections at his village near the Paw-paw Grove. For *Awn-kote*, four sections at the village of *Saw-meh-nang*, on the Fox River of the Illinois.

ARTICLE IV.

Certain tracts to be
granted to certain de-
scendants from the In-
dians.

There shall be granted by the United States, to each of the following persons, (being descendants from Indians,) the following tracts of land, viz: To Claude Laframboise, one section of land on the Riviere aux Pleins, adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816.

To François Bourhonné, Jr. one section at the Missionary establishment, on the Fox River of the Illinois. To Alexander Robinson, for himself and children, two sections on the Riviere aux Pleins, above and adjoining the tract herein granted to Claude Laframboise. To Pierre Leclerc, one section at the village of the As-sim-in-eh-Kon, or Paw-paw Grove. To Waish-kee-Shaw, a Potawatamie woman, wife of David Laughton, and to her child, one and a half sections at the old village of Nay-ou-Say, at or near the source of the Riviere aux Sables of the Illinois. To Billy Caldwell, two and a half sections on the Chicago River, above and adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816. To Victoire Pothier, one half section on the Chicago River, above and adjoining the tract of land herein granted to Billy Caldwell. To Jane Miranda, one quarter section on the Chicago River, above and adjoining the tract herein granted to Victoire Pothier. To Madeline, a Potawatamie woman, wife of Joseph Ogee, one section west of and adjoining the tract herein granted to Pierre Leclerc, at the Paw-paw Grove. To Archange Ouilmette, a Potawatamie woman, wife of Antoine Ouilmette, two sections, for herself and her children, on Lake Michigan, south of and adjoining the northern boundary of the cession herein made by the Indians aforesaid to the United States. To Antoine and François Leclerc, one section each, lying on the Mississippi River, north of and adjoining the line drawn due west from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan, where said line strikes the Mississippi River. To Mo-ah-way, one quarter section on the north side of and adjoining the tract herein granted to Waish-Kee-Shaw.

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The tracts of land herein stipulated to be granted, shall never be leased or conveyed by the grantees, or their heirs, to any persons whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The United States, at the request of the Indians aforesaid, further agree to pay to the persons named in the schedule annexed to this treaty, the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and one dollars; which sum is in full satisfaction of the claims brought by said persons against said Indians, and by them acknowledged to be justly due.

United States to pay
claims against Indi-
ans.

ARTICLE VI.

And it is further agreed, that the United [States] shall, at their own expense, cause to be surveyed, the northern boundary line of the cession herein made, from Lake Michigan to the Rock River, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, and shall also cause good and sufficient marks and mounds to be established on said line.

United States to sur-
vey boundary line of
cession.

ARTICLE VII.

The right to hunt on the lands herein ceded, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States, is hereby secured to the nations who are parties to this treaty.

Right to hunt re-
served.

ARTICLE VIII.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

In testimony whereof, the said John McNiel, Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie nations, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Prairie du Chein, as aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

John McNiel,	[L. S.]	Pooh-kin-eh-naw, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pierre Menard,	[L. S.]	Waw-kay-zo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Caleb Atwater,	[L. S.]	Sou-ka-mock, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Commissioners.		Chee-chee-pin-quay, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Sin-eh-pay-nim, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Man-eh-bo-zo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kawb-suk-we, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Shah-way-ne-be-nay, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Wau-pon-eh-see, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kaw-kee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Naw-geh-say, his x mark,	[L. S.]	To-rum, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shaw-a-nay-see, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Nah-yah-to-shuk, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Naw-geh-to-nuk, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Mee-chee-kee-wis, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Meek-say-mauk, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Es-kaw-bey-wis, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kaw-gaw-gay-shoc, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Wau-pay-kay, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Maw-geh-set, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Michel, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Meck-eh-so, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Nee-kon-gum, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Awn-kote, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Mes-quaw-be-no-quay, her x mark,	[L. S.]
Shuk-eh-nay-buk, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Pe-i-tum, her x mark,	[L. S.]
Sho-men, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kay-wau, her x mark,	[L. S.]
Nay-a-mush, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Wau-kaw-ou-say, her x mark,	[L. S.]
Pat-eh-ko-zuk, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Shem-naw, her x mark,	[L. S.]
Mash-kak-suk, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

In presence of—

Charles Hempstead, secretary to the com-
mission,
Alex. Wolcott, Indian agent,
Jos. M. Street, Indian agent,
Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent,

Z. Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army,
John H. Kinzie, subagent Indian affairs,
R. B. Mason, captain, First Infantry,
John Garland, major, U. S. Army,
H. Dodge,

TREATY WITH THE WINNEBAGO, 1829.

A. Hill,
Henry Gratiot,
Richard Gentry,
John Messersmith,
Wm. P. Smith,
C. Chouteau,
James Turney,

Jesse Benton, Jr.,
J. L. Bogardus,
Antoine Le Claire, Indian interpreter,
Jon. W. B. Mette, Indian interpreter,
Sogee,
John W. Johnson.

July 29, 1829.
7 Stat., 604.

Schedule of claims and debts to be paid by the United States for the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians, under the fifth article of the treaty of the 29th July, 1829, with said tribe.

To Francis Laframboise, for a canoe-load of merchandise taken by the Chippewa and Ottowata Indians of Chab-way-way-gun and the neighboring villages, while frozen up in the lake in the winter of the year 1799, two thousand dollars.....	\$2,000 00
To Antoine Ouilmett, for depredations committed on him by the Indians at the time of the massacre of Chicago and during the war, eight hundred dollars.....	800 00
To the heirs of the late John Kinzie, of Chicago, for depredations committed on him at the time of the massacre of Chicago and at St. Joseph's, during the winter of 1812, three thousand five hundred dollars.....	3,500 00
To Margaret Helm, for losses sustained at the time of the capture of Fort Dearborn, in 1812, by the Indians, eight hundred dollars.....	800 00
To the American Fur Company, for debts owed to them by the United Tribes of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, three thousand dollars.....	3,000 00
To Bernardus Laughton, for debts owed to him by same tribes, ten hundred and sixteen dollars.....	1,016 00
To James Kinzie, for debts owed to him by same, four hundred and eighty-five dollars.....	485 00
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	\$11,601 00

TREATY WITH THE WINNEBAGO, 1829.

Aug. 1, 1829.
7 Stat., 323.
Proclamation, Jan.
2, 1830.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Village of Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory, on this first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, General John M'Neil, Colonel Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, Esq., for and on behalf of said States, of the one part, and the Nation of Winnebago Indians of the other part.

ARTICLE I.

Certain lands ceded
to United States.

THE said Winnebago nation hereby, forever, cede and relinquish to the said United States, all their right, title, and claim, to the lands and country contained within the following limits and boundaries, to wit: beginning on Rock River, at the mouth of the *Pee-kee-tau-no* or *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka*, a branch thereof; thence, up the *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka*, to the mouth of Sugar Creek; thence, up the said creek, to the source of the Eastern branch thereof; thence, by a line running due North, to the road leading from the Eastern blue mound, by the most Northern of the four lakes, to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; thence, along the said road, to the crossing of Duck Creek; thence, by a line running in a direct course to the most Southeasterly bend of Lake Puck-a-way, on Fox River; thence, up said Lake and Fox River, to the Portage of the Wisconsin; thence, across said portage, to the Wisconsin river; thence, down said river, to the Eastern line of the United States' reservation at the mouth of said river, on the south side thereof, as described in the second article of the treaty made at St. Louis, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawata-

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To Francis Laframboise, for a canoe-load of merchandise taken by the Chippewa and Ottowata Indians of Chab-way-way-gun and the neighboring villages, while frozen up in the lake in the winter of the year 1799, two thousand dollars.....	\$2,000 00
To Antoine Ouilmett, for depredations committed on him by the Indians at the time of the massacre of Chicago and during the war, eight hundred dollars.....	800 00
To the heirs of the late John Kinzie, of Chicago, for depredations committed on him at the time of the massacre of Chicago and at St. Joseph's, during the winter of 1812, three thousand five hundred dollars.....	3,500 00
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ARTICLE I.

Certain lands ceded
to United States.

THE said Winnebago nation hereby, forever, cede and relinquish to the said United States, all their right, title, and claim, to the lands and country contained within the following limits and boundaries, to wit: beginning on Rock River, at the mouth of the *Pee-kee-tau-no* or *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka*, a branch thereof; thence, up the *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka*, to the mouth of Sugar Creek; thence, up the said creek, to the source of the Eastern branch thereof; thence, by a line running due North, to the road leading from the Eastern blue mound, by the most Northern of the four lakes, to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; thence, along the said road, to the crossing of Duck Creek; thence, by a line running in a direct course to the most Southeasterly bend of Lake Puck-a-way, on Fox River; thence, up said Lake and Fox River, to the Portage of the Wisconsin; thence, across said portage, to the Wisconsin river; thence, down said river, to the Eastern line of the United States' reservation at the mouth of said river, on the south side thereof, as described in the second article of the treaty made at St. Louis, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawata-

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mies; thence, with the lines of a tract of country on the Mississippi river, (secured to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, of the Illinois, by the ninth article of the treaty made at Prairie du Chien, on the nineteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five,) running Southwardly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi to the Rock river, at the Winnebago village, forty miles above its mouth; thence, up Rock river, to the mouth of the *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka* river, the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the above cession, it is hereby stipulated, that the said United States shall pay to the said Winnebago nation of Indians the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in specie, annually, for the period of thirty years; which said sum is to be paid to said Indians at Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago, in proportion to the numbers residing within the most convenient distance of each place, respectively; and it is also agreed, that the said United States shall deliver immediately to said Indians, as a present, thirty thousand dollars in goods; and it is further agreed, that three thousand pounds of tobacco, and fifty barrels of salt, shall be annually delivered to the said Indians by the United States, for the period of thirty years; half of which articles shall be delivered at the Agency at Prairie du Chien, and the other half at the Agency of Fort Winnebago.

Consideration there-
for.

ARTICLE III.

And it is further agreed between the parties, that the said United States shall provide and support three blacksmiths' shops, with the necessary tools, iron, and steel, for the use of the said Indians, for the term of thirty years; one at Prairie du Chien, one at Fort Winnebago, and one on the waters of Rock river; and furthermore, the said United States engage to furnish, for the use of the said Indians, two yoke of oxen, one cart, and the services of a man at the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to continue at the pleasure of the Agent at that place, the term not to exceed thirty years.

United States to
provide three black-
smiths' shops, etc.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States (at the request of the Indians aforesaid) further agree to pay to the persons named in the schedule annexed to this treaty, (and which forms part and parcel thereof,) the several sums as therein specified, amounting, in all, to the sum of twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents; which sum is in full satisfaction of the claims brought by said persons against said Indians, and by them acknowledged to be justly due.

United States agree
to pay certain claims
against Winnebagoes.

ARTICLE V.

And it is further agreed, that, from the land hereinbefore ceded, there shall be granted by the United States to the persons herein named, (being descendants of said Indians,) the quantity of land as follows, to be located without the mineral country, under the direction of the President of the United States, that is to say: to Catherine Myott, two sections; to Mary, daughter of Catharine Myott, one section; to Michael St. Cyr, son of *Hee-no-kau*, (a Winnebago woman,) one section; to Mary, Ellen, and Brigitte, daughters of said *Hee-no-kau*, each one section; to Catherine and Olivier, children of Olivier Amelle, each one section; to François, Therese, and Joseph, children of Joseph Thibault, each one section; to Sophia, daughter of Joshua

United States to
grant certain lands
to descendants of In-
dians.

Annuity of \$50 to
Therese Gagnier.

Palen, one section; to Pierre Pacquette, two sections; and to his two children, Therese and Moses, each one section; to Pierre Grignon L'Avoine, Amable, Margaret, Genevieve, and Mariette, children of said Pierre, each one section; to *Mauh-nah-tee-see*, (a Winnebago woman,) one section; and to her eight children, viz: Therese, Benjamin, James, Simeon, and Phelise Leciyer, Julia and Antoine Grignon, and Alexis Peyet, each one section; to John Baptiste Pascal, Margaret, Angelique, Domitille, Therese, and Lisette, children of the late John Baptiste Pacquette, each one section; to Madeline Brisbois, daughter of the late Michel Brisbois, Jr. one section; to Therese Gagnier and her two children, François and Louise, two sections; to Mary, daughter of Luther Gleason, one section; and to Theodore Lupien, one section; all which aforesaid grants are not to be leased or sold by said grantees to any person or persons whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States; and it is further agreed, that the said United States shall pay to Therese Gagnier the sum of fifty dollars per annum, for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity to said Indians.

ARTICLE VI. [Not ratified by Senate.]

ARTICLE VII.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

This Treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said John McNiel, Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said Winnebago nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the time and place first herein above written.

John McNiel,	[L. S.]	Koy-se-ray-kaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pierre Menard,	[L. S.]	Nau-kaw-kary-maunie, wood, his	
Caleb Atwater,	[L. S.]	x mark,	[L. S.]
Commissioners,		Hee-tshah-wau-shaip-soots-kau,	
Hay-ray-tshon-sarp. black hawk,		red war eagle, his x mark,	[L. S.]
his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hee-tsha-wau-sharp-skaw-kau,	
Tshay-o-skaw-tsho-kaw, who plays		white war eagle, his x mark,	[L. S.]
with the ox, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tshu-o-nuzh-ee-kau, he who stands	
Woank-shik-rootsh-kay, man		in the house, his x mark,	[L. S.]
eater, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Wau-kaun-hah-kaw, snake skin,	
Kau-rah-kaw-see-kan, crow killer,		his x mark,	[L. S.]
his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hoo-wau-noo-kaw, little elk, his x	
Maunk-shaw-ka, white breast, his		mark,	[L. S.]
x mark,	[L. S.]	Shoank-tshunk-saip-kau, black	
Hah-pau-koo-see-kaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]	wolf, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Maun-kaw-kaw, earth, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kay-rah-tsho-kau, clear sky, his x	
Ah-sheesh-kaw, broken arm, his x		mark,	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	Hee-tshaum-wau-kaw, wild cat, his	
Waw-kaun-kaw, rattle snake, his x		x mark,	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	Hoo-tshoap-kau, four legs, Jr., his	
Chey-skaw-kaw, white ox, his x		x mark,	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	Maunk-kay-ray-kau, crooked tail,	
Nautch-kay-suck, the quick heart,		his x mark,	[L. S.]
his x mark,	[L. S.]	Wau-kaun-kaw, rattle snake, his	
Wau-kaun-tshaw-way-kee-wen-		x mark,	[L. S.]
kaw, whirling thunder, his x		Wau-tshee-roo-kun-o-kau, master	
mark,	[L. S.]	of the lodge, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Thoap-nuzh-ee-kaw, four who		Menne-kam, the bear who	
stand, his x mark,	[L. S.]	scratches, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hay-nah-ah-ratsh-kay, left		Wau-kaun-tshaw-zee-kau, yellow	
banded, his x mark,	[L. S.]	thunder, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Woan-kaw-hoap-ee-ne-kaw, big		Kay-ray-mau-nee, walking turtle,	
medicine man, his x mark,	[L. S.]	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pey-tshun-kaw, the crane, his x		Kaish-kee-pay-kau, his x mark,	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	Ni-si-wau-roosh-kun, the bear, his	
Jarot, or Jarrot, his x mark,	[L. S.]	x mark,	[L. S.]
Thay-hoo-kau-kaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kau-kau-saw-kaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Maun-tsha-nig-ee-nig, little white bear, his x mark, [L. s.]	Saun-tshah-mau-nee, his x mark, [L. s.]
Wau-kaun-tsha-nee-kau, deafthunder, his x mark, [L. s.]	Maunee-hat-a-kau, big walker, his x mark, [L. s.]
Chah-wau-saip-kau, black eagle, his x mark, [L. s.]	Kaish-kee-pay-kau, his x mark, [L. s.]

In presence of—

Charles S. Hempstead, secretary to the commission,	Charles Chouteau,
Joseph M. Street, Indian agent,	John Messersmith,
Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent,	John L. Chastain,
Alex. Wolcott, Indian agent,	Wm. D. Smith,
John H. Kenzie, subagent Indian affairs,	Charles K. Henshaw,
Z. Taylor, lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army,	James B. Estis,
H. Dodge,	Jesse Benton, Jr.,
A. Hill,	Jacob Hambleton,
Henry Gratiot,	John Quail,
Wm. Beaumont, surgeon, U. S. Army,	John Garland,
G. W. Garey,	Henry Crossle,
Richard Gentry,	J. L. Bogardus,
James Turner,	B. B. Kercheval,
Richard H. Bell,	Luther Gleason,
John W. Johnson,	Pierre Paquet, his x mark, Winnebago interpreter,
Wm. M. Read,	J. Palen,
G. H. Kennerly,	Jacques Mette,
R. Holmes, U. S. Army,	Antoine Le Claire,
John Dallam,	Joge,
J. R. B. Gardenier, lieutenant, U. S. Infantry,	M. Brisbois.

TREATY WITH THE DELAWARES, 1829.

Articles of agreement made between John M'Elvain, thereto specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the band of Delaware Indians, upon the Sandusky River, in the State of Ohio, for the cession of a certain reservation of land in the said State.

Aug. 3, 1829.

7 Stat., 326.
Proclamation, Jan. 2, 1830.

ARTICLE I.

THE said band of Delaware Indians cede to the United States the tract of three miles square, adjoining the Wyandot reservation upon the Sandusky river, reserved for their use by the treaty of the Rapids of the Maumee, concluded between the United States and the Wyandots, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnees, Potawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the said tribe of Delawares engage to remove to and join their nation on the west side of the Mississippi, on the land allotted to them, on or before the first day of January next, at which time peaceable possession of said reservation is to be given to the United States.

Certain land ceded to United States.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the stipulations aforesaid, it is agreed, that the United States shall pay to the said band the sum of three thousand dollars: two thousand dollars in hand, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the undersigned Chiefs of said tribe, and the remaining balance of one thousand dollars to be appropriated to the purchase of horses, clothing, provisions, and other useful articles, to aid them on their journey so soon as they are prepared to remove.

Consideration therefor.

In witness whereof, the said John McElvain, and the chiefs of the said band, have hereunto set their hands and seals at Little Sandusky,

TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAW, 1830.

Wah-gho-num-pa, cotton wood on the neck, his x mark, [L. s.]	Cha-tun-kia, sparrow hawk, his x mark, [L. s.]
Zuyesaw, warrior, his x mark, [L. s.]	Ke-un-chun-ko, swift flyer, his x mark, [L. s.]
Tokun Ohomenee, revolving stone, his x mark, [L. s.]	Ti-ha-uhar, he that carries his horn, his x mark, [L. s.]
Eta-ga-nush-kica, mad face, his x mark, [L. s.]	Sin-ta-nomper, two tails, his x mark, [L. s.]
Womendee Dooter, red war eagle, his x mark, [L. s.]	Wo-con Cashtaka, the whipt spirit, his x mark, [L. s.]
Mucpea A-har-ka, cloud elk, his x mark, [L. s.]	Ta Shena Pater, fiery blanket, his x mark, [L. s.]
To-ka-oh, wounds the enemy, his x mark, [L. s.]	
Pd-ta-sun eta womper, white buffalo with two faces, his x mark, [L. s.]	

In presence of—

Jno. Ruland, secretary to the commission.	David D. Mitchell,
Jon. L. Bean, special agent,	H. L. Donsman,
Law Taliaferro, Indian agent at St. Peters,	Wynkoop Warner,
R. B. Mason, captain, First Infantry,	Geo. Davenport,
G. Loomis, captain, First Infantry,	Wm. Hempstead,
James Peterson, lieutenant and adjutant,	Benjamin Mills,
H. B. M., Thirty-third Regiment,	Wm. H. Warfield, lieutenant, Third In-
N. S. Harris, lieutenant and adjutant,	fantry,
regiment, U. S. Infantry,	Sam. R. Throokmoor,
Henry Bainbridge, lieutenant, U. S. Army,	John Connelly,
John Gale, surgeon, U. S. Army,	Amos Farror,
J. Archer, lieutenant, U. S. Army,	Antoine Le Claire, interpreter of Sacs and
J. Dougherty, Indian agent,	Foxes,
Thos. A. Davies, lieutenant, infantry,	Stephen Julian, United States interpreter,
Wm. S. Williamson, sub-Indian agent,	Jacques Mette, interpreter,
And. S. Hughes, sub-Indian agent,	Michel Berda, his x mark, Mohow inter-
A. G. Baldwin, lieutenant, Third Infan-	preter,
try,	S. Campbell, United States interpreter.

Witnesses to the signatures of the Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux, at Fort Tecumseh, Upper Missouri, on the fourth day of September, 1830:

Wm. Gordon,
James Archdale Hamilton,
David D. Mitchell,
Wm. Saidlau,
Jacob Halsey.

Witnesses present at the signing and acknowledgment of the Yancton and Santie Deputations:

Jno. Ruland, secretary to Commissioners.	William C. Heyward, U. S. Army,
Jon. L. Bean, sub-Indian agent for Upper Missouri,	D. J. Royster, U. S. Infantry,
Felix F. Wain, Indian agent for Sacs and Foxes,	Samuel Kinney, U. S. Army,
John F. A. Sanford, United States Indian agent.	Merewether Lewis Clark, Sixth Regiment Infantry,
	Jacques Mette.

TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAW, 1830.

Sept. 27, 1830.
7 Stat., 333.
Proclamation, Feb.
24, 1831.

A treaty of perpetual friendship, cession and limits, entered into by John H. Eaton and John Coffee, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, and the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation, begun and held at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the fifteenth of September, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi has extended the laws of said State to persons and property within the chartered limits of the same, and the President of the United States has said that he cannot protect the Choctaw people from the operation

of these laws; Now therefore that the Choctaw may live under their own laws in peace with the United States and the State of Mississippi they have determined to sell their lands east of the Mississippi and have accordingly agreed to the following articles of treaty:^a

ARTICLE I. Perpetual peace and friendship is pledged and agreed upon by and between the United States and the Mingo, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation of Red People; and that this may be considered the Treaty existing between the parties all other Treaties heretofore existing and inconsistent with the provisions of this are hereby declared null and void.

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE II. The United States under a grant specially to be made by the President of the U. S. shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River, in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas River, running thence to the source of the Canadian fork; if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits; thence due south to Red River, and down Red River to the west boundary of the Territory of Arkansas; thence north along that line to the beginning. The boundary of the same to be agreeably to the Treaty made and concluded at Washington City in the year 1825. The grant to be executed so soon as the present Treaty shall be ratified.

Country to be conveyed to Choctaws.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the provisions contained in the several articles of this Treaty, the Choctaw nation of Indians consent and hereby cede to the United States, the entire country they own and possess, east of the Mississippi River; and they agree to move beyond the Mississippi River, early as practicable, and will so arrange their removal, that as many as possible of their people not exceeding one half of the whole number, shall depart during the falls of 1831 and 1832; the residue to follow during the succeeding fall of 1833; a better opportunity in this manner will be afforded the Government, to extend to them the facilities and comforts which it is desirable should be extended in conveying them to their new homes.

Country ceded to United States.

ARTICLE IV. The Government and people of the United States are hereby obliged to secure to the said Choctaw Nation of Red People the jurisdiction and government of all the persons and property that may be within their limits west, so that no Territory or State shall ever have a right to pass laws for the government of the Choctaw Nation of Red People and their descendants; and that no part of the land granted them shall ever be embraced in any Territory or State; but the U. S. shall forever secure said Choctaw Nation from, and against, all laws except such as from time to time may be enacted in their own National Councils, not inconsistent with the Constitution, Treaties, and Laws of the United States; and except such as may, and which have been enacted by Congress, to the extent that Congress under the Constitution are required to exercise a legislation over Indian Affairs. But the Choctaws, should this treaty be ratified, express a wish that Congress may grant to the Choctaws the right of punishing by their own laws, any white man who shall come into their nation, and infringe any of their national regulations.

Self-government secured to Choctaws.

ARTICLE V. The United States are obliged to protect the Choctaws from domestic strife and from foreign enemies on the same principles that the citizens of the United States are protected, so that whatever would be a legal demand upon the U. S. for defence or for wrongs committed by an enemy, on a citizen of the U. S. shall be equally binding in favor of the Choctaws, and in all cases where the Choctaws shall be called upon by a legally authorized officer of the U. S. to fight an enemy, such Choctaw shall receive the pay and other emoluments,

United States to protect Choctaws, etc.

^a This paragraph was not ratified.

which citizens of the U. S. receive in such cases, provided, no war shall be undertaken or prosecuted by said Choctaw Nation but by declaration made in full Council, and to be approved by the U. S. unless it be in self defence against an open rebellion or against an enemy marching into their country, in which cases they shall defend, until the U. S. are advised thereof.

Offences against
citizens of United
States, etc.

ARTICLE VI. Should a Choctaw or any party of Choctaws commit acts of violence upon the person or property of a citizen of the U. S. or join any war party against any neighbouring tribe of Indians, without the authority in the preceding article; and except to oppose an actual or threatened invasion or rebellion, such person so offending shall be delivered up to an officer of the U. S. if in the power of the Choctaw Nation, that such offender may be punished as may be provided in such cases, by the laws of the U. S.; but if such offender is not within the control of the Choctaw Nation, then said Choctaw Nation shall not be held responsible for the injury done by said offender.

Offences against
Choctaws.

ARTICLE VII. All acts of violence committed upon persons and property of the people of the Choctaw Nation either by citizens of the U. S. or neighbouring Tribes of Red People, shall be referred to some authorized Agent by him to be referred to the President of the U. S. who shall examine into such cases and see that every possible degree of justice is done to said Indian party of the Choctaw Nation.

Delivery of offenders.

ARTICLE VIII. Offenders against the laws of the U. S. or any individual State shall be apprehended and delivered to any duly authorized person where such offender may be found in the Choctaw country, having fled from any part of U. S. but in all such cases application must be made to the Agent or Chiefs and the expense of his apprehension and delivery provided for and paid by the U. States.

Persons ordered
from the nation, etc.

ARTICLE IX. Any citizen of the U. S. who may be ordered from the Nation by the Agent and constituted authorities of the Nation and refusing to obey or return into the Nation without the consent of the aforesaid persons, shall be subject to such pains and penalties as may be provided by the laws of the U. S. in such cases. Citizens of the U. S. travelling peaceably under the authority of the laws of the U. S. shall be under the care and protection of the nation.

Traders to require a
written permit.

ARTICLE X. No person shall expose goods or other article for sale as a trader, without a written permit from the constituted authorities of the Nation, or authority of the laws of the Congress of the U. S. under penalty of forfeiting the Articles, and the constituted authorities of the Nation shall grant no license except to such persons as reside in the Nation and are answerable to the laws of the Nation. The U. S. shall be particularly obliged to assist to prevent ardent spirits from being introduced into the Nation.

Navigable streams,
post-offices, and military posts.

ARTICLE XI. Navigable streams shall be free to the Choctaws who shall pay no higher toll or duty than citizens of the U. S. It is agreed further that the U. S. shall establish one or more Post Offices in said Nation, and may establish such military post roads, and posts, as they may consider necessary.

Intruders.

ARTICLE XII. All intruders shall be removed from the Choctaw Nation and kept without it. Private property to be always respected and on no occasion taken for public purposes without just compensation being made therefor to the rightful owner. If an Indian unlawfully take or steal any property from a white man a citizen of the U. S. the offender shall be punished. And if a white man unlawfully take or steal any thing from an Indian, the property shall be restored and the offender punished. It is further agreed that when a Choctaw shall be given up to be tried for any offence against the laws of the U. S. if unable to employ counsel to defend him, the U. S. will do it, that his trial may be fair and impartial.

Agent.

ARTICLE XIII. It is consented that a qualified Agent shall be appointed for the Choctaws every four years, unless sooner removed

by the President; and he shall be removed on petition of the constituted authorities of the Nation, the President being satisfied there is sufficient cause shown. The Agent shall fix his residence convenient to the great body of the people; and in the selection of an Agent immediately after the ratification of this Treaty, the wishes of the Choctaw Nation on the subject shall be entitled to great respect.

ARTICLE XIV. Each Choctaw head of a family being desirous to remain and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so, by signifying his intention to the Agent within six months from the ratification of this Treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of six hundred and forty acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey; in like manner shall be entitled to one half that quantity for each unmarried child which is living with him over ten years of age; and a quarter section to such child as may be under 10 years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent. If they reside upon said lands intending to become citizens of the States for five years after the ratification of this Treaty, in that case a grant in fee simple shall issue; said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

Choctaws wishing
to become citizens of
United States.

ARTICLE XV. To each of the Chiefs in the Choctaw Nation (to wit) Greenwood Leflore, Nutackachie, and Mushulatubbe there is granted a reservation of four sections of land, two of which shall include and adjoin their present improvement, and the other two located where they please but on unoccupied unimproved lands, such sections shall be bounded by sectional lines, and with the consent of the President they may sell the same. Also to the three principal Chiefs and to their successors in office there shall be paid two hundred and fifty dollars annually while they shall continue in their respective offices, except to Mushulatubbe, who as he has an annuity of one hundred and fifty dollars for life under a former treaty, shall receive only the additional sum of one hundred dollars, while he shall continue in office as Chief; and if in addition to this the Nation shall think proper to elect an additional principal Chief of the whole to superintend and govern upon republican principles he shall receive annually for his services five hundred dollars, which allowance to the Chiefs and their successors in office, shall continue for twenty years. At any time when in military service, and while in service by authority of the U. S. the district Chiefs under and by selection of the President shall be entitled to the pay of Majors; the other Chief under the same circumstances shall have the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel. The Speakers of the three districts, shall receive twenty-five dollars a year for four years each; and the three secretaries one to each of the Chiefs, fifty dollars each for four years. Each Captain of the Nation, the number not to exceed ninety-nine, thirty-three from each district, shall be furnished upon removing to the West, with each a good suit of clothes and a broad sword as an outfit, and for four years commencing with the first of their removal, shall each receive fifty dollars a year, for the trouble of keeping their people at order in settling; and whenever they shall be in military service by authority of the U. S. shall receive the pay of a captain.

Reservations for
chiefs.

Annuities.

Pay of chiefs, etc.

ARTICLE XVI. In wagons; and with steam boats as may be found necessary—the U. S. agree to remove the Indians to their new homes at their expense and under the care of discreet and careful persons, who will be kind and brotherly to them. They agree to furnish them with ample corn and beef, or pork for themselves and families for twelve months after reaching their new homes.

Removal of Indians.

It is agreed further that the U. S. will take all their cattle, at the valuation of some discreet person to be appointed by the President, and the same shall be paid for in money after their arrival at their

Cattle.

new homes; or other cattle such as may be desired shall be furnished them, notice being given through their Agent of their wishes upon this subject before their removal that time to supply the demand may be afforded.

Annuities under former treaties.

ARTICLE XVII. The several annuities and sums secured under former Treaties to the Choctaw nation and people shall continue as though this Treaty had never been made.

Further annuity.

And it is further agreed that the U. S. in addition will pay the sum of twenty thousand dollars for twenty years, commencing after their removal to the west, of which, in the first year after their removal, ten thousand dollars shall be divided and arranged to such as may not receive reservations under this Treaty.

Survey of ceded lands, etc.

ART. XVIII. The U. S. shall cause the lands hereby ceded to be surveyed; and surveyors may enter the Choctaw Country for that purpose, conducting themselves properly and disturbing or interrupting none of the Choctaw people. But no person is to be permitted to settle within the nation, or the lands to be sold before the Choctaws shall remove. And for the payment of the several amounts secured in this Treaty, the lands hereby ceded are to remain a fund pledged to that purpose, until the debt shall be provided for and arranged. And further it is agreed, that in the construction of this Treaty wherever well founded doubt shall arise, it shall be construed most favorably towards the Choctaws.

Reservations of land, for—

ARTICLE XIX. The following reservations of land are hereby admitted. To Colonel David Fulsom four sections of which two shall include his present improvement, and two may be located elsewhere, on unoccupied, unimproved land.

Certain individuals.

To I. Garland, Colonel Robert Cole, Tuppanahomer, John Pytchlynn, Charles Juzan, Johokebetubbe, Eaychahobia, Ofehoma, two sections, each to include their improvements, and to be bounded by sectional lines, and the same may be disposed of and sold with the consent of the President. And that others not provided for, may be provided for, there shall be reserved as follows:

Heads of families.

First. One section to each head of a family not exceeding Forty in number, who during the present year, may have had in actual cultivation, with a dwelling house thereon fifty acres or more. Secondly, three quarter sections after the manner aforesaid to each head of a family not exceeding four hundred and sixty, as shall have cultivated thirty acres and less than fifty, to be bounded by quarter section lines of survey, and to be contiguous and adjoining.

Third; One half section as aforesaid to those who shall have cultivated from twenty to thirty acres the number not to exceed four hundred. Fourth; a quarter section as aforesaid to such as shall have cultivated from twelve to twenty acres, the number not to exceed three hundred and fifty, and one half that quantity to such as shall have cultivated from two to twelve acres, the number also not to exceed three hundred and fifty persons. Each of said class of cases shall be subject to the limitations contained in the first class, and shall be so located as to include that part of the improvement which contains the dwelling house. If a greater number shall be found to be entitled to reservations under the several classes of this article, than is stipulated for under the limitation prescribed, then and in that case the Chiefs separately or together shall determine the persons who shall be excluded in the respective districts.

Captains.

Fifth; Any Captain the number not exceeding ninety persons, who under the provisions of this article shall receive less than a section, he shall be entitled, to an additional quantity of half a section adjoining to his other reservation. The several reservations secured under this article, may be sold with the consent of the President of the U. S. but should any prefer it, or omit to take a reservation for the quantity

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he may be entitled to, the U. S. will on his removing pay fifty cents an acre, after reaching their new homes, provided that before the first of January next they shall adduce to the Agent, or some other authorized person to be appointed, proof of his claim and the quantity of it. Sixth; likewise children of the Choctaw Nation residing in the Nation, who have neither father nor mother a list of which, with satisfactory proof of Parentage and orphanage being filed with Agent in six months to be forwarded to the War Department, shall be entitled to a quarter section of Land, to be located under the direction of the President, and with his consent the same may be sold and the proceeds applied to some beneficial purpose for the benefit of said orphans.

Orphans.

ARTICLE XX. The U. S. agree and stipulate as follows, that for the benefit and advantage of the Choctaw people, and to improve their condition, their shall be educated under the direction of the President and at the expense of the U. S. forty Choctaw youths for twenty years. This number shall be kept at school, and as they finish their education others, to supply their places shall be received for the period stated. The U. S. agree also to erect a Council House for the Nation at some convenient central point, after their people shall be settled; and a House for each Chief, also a Church for each of the three Districts, to be used also as school houses, until the Nation may conclude to build others; and for these purposes ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated; also fifty thousand dollars (viz.) twenty-five hundred dollars annually shall be given for the support of three teachers of schools for twenty years. Likewise there shall be furnished to the Nation, three Blacksmiths one for each district for sixteen years, and a qualified Mill Wright for five years; Also there shall be furnished the following articles, twenty-one hundred blankets, to each warrior who emigrates a rifle, moulds, wipers and ammunition. One thousand axes, ploughs, hoes, wheels and cards each; and four hundred looms. There shall also be furnished, one ton of iron and two hundred weight of steel annually to each District for sixteen years.

Stipulations by United States for the benefit of the Choctaws.

ARTICLE XXI. A few Choctaw Warriors yet survive who marched and fought in the army with General Wayne, the whole number stated not to exceed twenty.

Annuity to certain old warriors.

These it is agreed shall hereafter, while they live, receive twenty-five dollars a year; a list of them to be early as practicable, and within six months, made out, and presented to the Agent, to be forwarded to the War Department.

ARTICLE XXII. The Chiefs of the Choctaws who have suggested that their people are in a state of rapid advancement in education and refinement, and have expressed a solicitude that they might have the privilege of a Delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives extended to them. The Commissioners do not feel that they can under a treaty stipulation accede to the request, but at their desire, present it in the Treaty, that Congress may consider of, and decide the application.

Delegate to Congress.

Done, and signed, and executed by the commissioners of the United States, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the Choctaw nation, at Dancing Rabbit creek, this 27th day of September, eighteen and thirty.

Jno. H. Eaton,	[L. s.]	Yobalarunehahubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Jno. Coffee,	[L. s.]	Holubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Greenwood Leflore,	[L. s.]	Robert Cole, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Musholatubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Mokelareharhopin, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Nittucachee, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Lewis Perry, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Holarterhoomah, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Artonamarstubby, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Hopiaunchahubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Hopeatubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Zishomingo, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Hoshahoomah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Captainthalke, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Chuallahoomah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
James Shield, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Joseph Kincaide, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pistiyubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Eyarhocuttubbee, his x mark,	[L. s.]

Iyacherhopia, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Heshohomme, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Offahoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John McKolbery, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Archalater, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Benjm. James, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Onnahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tikbachahambe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pisinhocuttubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Aholiktube, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tullarhacher, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Walking Wolf, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Little leader, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Waide, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Maanhutter, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Big Axe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Cowehoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Bob, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tillamoer, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tushkochaubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Innullacha, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ittabe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Artopilachubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tishowakayo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shupherunchahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Folehommo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nitterhoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Garland, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oaklaryubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Koshona, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pukumna, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ishleyohamube, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Arpalar, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Jacob Folsom,	[L. S.]
Holber, his x mark,	[L. S.]	William Foster,	[L. S.]
Hoparmino, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ontioerharcho, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ispahoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hugh A. Foster,	[L. S.]
Tieberhoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Pierre Juzan,	[L. S.]
Tishoholarter, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Jno. Pitchlynn, jr.,	[L. S.]
Mahayarchubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	David Folsom,	[L. S.]
Artooklubbetushpar, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Sholohommastube, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Metubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tesho, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Arsarkatubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Lauwechubee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Issaterhoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hoshehammo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Chohtahmatahah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ofenowo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tunnuppashubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ahekoche, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Okocharyer, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kaloshoube, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hoshhopia, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Atoko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Warsharshahopia, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ishtemeleche, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Maarshunchahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Emthtohabee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Misharyubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Silas D. Fisher, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Daniel McCurtain, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Isaac Folsom, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tushkerharcho, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hekatube, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hoktoontubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hakseche, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nuknacrahookmarhee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Jerry Carney, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Mingo hoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Washington, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James Karnes, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Panshastubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tishohakubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	P. P. Pitchlynn, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Narlanalar, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Joel H. Nail, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pennasha, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hopia Stonakey, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Inharyarker, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kocohomma, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Mottubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	William Wade, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Narharyubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Panshstickubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ishmaryubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Holittankchahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James McKing,	[L. S.]	Oklanowa, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Lewis Wilson, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Neto, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Istonarkerharcho, his x mark,	[L. S.]	James Fletcher, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hohinshamartarher, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Silas D. Pitchlynn,	[L. S.]
Kinsulachubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	William Trahorn, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Emarhinstubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Toshkahemmitto, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Gysalndalra, bm, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tethetayo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Thomas Wall,	[L. S.]	Emokloshahopie, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Sam. S. Worcester,	[L. S.]	Tishoimita, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Arlartar, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Thomas W. Foster, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nittahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Zadoc Brashears, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tishonouan, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Levi Perkins, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Warsharchahoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Isaac Perry, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Isaac James, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ishlonocka Hoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hopaintushker, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hiram King, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Aryoshkermmer, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ogla Enlah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shemotar, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Nultlahtubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hopiasiketina, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tuska Hollattuh, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Thomas Leflore, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kothoantchahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Arnokechatubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Evarpulubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shokoperlukna, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Okentahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Posherhoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Living War Club, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Robert Folsom, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Jones, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Arharyotubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Charles Jones, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kushonolarter, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Isaac Jones, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James Vaughan, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hocklucha, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Phiplip, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Muscogee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Meshameye, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Eden Nelson, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ishteheka, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

In presence of—

E. Breathitt, secretary to the Commission,	Luke Howard,
William Ward, agent for Choctaws,	Sam. S. Worcester,
John Pitchlyn, United States interpreter,	Jno. N. Byrn,
M. Mackey, United States interpreter,	John Bell,
Geo. S. Gaines, of Alabama,	Jno. Bond.
R. P. Currin,	

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES TO THE PRECEDING TREATY.

Sept. 28, 1830.

7 Stat., 340.

Various Choctaw persons have been presented by the Chiefs of the nation, with a desire that they might be provided for. Being particularly deserving, an earnestness has been manifested that provision might be made for them. It is therefore by the undersigned commissioners here assented to, with the understanding that they are to have no interest in the reservations which are directed and provided for under the general Treaty to which this is a supplement.

As evidence of the liberal and kind feelings of the President and Government of the United States the Commissioners agree to the request as follows, (to wit) Pierre Juzan, Peter Pitchlynn, G. W. Harkins, Jack Pitchlynn, Israel Fulsom, Louis Laflore, Benjamin James, Joel H. Nail, Hopoynjahubbee, Onorkubbee, Benjamin Laflore, Michael Laflore and Allen Yates and wife shall be entitled to a reservation of two sections of land each to include their improvement where they at present reside, with the exception of the three first named persons and Benjamin Laflore, who are authorized to locate one of their sections on any other unimproved and unoccupied land, within their respective districts.

ARTICLE II. And to each of the following persons there is allowed a reservation of a section and a half of land, (to wit) James L. McDonald, Robert Jones, Noah Wall, James Campbell, G. Nelson, Vaughn Brashears, R. Harris, Little Leader, S. Foster, J. Vaughn, L. Durans, Samuel Long, T. Magagha, Thos. Everge, Giles Thompson, Tomas Garland, John Bond, William Laflore, and Turner Brashears, the two first named persons, may locate one section each, and one section jointly on any unimproved and unoccupied land, these not residing in the Nation; The others are to include their present residence and improvement.

Reservations.

Also one section is allowed to the following persons (to wit) Middleton Mackey, Wesley Train, Choclehomo, Moses Foster, D. W. Wall, Charles Scott, Molly Nail, Susan Colbert, who was formerly Susan James, Samuel Garland, Silas Fisher, D. McCurtain, Oaklahoma, and Polly Fillecuthey, to be located in entire sections to include their present residence and improvement, with the exception of Molly Nail and Susan Colbert, who are authorized to locate theirs, on any unimproved unoccupied land.

John Pitchlynn has long and faithfully served the nation in character of U. States Interpreter, he has acted as such for forty years, in consideration it is agreed, in addition to what has been done for him there shall be granted to two of his children, (to wit) Silas Pitchlynn, and Thomas Pitchlynn one section of land each, to adjoin the location of their father; likewise to James Madison and Peter sons of Mushulatubbee one section of land each to include the old house and improvement where their father formerly lived on the old military road adjoining a large Prerarie.

And to Henry Groves son of the Chief Natticache there is one section of land given to adjoin his father's land.

And to each of the following persons half a section of land is granted on any unoccupied and unimproved lands in the Districts where they respectively live (to wit) Willis Harkins, James D. Hamilton, William

Juzan, Tobias Laflore, Jo Doke, Jacob Fulsom; P. Hays, Samuel Worcester, George Hunter, William Train, Robert Nail and Alexander McKee.

And there is given a quarter section of land each to Delila and her five fatherless children, she being a Choctaw woman residing out of the nation; also the same quantity to Peggy Trihan, another Indian woman residing out of the nation and her two fatherless children; and to the widows of Pushmilaha, and Pucktshenubbee, who were formerly distinguished Chiefs of the nation and for their children four quarter sections of land, each in trust for themselves and their children.

All of said last mentioned reservations are to be located under and by direction of the President of the U. States.

Exploring party.

ARTICLE III. The Choctaw people now that they have ceded their lands are solicitous to get to their new homes early as possible and accordingly they wish that a party may be permitted to proceed this fall to ascertain whereabouts will be most advantageous for their people to be located.

It is therefore agreed that three or four persons (from each of the three districts) under the guidance of some discreet and well qualified person or persons may proceed during this fall to the West upon an examination of the country.

For their time and expenses the U. States agree to allow the said twelve persons two dollars a day each, not to exceed one hundred days, which is deemed to be ample time to make an examination.

If necessary, pilots acquainted with the country will be furnished when they arrive in the West.

Reservation.

ARTICLE IV. John Donly of Alabama who has several Choctaw grand children, and who for twenty years has carried the mail through the Choctaw Nation, a desire by the Chiefs is expressed that he may have a section of land, it is accordingly granted, to be located in one entire section, on any unimproved and unoccupied land.

Debts to Glover and
Gaines.

Allen Glover and George S. Gaines licensed Traders in the Choctaw Nation, have accounts amounting to upwards of nine thousand dollars against the Indians who are unable to pay their said debts without distressing their families; a desire is expressed by the chiefs that two sections of land be set apart to be sold and the proceeds thereof to be applied toward the payment of the aforesaid debts. It is agreed that two sections of any unimproved and unoccupied land be granted to George S. Gaines who will sell the same for the best price he can obtain and apply the proceeds thereof to the credit of the Indians on their accounts due to the before mentioned Glover and Gaines; and shall make the application to the poorest Indian first.

Reservation.

At the earnest and particular request of the Chief Greenwood Laflore there is granted to David Haley one half section of land to be located in a half section on any unoccupied and unimproved land as a compensation, for a journey to Washington City with dispatches to the Government and returning others to the Choctaw Nation.

The foregoing is entered into, as supplemental to the treaty concluded yesterday.

Done at Dancing Rabbit creek the 28th day of September, 1830.

Jno. H. Eaton,
Jno. Coffee,
Greenwood Laflore,
Nittucachee, his x mark,
Mushulatubbee, his x mark,
Offahoomah, his x mark,
Eyarhoeuttubbee, his x mark,
Iyaerhopia, his x mark,
Holubbee, his x mark,
Onarhubbee, his x mark,

[L. S.]	Robert Cole, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Hopiaunchahubbee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	David Folsom,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	John Garland, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Hopiahoomah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Captain Thalko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Pierre Juzan,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Immarstarher, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]	Hoshimhamartar, his x mark,	[L. S.]
[L. S.]		

In presence of—

E. Breathitt, Secretary to Commissioners,	R. P. Currin,
W. Ward, Agent for Choctaws,	Jno. W. Byrn,
M. Mackey, United States Interpreter,	Geo. S. Gaines.
John Pitchlynn, United States Interpreter,	

TREATY WITH THE MENOMINEE, 1831.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the City of Washington, this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green Bay, specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Menomonee nation of Indians, fully authorized and empowered by the said nation, to conclude and settle all matters provided for by this agreement.

Feb. 8, 1831.

7 Stat., 342.
Proclamation, July 9, 1832.

THE Menomonee Tribe of Indians, by their delegates in council, this day, define the boundaries of their country as follows, to wit;

Boundaries of Menomonee country.

On the *east* side of Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake; beginning at the south end of Winnebago lake; thence southeastwardly to the Milwauky or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth at lake Michigan; thence north, along the shore of lake Michigan, to the mouth of Green Bay; thence up Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, to the place of beginning. And on the *west* side of Fox river as follows: beginning at the mouth of Fox river, thence down the east shore of Green bay, and across its mouth, so as to include all the islands of the "Grand Traverse;" thence westerly, on the highlands between the lake Superior and Green bay, to the upper forks of the Menomonee river; thence to the Plover portage of the Wisconsin river; thence up the Wisconsin river, to the Soft Maple river; thence to the source of the Soft Maple river; thence west to the Plume river, which falls into the Chippeway river; thence down said Plume river to its mouth; thence down the Chippeway river thirty miles; thence easterly to the forks of the Manoy river, which falls into the Wisconsin river; thence down the said Manoy river to its mouth; thence down the Wisconsin river to the Wisconsin portage; thence across the said portage to the Fox river; thence down Fox river to its mouth at Green bay, or the place of beginning.

The country described within the above boundaries, the Menomonees claim as the exclusive property of their tribe. Not yet having disposed of any of their lands, they receive no annuities from the United States: whereas their brothers the Pootowottomees on the south, and the Winnebagoes on the west, have sold a great portion of their country, receive large annuities, and are now encroaching upon the lands of the Menomonees. For the purposes, therefore, of establishing the boundaries of their country, and of ceding certain portions of their lands to the United States, in order to secure great and lasting benefits to themselves and posterity, as well as for the purpose of settling the long existing dispute between themselves and the several tribes of the New York Indians, who claim to have purchased a portion of their lands, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Menomonee tribe, stipulate and agree with the United States, as follows:

First. The Menomonee tribe of Indians declare themselves the friends and allies of the United States, under whose parental care and protection they desire to continue; and although always protesting that they are under no obligation to recognize any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country; that they neither sold nor

said boundary line as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of Fox river, without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox river, and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and the St. Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity to that which is added on the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto Creek, to be determined by a Commissioner, to be appointed by the President of the United States; so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations, and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty."]

TREATY WITH THE SENECA, 1831.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned, principal Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing on the Sandusky river in the State of Ohio, on the part of said tribe, of the other part; for the cession of the lands now owned and occupied by the said tribe of Indians, lying on the waters of the Sandusky river, and situate within the territorial limits of the organized counties of Seneca and Sandusky, in said State of Ohio.

Feb. 28, 1831.

7 Stat., 348.
Proclamation, Mar
24, 1831.

WHEREAS the tribe of Seneca Indians, residing on Sandusky River, in the State of Ohio, have earnestly solicited the President of the United States to negotiate with them, for an exchange of the lands, now owned and occupied by them, for lands of the United States, west of the river Mississippi, and for the removal and permanent settlement of said tribe: Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles have been agreed upon:

ART. 1. The Seneca tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do forever cede, release and quit claim to the United States, the lands granted to them, by patent, in fee simple, by the sixth section of the Treaty, made at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami River of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year 1817, containing thirty thousand acres, and described as follows: "beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section granted to William Spicer; thence down the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof at high water mark, to a point east of the mouth of Wolf Creek; thence, and from the beginning, east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres." And said tribe also cede, as aforesaid, one other tract of land, reserved for the use of the said Senecas, by the second article of the treaty, made at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows: "Ten thousand acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the south side of their reservation of thirty thousand acres, which begins on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom the said William Spicer's section:" making, in the whole of this cession, forty thousand acres.

Cession by the Sen-
ecas.

ART. 2. In consideration of the cessions stipulated in the foregoing article; the United States agree to cause the said tribe of Senecas, consisting of about four hundred souls, to be removed in a convenient and suitable manner, to the western side of the Mississippi river; and will grant them, by patent, in fee simple, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land, situate on, and adjacent to the northern boundary of the lands heretofore granted to the

Removal of Senecas.

Grant to them.

- Cherokee nation of Indians, and adjoining the boundary of the State of Missouri; which tract shall extend fifteen miles from east to west, and seven miles from north to south, containing about sixty-seven thousand acres, be the same more or less; for which the President of the United States shall cause letters patent to be issued, in due form of law, agreeably to the Act of the last session of Congress.
- One year's support. ART. 3. The United States will defray the expenses of the removal of the said Senecas, and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of wholesome provisions, to support them for one year, after their arrival at their new residence.
- Gristmill, sawmill, etc. ART. 4. Out of the first sales, to be made of the lands herein ceded by the Senecas, the United States will cause a grist mill, a saw mill, and a blacksmith shop to be erected on the lands herein granted to the Senecas, with all necessary tools, to be supported and kept in operation, at the expense of the United States, for the sole benefit of the said Senecas; and for these purposes, the United States will employ a miller and a blacksmith, for such term as the President of the United States, in his discretion, may think proper.
- Advance of \$6,000. ART. 5. As the Seneca Indians, on their removal, will stand in need of funds to make farms and erect houses; it is agreed that the United States will advance them six thousand dollars, in lieu of the improvements which they have made on the lands herein ceded to the United States; which sum shall be reimbursed from the sales of the lands ceded. An equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the Chiefs, with the consent of the tribe, in general council assembled, to such individuals of the tribe, as, having left improvements, may be properly entitled to receive the same.
- Live stock, etc. ART. 6. The live stock, farming utensils, and other chattel property, which the Senecas now own, and may not be able to take with them, shall be sold by some agent, to be appointed by the President; and the proceeds paid to the owners of such property, respectively.
- Expenses of delegation. ART. 7. The expenses of the Chiefs, in coming to and remaining at Washington, and returning to Ohio, as well as the expenses and *per diem* pay of the native Interpreter accompanying them, shall be paid by the United States.
- Sale of lands. ART. 8. The United States will expose to public sale, to the highest bidders, at such time and in such manner as the President may direct, the tracts of land herein ceded by the Seneca Indians: And, after deducting from the proceeds of such sale, the *minimum* price of the public lands; the cost of building the saw and grist mills and blacksmith shop for the Senecas; the cost of surveying the lands; and the sum of six thousand dollars, to be advanced in lieu of their present improvements: it is agreed that any balance which may remain, of the avails of the lands after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future exigencies of the tribe, on which the Government of the United States consent and agree to pay to the Chiefs of the nation, for the use and general benefit of the nation, annually, five per cent on said balance, as an annuity: And if, at any time hereafter, the Seneca Chiefs, by and with the advice and consent of their tribe in General Council assembled, shall make known to the President, their desire that the fund, thus to be created, should be dissolved and given to the tribe; the President shall cause the same to be paid over to them, in such manner as he may direct; provided he shall become satisfied of the propriety of so doing.
- Annuities by former treaties. ART. 9. It is agreed that any annuity, accruing to the Senecas, by former treaties, shall be paid to them at their intended residence, west of the Mississippi, under the direction of the President.
- Presents. ART. 10. The United States hereby agree to give to the Senecas, as presents, one hundred rifles, as soon as practicable, and four hundred blankets, for the use of the tribe, to be delivered to them at such time

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and place as may be directed by the Secretary of War. Also fifty ploughs, fifty hoes and fifty axes, will be given to the tribe, as aforesaid, to assist them in commencing farming.

ART. 11. The Chiefs of the Senecas, being impressed with gratitude towards Henry C. Brish, their sub-agent, for his private advances of money and provisions, and numerous other acts of kindness towards them, as well as his extra services in coming with them to Washington; and having expressed a wish that a quarter section of a hundred and sixty acres of the lands ceded by them, should be granted to him in consideration thereof: the same is hereby granted to him and his heirs to be located under the direction of the President the United States.

Grant to H. C. Brish.

ART. 12. The lands granted by this Agreement and Convention to the Seneca tribe of Indians shall not be sold or ceded by them, except to the United States.

Lands granted not to be sold.

ART. 13. It is communicated by the Chiefs here, that, in Council, before they left home, it was agreed by the tribe, that, for their services in coming to the City of Washington, each should receive one hundred dollars, to be paid by said tribe: At the request of said Chiefs, it is agreed that the United States will advance the amount, to wit: five hundred dollars, to be hereafter reimbursed from the sale of their lands in Ohio.

Advances to chiefs.

In testimony whereof, the parties respectively have this twenty-eighth of February signed the same and affixed their seals.

James B. Gardiner,	[L. S.]
Comstick, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Small Cloud Spicer, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Seneca Steel, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hard Hickory, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Capt. Good Hunter, his x mark.	[L. S.]

Signed in presence of—

Henry C. Brish, Sub-agent,
George Herron, Interpreter,
W. B. Lewis,
Henry Toland,
P. G. Randolph.

TREATY WITH THE SENECA, ETC., 1831.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Lewistown, in the county of Logan, and State of Ohio, on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and John McElwain, Indian agent for the Wyandots, Senecas and Shawnees, on the one part, and the undersigned principal chiefs and warriors of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnee Indians residing at and around the said Lewistown, of the other part; for the cession of the lands now owned and occupied by said band, lying on the waters of the Great Miami river, and within the territorial limits of the organized county of Logan, in said State of Ohio.

July 20, 1831.

7 Stat., 351.
Proclamation, Apr.
6, 1832.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved May 28th, 1830, has appointed a special commissioner to confer with the different Indian tribes residing within the constitutional limits of the State of Ohio, and to offer for their acceptance the provisions contained in the before recited act. And whereas the mixed band or tribes of Seneca and Shawnee Indians residing at and around Lewistown in said State have expressed their perfect

and place as may be directed by the Secretary of War. Also fifty ploughs, fifty hoes and fifty axes, will be given to the tribe, as aforesaid, to assist them in commencing farming.

ART. 11. The Chiefs of the Senecas, being impressed with gratitude towards Henry C. Brish, their sub-agent, for his private advances of money and provisions, and numerous other acts of kindness towards them, as well as his extra services in coming with them to Washington; and having expressed a wish that a quarter section of a hundred and sixty acres of the lands ceded by them, should be granted to him in consideration thereof: the same is hereby granted to him and his heirs to be located under the direction of the President the United States.

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assent to the conditions of said act, and their willingness and anxiety to remove west of the Mississippi river, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity: Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles have been agreed upon by the aforesaid contracting parties; which, when approved by the President and ratified by the Senate of the United States, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the said Seneca and Shawnee Indians.

Cession of lands to
United States.

ARTICLE I. The Seneca and Shawnee Indians, residing at and around Lewistown in the State of Ohio, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do for ever cede, release and quit claim to the United States, the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by the sixth article of the treaty made at the foot of the rapids of the Miami river of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year 1817, containing forty-eight square miles, and described in said treaty as follows:—"Beginning at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami river, to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land granted to Nancy Stewart." And the said Senecas and Shawnees also cede to the United States, in manner aforesaid, one other tract of land, reserved for them by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, in Ohio, on the seventeenth of September, in the year 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows:—"Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty-eight square miles at Lewistown."

Removal of Senecas
and Shawnees.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the cessions stipulated in the foregoing article, the United States agree to cause the said band of Senecas and Shawnees, consisting of about three hundred souls, to be removed in a convenient and suitable manner to the western side of the Mississippi river, and will grant by patent, in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land to contain sixty thousand acres, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by the treaty made with them at the City of Washington, on the 28th of February 1831, and the Cherokee settlements—the east line of said tract shall be within two miles of the west line of the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky, and the south line shall be within two miles of the north line of the lands held by the Cherokees—and said two miles between the aforesaid lines, shall serve as a common passway between the before mentioned tribes to prevent them from intruding upon the lands of each other.

Grant of land.

One year's support,
etc.

ARTICLE III. The United States will defray the expense of the removal of the said Senecas and Shawnees, and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions to support them for one year after their arrival at their new residence.

Sawmill and black-
smith's shop.

ARTICLE IV. Out of the first sales to be made of the lands herein ceded by the said Senecas and Shawnees, the United States will cause a saw-mill and a blacksmith shop to be erected on the lands granted to the said Indians west of the Mississippi, with all necessary machinery and tools, to be supported and kept in operation at the expense of the

United States, for the mutual and sole benefit of the said Senecas and Shawnees, and the United States will employ a blacksmith to execute the necessary work for the said Indians for such time as the President of the United States, in his discretion may think proper.

ARTICLE V. In lieu of the improvements which have been made on the lands herein ceded; it is agreed that the United States shall advance to the said Senecas and Shawnees the sum of six thousand dollars, to be reimbursed from the sales of the lands herein ceded by them to the United States. A fair and equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the Chiefs of the said Senecas and Shawnees, with the consent of their tribes in general council assembled, to such individuals of the tribes as, having left improvements, may be properly entitled to the same. \$6,000 advanced for improvements.

ARTICLE VI. The live stock, farming utensils, and other chattel property, which the said Senecas and Shawnees now own, and may not be able to carry with them, shall be sold under the superintendence of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of War, and the proceeds paid over to owners of such property respectively. Live stock, etc.

ARTICLE VII. The said Senecas and Shawnees shall be removed to their new residence under the care and protection of some competent and proper person, friendly to them and acquainted with their habits, manners and customs; and the chiefs of the said tribes shall have the privilege of nominating such person to the President, who, if approved of by him, shall have charge of their conveyance. Agent to superintend removal.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidders, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of land herein ceded by the Senecas and Shawnees; and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying the lands, the cost of the saw mill and blacksmith shop, and the sum of six thousand dollars to be advanced in lieu of the improvements on the ceded lands; it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the lands after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribes, on which the Government of the United States agree and consent to pay to the chiefs for the use and general benefit of the said tribes annually, five per cent. on the amount of the said balance as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribes, by and with the consent of the whole of their people in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created, should be dissolved and paid over to them, in which case the President shall cause the same to be paid over, if in his discretion he shall think the happiness and prosperity of said tribes would be promoted thereby. Sale of lands.

ARTICLE IX. It is agreed that any annuities accruing to the said Senecas and Shawnees by former treaties shall be paid to them at their intended residence west of the Mississippi under the direction of the President. Annuity, etc.

ARTICLE X. In consideration of the former good conduct and friendly disposition of the aforesaid band of Senecas and Shawnees towards the American Government, and as an earnest of the kind feelings, and good wishes of their great father for the future welfare and happiness of themselves and their posterity, it is agreed that the United States will give them as presents, the following articles, to wit: one hundred blankets, twenty ploughs, one hundred hoes, fifty axes, ten rifles, twenty sets of horse gears, and Russia sheeting sufficient to make forty tents; the whole to be delivered to them as soon as practicable after their arrival at their new residence, except the blankets and the Russia sheeting for the tents, which shall be given at the time of their setting out on their journey; all of said articles to be distributed by the chiefs according to the just claims and necessities of their people. Annuities by former treaties.

Presents.

Lands granted, not
to be sold.

Guaranty by United
States.

Grant to Jas. Mc-
Pherson.

Grant to H. H. Mc-
Pherson.

Grant to interpreter.

Explanatory.

ARTICLE XI. The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band of Senecas and Shawnees, shall not be sold or ceded by them except to the United States. And the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or Territory, nor subject to the laws thereof; and further that the President of the United States will cause said tribe to be protected at their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever; and he shall have the same care and superintendence over them in the country to which they design to remove, that he has heretofore had over them at their present place of residence.

ARTICLE XII. At the request of the chiefs of the Senecas and Shawnees, there is granted to James McPherson, one half section of land to contain three hundred and twenty acres, to be laid off in such part of the lands here ceded as he may select, so that the said half section shall adjoin the land heretofore donated to him near the southeast corner of that part of the lands herein ceded which was assigned to the Shawnees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, on the 17th of September, 1818. And this grant is made in consideration of the sincere attachment of the said chiefs and their people for the said James McPherson, who has lived among them and near them for forty years, and from whom they have received numerous and valuable services and benefits; and also in consideration of the able and candid manner in which he has explained to the Indians the policy of the United States in regard to the future welfare and permanent settlement of the Indian tribes.

ARTICLE XIII. At the request of the aforesaid chiefs, there is hereby granted to Henry H. McPherson, an adopted son of their nation, a half section of land, to contain three hundred and twenty acres, to be added to a half section of land granted to him by the said chiefs on the 20th day of March 1821, and approved by the President of the United States, which is to be so laid off as to enlarge the last mentioned grant to a square section.

ARTICLE XIV. At the special request of the aforesaid chiefs, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, is hereby granted to Martin Lane their interpreter, who married a quarter blood Indian woman, and has lived a long time among the Senecas. The said quarter section is to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE XV. It is understood and agreed by the present contracting parties that the words, "the lands heretofore donated to him" in the twelfth article of this treaty, have direct and sole reference to a *verbal* donation heretofore made by the said Senecas and Shawnees to the said McPherson, and that the intention is that this treaty should confirm the former as well as the latter grant, so that the said McPherson is entitled to one whole section to be located in the southeast corner of the Shawnee part of the lands herein ceded as aforesaid.

In testimony hereof, the present contracting parties respectively have signed their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year aforesaid, at Pleasant Plains, near Lewistown, in the State of Ohio.

James B. Gardiner,	[L. s.]	Quashacaugh, or Little Lewis, his	[L. s.]
John McElvain,	[L. s.]	x mark,	[L. s.]
Methomea, or Civil John, his x	[L. s.]	James McDonnell, his x mark,	[L. s.]
mark,	[L. s.]	Honedee, or Civil John's Son, his x	[L. s.]
Skilleyway, or Robbin, his x mark,	[L. s.]	mark,	[L. s.]
Totala Chief, or John Young, his	[L. s.]	Run Fast, his x mark,	[L. s.]
x mark,	[L. s.]	Yankee Bill, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pewyache, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Cold Water, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Mingo Carpenter, his x mark,	[L. s.]	John Sky, his x mark,	[L. s.]
John Jackson, his x mark,	[L. s.]		

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us—

David Robb, Sub-Agent,
James McPherson, United States Inter-
preter,
H. E. Spencer,
Wm. Rianhard,
John Shelby,
Alexander Thomson,
H. B. Strother,
Benj. S. Brown,

Joseph Parks, his x mark, United States
Interpreter,
N. Z. McCulloch,
D. M. Workman,
R. Patterson,
A. O. Spencer,
Jas. Stewart,
Stephen Giffin.

I do hereby certify that each and every article of the foregoing convention and agreement, was carefully explained and fully interpreted by me to the chiefs, head men and warriors who have signed the same.

Martin Lane, United States Interpreter. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH THE SHAWNEE, 1831.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Wapaghkonnetta, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio on the 8th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardiner specially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States and John McElvain, Indian Agent for the Wyandots, Senecas and Shawnees residing in the State of Ohio, on the one part, and the undersigned, principal Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors of the tribe of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and Hog Creek, within the territorial limits of the organized county of Allen, in the State of Ohio.

Aug. 8, 1831.

7 Stat., 355.
Proclamation, Apr.
6, 1832.

Whereas the President of the United States under the authority of the Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1830, has appointed a special commissioner to confer with the different Indian tribes residing within the constitutional limits of the State of Ohio, and to offer for their acceptance the provisions of the before recited act:—And whereas the tribe or band of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and on Hog Creek in the said State, have expressed their perfect assent to the conditions of the said act, and their willingness and anxiety to remove west of the Mississippi river, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity. Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles of Convention have been agreed upon by the aforesaid contracting parties, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the said Shawnee Indians.

1830, ch. 148.

ARTICLE I. The tribe or band of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and on Hog Creek in the State of Ohio, in consideration of the stipulations herein made, on the part of the United States, do for ever cede, release and quit claim to the United States the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by the sixth section of the treaty made at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami river of Lake Erie on the 29th day of September in the year of our Lord 1817, containing one hundred and twenty-five sections or square miles, and granted in two reservations and described in the said sixth section of the aforesaid treaty as follows:—"A tract of land ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonnetta;" and "a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonnetta, and to include the Shawnee settlement on Hog creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form," which said two tracts or reservations of land were

Cession of lands to
United States.

granted as aforesaid to the said Shawnee Indians by the patents signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and certified by the Secretary of War dated the 20th day of April 1821. Also, one other tract of land, granted to the said Shawnees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's in the state of Ohio, on the 17th day of September in the year 1818, and described therein as follows: "Twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land to be laid off adjoining the east line of their reserve of ten miles square at Wapaghkonnetta," making in the whole of the aforesaid cessions to the United States by the aforesaid Shawnees, one hundred and forty-five sections or square miles, which includes all the land now owned or claimed by the said band or tribe of Shawnees in the State of Ohio.

Removal of Shaw-
nee.

Grant of land west
of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the cessions stipulated in the foregoing article, the United States agree to cause the said tribe or band of Shawnees, consisting of about four hundred souls, to be removed in a convenient and suitable manner to the Western side of the Mississippi river, and will grant by patent in fee simple to them and their heirs for ever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain one hundred thousand acres, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, within the tract of land equal to fifty miles square, which was granted to the Shawnee Indians of the State of Missouri by the second article of a treaty made at the city of Saint Louis in said State, with the said Shawnees of Missouri by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the 7th day of November in the year 1825; and in which it is provided that the grant aforesaid shall be for the Shawnee tribe of Indians within the State of Missouri, "and for those of the same nation now residing in Ohio, who may hereafter emigrate to the west of the Mississippi;" but if there should not be a sufficiency of good land unoccupied by the Shawnee Indians who have already settled on the tract granted as aforesaid by the said treaty of Saint Louis; then the tract of one hundred thousand acres, hereby granted to the said Shawnees of Ohio, parties to this compact, shall be located under the direction of the President of the United States on lands contiguous to the said Shawnees of Missouri, or on any other unappropriated lands within the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the United States.

One year's support,
etc.

Sawmill, gristmill,
etc.

ARTICLE III. The United States will defray the expenses of the removal of the said band or tribe of Shawnees, and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions, to support them for one year after their arrival at their new residence.

ARTICLE IV. Out of the first sales to be made of the lands herein ceded by the said Shawnees, the United States will cause a good and substantial saw mill, and a grist mill, built in the best manner, and to contain two pair of stones and a good bolting cloth, to be erected on the lands granted to the said Shawnees, west of the Mississippi; and said mills shall be solely for their use and benefit. The United States will, out of the sales of the ceded lands, as aforesaid, cause a blacksmith shop, (to contain all the necessary tools,) to be built for the said Shawnees, at their intended residence, and a blacksmith shall be employed by the United States, as long as the President thereof may deem proper, to execute all necessary and useful work for said Indians.

\$13,000 advanced for
improvements.

ARTICLE V. In lieu of the improvements which have been made on the lands herein ceded, it is agreed that the United States shall advance to the said Shawnees (for the purpose of enabling them to erect houses and open farms at their intended residence) the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, to be reimbursed from the sales of the lands herein ceded by them to the United States. A fair and equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the chiefs of the said Shawnees; with the consent of the people, in general council assembled, to such individuals

of their tribe who have made improvements on the lands herein ceded, and may be properly entitled to the same.

ARTICLE VI. The farming utensils, live stock and other chattel property, which the said Shawnees now own, and may not be able to carry with them, shall be sold, under the superintendence of some suitable person, appointed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and the proceeds paid over to the owners of such property respectively.

Farming utensils,
etc.

ARTICLE VII. The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of land herein ceded by the said Shawnees. And after deducting from the proceeds of such sales the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, the cost of the grist mill, saw mill and blacksmith shop and the aforesaid sum of thirteen thousand dollars, to be advanced in lieu of improvements; it is agreed that any balance, which may remain of the avails of the lands, after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribe, parties to this compact, on which the United States agree to pay to the chiefs, for the use and general benefit of their people, annually, five per centum on the amount of said balance, as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribe, or band, by and with the consent of their people, in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created, should be dissolved and paid over to them; in which case the President shall cause the same to be so paid, if in his discretion, he shall believe the happiness and prosperity of said tribe would be promoted thereby.

Sale of lands ceded
by Shawnee.

Annuity, etc.

ARTICLE VIII. It is agreed that any annuities, accruing to the said band or tribe of Shawnees, by former treaties, shall be paid to them at their intended residence west of the Mississippi, under the direction of the President.

Annuities by former
treaties.

ARTICLE IX. In consideration of the good conduct and friendly dispositions of the said band of Shawnees towards the American Government, and as an earnest of the kind feelings and good wishes of the people of the United States, for the future welfare and happiness of the said Shawnees, it is agreed that the United States, will give them, as presents, the following articles, to be fairly divided by the chiefs, among their people, according to their several necessities, to wit: two hundred blankets, forty ploughs, forty sets of horse gears, one hundred and fifty hoes, fifty axes, and Russia sheeting sufficient for fifty tents:—the whole to be delivered to them, as soon as practicable, after their arrival at their new residence, except the blankets and Russia sheeting, which shall be given previously to their removal.

Presents.

ARTICLE X. The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band or tribe of Shawnees, shall not be sold nor ceded by them, except to the United States. And the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or territory, nor subject to the laws thereof; and further, that the President of the United States will cause said tribe to be protected at their intended residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever, and he shall have the same care and superintendence over them, in the country to which they are to remove, that he has heretofore had over them at their present place of residence.

Lands granted, not
to be sold.

Guarantee.

ARTICLE XI. It is understood by the present contracting parties, that any claims which Francis Duchouquet may have, under former treaties, to a section or any quantity of the lands herein ceded to the United States, are not to be prejudiced by the present compact; but to remain as valid as before.

Claims of F. Duchou-
quet.

ARTICLE XII. In addition to the presents given in the ninth article of this convention, it is agreed that there shall also be given to the

Additional presents.

said Shawnees, twenty-five rifle guns, to be distributed in the manner provided in said ninth article.

Grant to Jos. Parks,
etc.

ARTICLE XIII. At the request of the chiefs, there is granted to Joseph Parks, a quarter blooded Shawnee, one section of land to contain six hundred and forty acres, and to include his present improvements at the old town near Wapaghkonnetta, in consideration of his constant friendship and many charitable and valuable services towards the said Shawnees:—and at the request of the chiefs, it is also stipulated that the price of an average section of the lands herein ceded, shall be reserved in the hands of the Government, to be paid to their friends, the Shawnees who now reside on the river Huron in the Territory of Michigan, for the purpose of bearing their expenses, should they ever wish to follow the Shawnees of Wapaghkonnetta and Hog creek to their new residence west of the Mississippi.

Further presents.

ARTICLE XIV. At the request of the chiefs it is agreed that they shall be furnished with two cross-cut saws for the use of their tribe; and also that they shall receive four grindstones annually, for the use of their people, to be charged upon the surplus fund, and they shall further receive, as presents, ten hand saws, ten drawing knives, twenty files, fifty gimblets, twenty augurs of different sizes, ten planes of different sizes, two braces and bits, four hewing axes, two dozen scythes, five frows and five grubbing hoes.

In testimony whereof, the said James B. Gardiner, specially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and John McElvain, Indian agent as aforesaid, and the said chiefs, warriors and head men of the said Shawnees of Wapaghkonnetta and Hog creek, have hereunto set their hands and seals at Wapaghkonnetta, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

James B. Gardiner,	[L. S.]	Lawathtucker, or John Wolf, his x	[L. S.]
John McElvain,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
Lauloway, or John Perry, his x	[L. S.]	Thothweillew, or bright horn, his	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	x mark,	[L. S.]
Nolesimo, or Henry Clay, his x	[L. S.]	P. H. Thawtaw, or Peter Corn-	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	stock, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Peaghtucker, or McNear, his x	[L. S.]	Saucothcaw, or spy buck, his x	[L. S.]
mark,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
P. H. Tha, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Chawwee, or ———, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Wiwelipea, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Thawquotsaway, or big man, his x	[L. S.]
Quarky, his x mark,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
Letho, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Jakescaw, or Cap. Tom, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Naecimo, or little fox, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Quelenee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pamothaway, or George Williams,	[L. S.]	Chissecaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]
his x mark,	[L. S.]	Chupehecaw, or old big knife, his x	[L. S.]
Squecawpowee, or Geo. McDougall,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
his x mark,	[L. S.]	Be dee dee, or Big Jim, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of us—

Wm. Walker, Secretary to the Commis-	Jeremiah A. Dooley,
sioners,	Warpole, a Wyandot chief, his x mark,
David Robb, Sub. Agent,	Tashnewau, Ottoway chief, his x mark,
John McLaughlin,	Francis Johnston,
Alexander Thompson,	John Gunn,
Henry Harvey,	James S. Chewers,
John Elliott,	A. D. Kinnard,
Amos Kenworthy,	Pay ton quot, Ottoway chief, his x mark,
John Armstrong,	

I hereby certify that the several articles in the foregoing treaty have been fairly interpreted and fully explained to the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Shawnee band or tribe, who have signed the same.

Joseph Parks, his x mark,
United States Interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE OTTAWA, 1831.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded this thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, on the one part, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the band of Ottoway Indians residing within the State of Ohio on the other part, for a cession of the several tracts of land now held and occupied by said Indians within said State, by reservations made under the treaty concluded at Detroit on the 17th day of November, 1807, and the treaty made at the foot of the rapids of the Miami river of Lake Erie, on the 29th of September, 1817.

Aug. 30, 1831.

7 Stat., 359.
Proclamation, April 6, 1832.

WHEREAS the President of the United States, under the authority of the act of Congress, approved May 28, 1830, has appointed a special commissioner to confer with the different Indian tribes residing within the constitutional limits of the State of Ohio, and to offer for their acceptance the provisions of the before mentioned act: And whereas the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, and on the Little Auglaize river at Oquanoxie's village, have expressed their consent to the conditions of said act, and their willingness to remove west of the Mississippi, in order to obtain a more permanent and advantageous home for themselves and their posterity:

1830, ch. 148.

Therefore, in order to carry into effect the aforesaid objects, the following articles of convention have been agreed upon, by the aforesaid contracting parties, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the aforesaid band of Ottoway Indians.

ARTICLE I. The band of Ottoway Indians, residing on Blanchard's fork of the great Auglaize river, and at Oquanoxa's village on the Little Auglaize river, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do forever cede, release and quit claim to the United States, the lands reserved to them by the last clause of the sixth article of the treaty made at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake on the 29th of September, 1817; which clause is in the following words: "There shall be reserved for the use of the Ottoway Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain five miles square, the center of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork; and one other tract, to contain three miles square on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village," making in said cession twenty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Cession of land to
United States by Ottawa
Indians.

ARTICLE II. The chiefs, head men and warriors of the band of Ottoway Indians, residing at and near the places called *Roche de Boeuf* and Wolf rapids, on the Miami river of Lake Erie, and within the State of Ohio, wishing to become parties to this convention, and not being willing, at this time, to stipulate for their removal west of the Mississippi; do hereby agree, in consideration of the stipulations herein made for them on the part of the United States, to cede, release and forever quit claim to the United States the following tracts of land, reserved to them by the treaty made at Detroit on the 17th day of November, 1807, to wit, the tract of six miles square above *Roche de Boeuf*, to include the village where Tondagonie (or Dog) formerly lived; and also three miles square at the Wolf rapids aforesaid, which was substituted for the three miles square granted by the said treaty of Detroit to the said Ottoways "to include *Presque Isle*," but which could not be granted as stipulated in said treaty of Detroit, in consequence of its collision with the grant of twelve miles square to the United States by the treaty of Greenville;

Cession by a certain
other band of Ottawa.

making in the whole cession made by this article twenty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-seven acres, which is exclusive of a grant made to Yellow Hair (or Peter Minor) by the 8th article of the treaty at the foot of the Rapids of Miami, on the 29th of September, 1817, and for which said Minor holds a patent from the General Land Office for 643 acres.

Removal of Ottawas
residing at Blanch-
ard's Fork, etc.

Grant of land to said
band.

One year's support,
etc.

\$2,000 to be ad-
vanced for improve-
ments.

Farming utensils,
live stock, etc.

Sale of lands ceded
by said band.

Annuities by former
treaties.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the cessions made in the first article of this convention, the United States agree to cause the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork, and at Oquanoxa's village, as afore-said, consisting of about two hundred souls, to be removed, in a convenient and suitable manner, to the western side of the Mississippi river; and will grant, by patent in fee simple, to them and their heirs for ever, as long as they shall exist as a nation, and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain thirty-four thousand acres, to be located adjoining the south or west line of the reservation equal to fifty miles square, granted to the Shawnees of Missouri and Ohio on the Kansas river and its branches, by the treaty made at St. Louis, November 7th, 1825.

ARTICLE IV. The United States will defray the expense of the removal of the said band of Ottoways, and will moreover supply them with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions to support them for one year after their arrival at their new residence.

ARTICLE V. In lieu of the improvements which have been made on the lands ceded by the first article of this convention, it is agreed that the United States shall advance to the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, the sum of two thousand dollars, to be reimbursed from the sales of the lands ceded by the said first article. And it is expressly understood that this sum is not to be paid until the said Ottoways arrive at their new residence, and that it is for the purpose of enabling them to erect houses and open farms for their accommodation and subsistence in their new country. A fair and equitable distribution of this sum shall be made by the chiefs of the said Ottoways, with the consent of their people, in general council assembled, to such individuals of their band as may have made improvements on the lands ceded by the first article of this convention, and may be properly entitled to the same.

ARTICLE VI. The farming utensils, live stock and other chattel property, which the said Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village now own, shall be sold, under the superintendence of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of War; and the proceeds paid to the owners of such property respectively.

ARTICLE VII. The United States will expose to sale to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts ceded by the first article of this convention, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sales the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, and the sum of two thousand dollars advanced in lieu of improvements; it is agreed that the balance, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be hereby guaranteed for the payment of the debts, which the said Ottoways of Blanchard's fork, and Oquanoxa's village may owe in the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, and agree to be due by them, as provided in the sixteenth article of this convention; and any surplus of the proceeds of said lands, which may still remain, shall be vested by the President in Government stock, and five per cent. thereon shall be paid to the said Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, as an annuity during the pleasure of Congress.

ARTICLE VIII. It is agreed that the said band of Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, shall receive, at their new residence, a fair proportion of the annuities due to their nation by former treaties, which shall be apportioned under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to their actual numbers.

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ARTICLE IX. The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band of Ottoways residing at Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village shall not be sold nor ceded by them, except to the United States. And the United States guarantee that said lands shall never be within the bounds of any State or territory, nor subject to the laws thereof, and further, that the President of the United States will cause said band to be protected at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians and from any other person or persons whatever: and he shall have the same care and superintendence over them in the country to which they design to remove, that he now has at their present residence.

Lands granted not to be sold.

Guarantee.

ARTICLE X. As an evidence of the good will and kind feeling of the people of the United States towards the said band of Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village; it is agreed that the following articles shall be given them, as presents, to wit: eighty blankets, twenty-five rifle guns, thirty-five axes, twelve ploughs, twenty sets of horse gears, and Russian sheeting sufficient for tents for their whole band; the whole to be delivered according to the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Presents.

ARTICLE XI. In consideration of the cessions made in the second article of this convention by the chiefs, head men and warriors of the band of Ottoways residing at *Roche de Boeuf* and Wolf rapids, it is agreed that the United States will grant to said band by patent in fee simple, forty thousand acres of land, west of the Mississippi, adjoining the lands assigned to the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, or in such other situation as they may select, on the unappropriated lands in the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the United States. And whenever the said band may think proper to accept of the above grant, and remove west of the Mississippi, the United States agree that they shall be removed and subsisted by the Government in the same manner as is provided in this convention for their brethren of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, and they shall receive like presents, in proportion to their actual numbers, under the direction of the Secretary of War. It is also understood and agreed that the said band, when they shall agree to remove west of the Mississippi, shall receive their proportion of the annuities due their nation by former treaties, and be entitled in every respect to the same privileges, advantages and protection, which are herein extended to their brethren and the other emigrating Indians of the State of Ohio.

Grant of land to Ottawas residing at Roche de Boeuf, etc.

ARTICLE XII. The lands ceded by the second article of this convention shall be sold by the United States to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, and after deducting from the avails thereof *seventy* cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, the balance is hereby guaranteed to discharge such debts of the Ottoways residing on the river and bay of the Miami of Lake Erie, as they may herein acknowledge to be due, and wish to be paid. And whatever overplus may remain of the avails of said lands, after discharging their debts as aforesaid, shall be paid to them in money, provided they shall refuse to remove west of the Mississippi, and wish to seek some other home among their brethren in the Territory of Michigan. But should the said band agree to remove west of the Mississippi, then any overplus which may remain to them, after paying their debts, shall be invested by the President, and five per centum paid to them as an annuity, as is provided for their brethren by this convention.

Sale of lands ceded by said band.

Proceeds of sales.

ARTICLE XIII. At the request of the chiefs residing at *Roche de Boeuf* and Wolf rapids, it is agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of Wau be ga kake (one of the chiefs) for three years only, from the signing of this convention, a section of land below and adjoining the section granted to and occupied by Yellow Hair or Peter Minor; and also there is reserved in like manner and for the term of three years, and no longer, for the use of Muck-qui-on-a, or Bearskin, one

Temporary reservations.

section and a half, below Wolf rapids, and to include his present residence and improvements. And it is also agreed that the said Bearskin shall have the occupancy of a certain small island in the Maumee river, opposite his residence, where he now raises corn, which island belongs to the United States, and is now unsold; but the term of this occupancy is not guaranteed for three years; but only so long as the President shall think proper to reserve the same from sale. And it is further understood, that any of the temporary reservations made by this article, may be surveyed and sold by the United States, subject to the occupancy of three years, hereby granted to the aforesaid Indians.

Grants to H. Thebeault and W. McNabb.

ARTICLE XIV. At the request of the chiefs of *Roche de Boeuf* and Wolf rapids, there is hereby granted to Hiram Thebeault (a half blooded Ottoway,) a quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres and to include his present improvements at the Bear rapids of the Miami of the Lake. Also, one quarter section of land, to contain like quantity, to William McNabb, (a half blooded Ottoway,) to adjoin the quarter section granted to Hiram Thebeault. In surveying the above reservations, no greater front is to be given on the river, than would properly belong to said quarter sections, in the common manner of surveying the public lands.

Grant to children of Peter Minor.

ARTICLE XV. At the request of the chiefs of *Roche de Boeuf* and Wolf rapids, there is granted to the children of Yellow Hair, (or Peter Minor,) one half section of land, to contain three hundred and twenty acres, to adjoin the north line of the section of land now held by said Peter Minor, under patent from the President of the United States, bearing date the 24th of November, 1827, and the lines are not to approach nearer than one mile to the Miami river of the Lake.

Claims against Ottawas recognized.

ARTICLE XVI. It is agreed by the chiefs of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, and the chiefs of *Roche de Boeuf* and Wolf rapids, jointly, that they are to pay out of the surplus proceeds of the several tracts herein ceded by them, equal proportions of the claims against them by John E. Hunt, John Hollister, Robert A. Forsythe, Payne C. Parker, Peter Minor, Theodore E. Phelps, Collister Haskins and S. and P. Carlan. The chiefs aforesaid acknowledge the claim of John E. Hunt to the amount of five thousand six hundred dollars; the claim of John Hollister to the amount of five thousand six hundred dollars; the claim of Robert A. Forsythe to the amount of seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars, in which is included the claims assigned to said Forsythe by Isaac Hull, Samuel Vance, A. Peltier, Oscar White and Antoine Lepoint. They also allow the claim of Payne C. Parker to the amount of five hundred dollars; the claim of Peter Minor to the amount of one thousand dollars; the claim of Theodore E. Phelps to the amount of three hundred dollars; the claim of Collister Haskins to the amount of fifty dollars, but the said Haskins claims fifty dollars more as his proper demand; and the claim of S. and P. Carlan to the amount of three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents. The aforesaid chiefs also allow the claim of Joseph Laronger to the amount of two hundred dollars, and the claim of Daniel Lakin to the amount of seventy dollars. Notwithstanding the above acknowledgments and allowances, it is expressly understood and agreed by the respective parties to this compact, that the several claims in this article, and the items which compose the same, shall be submitted to the strictest scrutiny and examination of the Secretary of War, and the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and such amount only shall be allowed as may be found just and true.

Privileges by former treaties to cease.

ARTICLE XVII. On the ratification of this convention, the privileges of every description, granted to the Ottoway nation within the State of Ohio, by the treaties under which they hold the reservations of land herein ceded, shall forever cease and determine.

ARTICLE XVIII. Whenever the deficiency of five hundred and eighty dollars, which accrued in the annuities of the Ottoways for 1830, shall be paid, the parties to this convention, residing on Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, shall receive their fair and equitable portion of the same, either at their present or intended residence.

Deficiency in annuities for 1830.

ARTICLE XIX. The chiefs signing this convention, also agree, in addition to the claims allowed in the sixteenth article thereof, that they owe John Anderson two hundred dollars; and Francis Lavoy two hundred dollars.

Additional claims.

ARTICLE XX. It is agreed that there shall be allowed to Nau-on-quai-que-zhick, one hundred dollars, out of the surplus fund accruing from the sales of the lands herein ceded, in consequence of his not owing any debts, and having his land sold, to pay the debts of his brethren.

Allowance to Nau-on-quai-que-zhick.

In testimony whereof, the aforesaid parties to this convention, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the Indian reserve on the Miami bay of lake Erie, the day and year above written.

James B. Gardiner,	[L. S.]	Cum-chaw, (Blanchard's fork,) his	[L. S.]
Ar-taish-nai-wau, his x mark,	[L. S.]	x mark,	[L. S.]
O-quai naas-a, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Cum-chaw, (Wolf rapids,) his x	[L. S.]
Oe-cha-no, or Charlo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
Quacint, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Sus-sain, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-ba-ga-cake, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ca-ba-yaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Che-cauk, his x mark,	[L. S.]	O-sho-quene, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Peton-o-quet, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Muc-co-tai-pee-nai-see, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oshaw-wa-non, his x mark,	[L. S.]	O-sage, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pe-nais-we, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Pan-tee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nau-qua-ga-sheek, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Me-sau-kee, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pe-nais-won-quet, his x mark,	[L. S.]	O-mus-se-nau, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pe-she-keinee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Non-dai-wau, his x mark,	[L. S.]
		E-au-vaince, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

Wm. Walker, Secretary to Commissioner,	John Anderson,
R. A. Forsyth, Sub. Agent of Indian Affairs.	John McDouell,
Levi S. Humphrey,	Dan. B. Miller,
James H. Forsyth,	Lambert Cauchois,
William Wilson,	Geo. B. Knaggs,
Henry Conner, Sub-Agent,	J. J. Godfroy.

I do hereby certify that each article of the foregoing convention was fairly interpreted and fully explained by me to the chiefs, head men, and warriors, who have signed the same.

Henry Conner, Interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT, 1832.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at McCutcheon'sville, Crawford county, Ohio, on the nineteenth day of January, 1832, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors of the band of Wyandots, residing at the Big Spring in said county of Crawford, and owning a reservation of 16,000 acres at that place.

Jan. 19, 1832.

7 Stat., 364.
Proclamation, Apr. 6, 1832.

WHEREAS the said band of Wyandots have become fully convinced that, whilst they remain in their present situation in the State of Ohio, in the vicinity of a white population, which is continually increasing and crowding around them, they cannot prosper and be happy, and the morals of many of their people will be daily becoming more and more vitiated—And understanding that the Government of the United States is willing to purchase the reservation of land on which they reside, and for that purpose have deputed the said James B. Gardiner as special commissioner to treat for a cession for the same:—Therefore, to effect the aforesaid objects, the said Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors, and the

ARTICLE XVIII. Whenever the deficiency of five hundred and eighty dollars, which accrued in the annuities of the Ottoways for 1830, shall be paid, the parties to this convention, residing on Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village, shall receive their fair and equitable portion of the same, either at their present or intended residence.

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Oe-cha-no, or Charlo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
Quacint, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Sus-sain, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Waw-ba-ga-cake, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ca-ba-yaw, his x mark,	[L. S.]
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Peton-o-quet, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Muc-co-tai-pee-nai-see, his x mark,	[L. S.]
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Pe-she-keinee, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Non-dai-wau, his x mark,	[L. S.]
		E-au-vaince, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

Wm. Walker, Secretary to Commissioner,	John Anderson,
R. A. Forsyth, Sub. Agent of Indian Affairs.	John McDouell,
Levi S. Humphrey,	Dan. B. Miller,
James H. Forsyth,	Lambert Cauchois,
William Wilson,	Geo. B. Knaggs,
Henry Conner, Sub-Agent,	J. J. Godfroy.

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said James B. Gardiner, have this day entered into and agreed upon the following articles of convention.

Cession of land to
United States.

ARTICLE I. The band of Wyandots residing at the Big Spring in the county of Crawford, and State of Ohio, do hereby forever cede and relinquish to the United States the reservation of sixteen thousand acres of land, granted to them by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, on the seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, which grant is in the following words, to wit: "There shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town and on Blanchard's fork sixteen thousand acres of land, to be laid off in a square form, on the head of Blanchard's fork, the centre of which shall be at the Big spring, on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay."

Sale of land.

ARTICLE II. The United States stipulate with the said band of Wyandots that, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, the aforesaid tract of sixteen thousand acres shall be surveyed into sections and put into market and sold in the ordinary manner of selling the public lands of the United States; and when the same shall be sold, or as soon as any part thereof shall be disposed of, (be the price received therefore more or less) there shall be paid to the chiefs, headmen and warriors, signing this treaty, for the benefit of all the said band of Wyandots, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre so sold or for sale. The said price shall be paid in silver, and in the current coin of the United States.

United States agree
to pay for improve-
ments.

ARTICLE III. For the improvements now made upon said reservation the United States agree to pay a fair valuation in money, according to the appraisement of Joseph McCutcheon, Esq. (or such person as the Secretary of War may depute for that purpose) and an appraiser to be chosen by the said band of Wyandots. And in case the said appraisers shall not be able to agree upon any of their valuations, they shall call to their assistance some competent citizen of the county of Crawford.

Reservation for Roe-
nu-nas.

ARTICLE IV. There shall [be] reserved for Roe-nu-nas, one of the oldest chiefs of said band, one half section, to contain three hundred and twenty acres, and to include the improvements where he now lives.

Removal.

ARTICLE V. It is expressly understood between the present contracting parties, that the said band of Wyandots may, as they think proper, remove to Canada, or to the river Huron in Michigan, where they own a reservation of land, or to any place they may obtain a right or privilege from others Indians to go.

Special subagent.

ARTICLE VI. [Rejected.]
ARTICLE VII. Inasmuch as the band of Wyandots, herein treating, have separated themselves from the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky and on the Sandusky plains, they ask of the General Government that there may be a special sub-agent and protector appointed for them whilst they remain in the State of Ohio, and they respectfully recommend Joseph McCutcheon, Esq. of the county of Crawford, as a fit and proper person to act in such capacity; and that he may have the power to employ such interpreter as he may think proper in his intercourse with said band.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

The aforesaid articles of agreement shall be mutually binding upon the present contracting parties, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof.

J. B. Gardiner, [L. S.]
Roe-nu-nas, his x mark,
Bear-skin, his x mark,
Shi-a-wa, or John Solomon, his x mark,
John McLean, his x mark,
Matthew Grey Eyes, his x mark,
Isaac Driver, his x mark,
John D. Brown,
Alex. Clarke.

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Done in presence of—

C. Clarke, Secretary to the Commissioner,
Joseph McCutcheon, justice of the peace in the county of Crawford, Ohio,
John C. Dewit,
Richard Reynolds,
G. W. Sampson.

EXPLANATION.

In the first draft of this treaty, provision was made for the removal of the band west of the Mississippi, but they refused to accept of a grant of land, or to remove there, and the articles having relation thereto were accordingly omitted. It was therefore necessary to omit the 6th article; and circumstances did not admit of time to remodel and copy the whole treaty.

J. B. GARDINER,
Special Commissioner, &c.

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS, 1832.

Articles of a treaty made at the City of Washington between Lewis Cass, thereto specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the Creek tribe of Indians.

Mar. 24, 1832.

7 Stat., 366.
Proclamation, Apr. 4, 1832.

ARTICLE I. The Creek tribe of Indians cede to the United States all their land, East of the Mississippi river.

Cession of land by the Indians.

ARTICLE II. The United States engage to survey the said land as soon as the same can be conveniently done, after the ratification of this treaty, and when the same is surveyed to allow ninety principal Chiefs of the Creek tribe to select one section each, and every other head of a Creek family to select one half section each, which tracts shall be reserved from sale for their use for the term of five years, unless sooner disposed of by them. A census of these persons shall be taken under the direction of the President and the selections shall be made so as to include the improvements of each person within his selection, if the same can be so made, and if not, then all the persons belonging to the same town, entitled to selections, and who cannot make the same, so as to include their improvements, shall take them in one body in a proper form. And twenty sections shall be selected, under the direction of the President for the orphan children of the Creeks, and divided and retained or sold for their benefit as the President may direct. Provided however that no selections or locations under this treaty shall be so made as to include the agency reserve.

Land to be surveyed, etc.

ARTICLE III. These tracts may be conveyed by the persons selecting the same, to any other persons for a fair consideration, in such manner as the President may direct. The contract shall be certified by some person appointed for that purpose by the President, but shall not be valid 'till the President approves the same. A title shall be given by the United States on the completion of the payment.

Conveyances.

ARTICLE IV. At the end of five years, all the Creeks entitled to these selections, and desirous of remaining, shall receive patents therefor in fee simple, from the United States.

Land patents.

ARTICLE V. All intruders upon the country hereby ceded shall be removed therefrom in the same manner as intruders may be removed by law from other public land until the country is surveyed, and the selections made; excepting however from this provision those white persons who have made their own improvements, and not expelled the Creeks from theirs. Such persons may remain 'till their crops are gathered. After the country is surveyed and the selections made, this article shall not operate upon that part of it not included in such selections. But

Intruders.

Done in presence of—

C. Clarke, Secretary to the Commissioner,
Joseph McCutcheon, justice of the peace in the county of Crawford, Ohio,
John C. Dewit,
Richard Reynolds,
G. W. Sampson.

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Intruders.

- intruders shall, in the manner before described, be removed from these selections for the term of five years from the ratification of this treaty, or until the same are conveyed to white persons.
- Additional locations.** ARTICLE VI. Twenty-nine sections in addition to the foregoing may be located, and patents for the same shall then issue to those persons, being Creeks, to whom the same may be assigned by the Creek tribe. But whenever the grantees of these tracts possess improvements, such tracts shall be so located as to include the improvements, and as near as may be in the centre. And there shall also be granted by patent to Benjamin Marshall, one section of land, to include his improvements on the Chatahoochee river, to be bounded for one mile in a direct line along the said river, and to run back for quantity. There shall also be granted to Joseph Bruner a colored man, one half section of land, for his services as an interpreter.
- Locations, how to be made.** ARTICLE VII. All the locations authorized by this treaty, with the exception of that of Benjamin Marshall shall be made in conformity with the lines of the surveys; and the Creeks relinquish all claim for improvements.
- Additional annuity to Creeks.** ARTICLE VIII. An additional annuity of twelve thousand dollars shall be paid to the Creeks for the term of five years, and thereafter the said annuity shall be reduced to ten thousand dollars, and shall be paid for the term of fifteen years. All the annuities due to the Creeks shall be paid in such manner as the tribe may direct.
- Consideration for improvements.** ARTICLE IX. For the purpose of paying certain debts due by the Creeks, and to relieve them in their present distressed condition, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be paid to the Creek tribe, as soon as may be after the ratification hereof, to be applied to the payment of their just debts, and then to their own relief, and to be distributed as they may direct, and which shall be in full consideration of all improvements.
- Expenses of delegation.** ARTICLE X. The sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall be allowed as a compensation to the delegation sent to this place, and for the payment of their expenses, and of the claims against them.
- United States to pay certain claims.** ARTICLE XI. The following claims shall be paid by the United States.
- For ferries, bridges and causeways, three thousand dollars, provided that the same shall become the property of the United States.
- For the payment of certain judgments obtained against the chiefs eight thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.
- For losses for which they suppose the United States responsible, seven thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.
- For the payment of improvements under the treaty of 1826 one thousand dollars.
- Annuities.** The three following annuities shall be paid for life.
- To Tuske-hew-haw-Cusetaw two hundred dollars.
- To the Blind Uchu King one hundred dollars.
- To Neah Mico one hundred dollars.
- There shall be paid the sum of fifteen dollars, for each person who has emigrated without expense to the United States, but the whole sum allowed under this provision shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars.
- There shall be divided among the persons, who suffered in consequence of being prevented from emigrating, three thousand dollars.
- The land hereby ceded shall remain as a fund from which all the foregoing payments except those in the ninth and tenth articles shall be paid.
- Removal of Creeks.** ARTICLE XII. The United States are desirous that the Creeks should remove to the country west of the Mississippi, and join their countrymen there; and for this purpose it is agreed, that as fast as the Creeks are prepared to emigrate, they shall be removed at the expense of the

United States, and shall receive subsistence while upon the journey, and for one year after their arrival at their new homes—Provided however, that this article shall not be construed so as to compel any Creek Indian to emigrate, but they shall be free to go or stay, as they please.

Proviso.

ARTICLE XIII. There shall also be given to each emigrating warrior a rifle, moulds, wiper and ammunition and to each family one blanket. Three thousand dollars, to be expended as the President may direct, shall be allowed for the term of twenty years for teaching their children. As soon as half their people emigrate, one blacksmith shall be allowed them, and another when two-thirds emigrate, together with one ton of iron and two hundred weight of steel annually for each blacksmith.—These blacksmiths shall be supported for twenty years.

Presents to emigrants.

Blacksmiths.

ARTICLE XIV. The Creek country west of the Mississippi shall be solemnly guarantied to the Creek Indians, nor shall any State or Territory ever have a right to pass laws for the government of such Indians, but they shall be allowed to govern themselves, so far as may be compatible with the general jurisdiction which Congress may think proper to exercise over them. And the United States will also defend them from the unjust hostilities of other Indians, and will also as soon as the boundaries of the Creek country West of the Mississippi are ascertained, cause a patent or grant to be executed to the Creek tribe; agreeably to the 3d section of the act of Congress of May 2d, [28,] 1830, entitled "An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States, or Territories, and for their removal West of the Mississippi."

Creek country west of the Mississippi.

1830, ch. 148.

ARTICLE XV. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the United States.

Treaty obligatory when ratified.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass, and the undersigned chiefs of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands at the city of Washington, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1832.

Lewis Cass,
Opothleholo, his x mark,
Tuchebatcheehadgo, his x mark,
Efiematla, his x mark,
Tuchebatche Micco, his x mark,
Tomack Micco, his x mark,
William McGilvery, his x mark,
Benjamin Marshall.

In the presence of—

Samuel Bell,
William R. King,
John Tipton,
William Wilkins,
C. C. Clay,
J. Speight,
Samuel W. Mardis,
J. C. Isacks,
John Crowell, *I. A.*
Benjamin Marshall,
Thomas Carr,
John H. Brodnax,
Interpreters.

May 9, 1832.

7 Stat., 368.
Proclamation, April
12, 1834.

TREATY WITH THE SEMINOLE, 1832.

The Seminole Indians, regarding with just respect, the solicitude manifested by the President of the United States for the improvement of their condition, by recommending a removal to a country more suitable to their habits and wants than the one they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, are willing that their confidential chiefs, Jumper, Fuck-a-lus-ti-had-jo, Charley Emartla, Coi-had-jo, Holati-Emartla, Ya-hadjo, Sam Jones, accompanied by their agent Major Phagan, and their faithful interpreter Abraham, should be sent at the expense of the United States as early as convenient to examine the country assigned to the Creeks west of the Mississippi river, and should they be satisfied with the character of that country, and of the favorable disposition of the Creeks to reunite with the Seminoles as one people; the articles of the compact and agreement, herein stipulated at Payne's landing on the Ocklewaha river, this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between James Gadsden, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men for and in behalf of the Seminole Indians, shall be binding on the respective parties.

Cession to the United
States of lands in
Florida, etc.

ARTICLE I. The Seminole Indians relinquish to the United States, all claim to the lands they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, and agree to emigrate to the country assigned to the Creeks, west of the Mississippi river; it being understood that an additional extent of territory, proportioned to their numbers, will be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation, and be re-admitted to all the privileges as members of the same.

\$15,400 to be paid by
United States.

ARTICLE II. For and in consideration of the relinquishment of claim in the first article of this agreement, and in full compensation for all the improvements, which may have been made on the lands thereby ceded; the United States stipulate to pay to the Seminole Indians, fifteen thousand; four hundred (15,400) dollars, to be divided among the chiefs and warriors of the several towns, in a ratio proportioned to their population, the respective proportions of each to be paid on their arrival in the country they consent to remove to; it being understood that their faithful interpreters Abraham and Cudjo shall receive two hundred dollars each of the above sum, in full remuneration for the improvements to be abandoned on the lands now cultivated by them.

Blankets, etc., to be
supplied.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to distribute as they arrive at their new homes in the Creek Territory, west of the Mississippi river, a blanket and a homespun frock, to each of the warriors, women and children of the Seminole tribe of Indians.

Blacksmith.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agree to extend the annuity for the support of a blacksmith, provided for in the sixth article of the treaty at Camp Moultrie for ten (10) years beyond the period therein stipulated, and in addition to the other annuities secured under that treaty; the United States agree to pay the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars a year for fifteen (15) years, commencing after the removal of the whole tribe; these sums to be added to the Creek annuities, and the whole amount to be so divided, that the chiefs and warriors of the Seminole Indians may receive their equitable proportion of the same as members of the Creek confederation—

Annuity.

Cattle to be valued.

ARTICLE V. The United States will take the cattle belonging to the Seminoles at the valuation of some discreet person to be appointed by the President, and the same shall be paid for in money to the respective owners, after their arrival at their new homes; or other cattle such as may be desired will be furnished them, notice being given through their agent of their wishes upon this subject, before their removal, that time may be afforded to supply the demand.

ARTICLE VI. The Seminoles being anxious to be relieved from repeated vexatious demands for slaves and other property, alleged to have been stolen and destroyed by them, so that they may remove unembarrassed to their new homes; the United States stipulate to have the same property investigated, and to liquidate such as may be satisfactorily established, provided the amount does not exceed seven thousand (7,000) dollars.—

Demands for slaves to be settled.

ARTICLE VII. The Seminole Indians will remove within three (3) years after the ratification of this agreement, and the expenses of their removal shall be defrayed by the United States, and such subsistence shall also be furnished them for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months, after their arrival at their new residence; as in the opinion of the President, their numbers and circumstances may require, the emigration to commence as early as practicable in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three (1833), and with those Indians at present occupying the Big Swamp, and other parts of the country beyond the limits as defined in the second article of the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie creek, so that the whole of that proportion of the Seminoles may be removed within the year aforesaid, and the remainder of the tribe, in about equal proportions, during the subsequent years of eighteen hundred and thirty-four and five, (1834 and 1835.)—

Indians to remove within three years.

In testimony whereof, the commissioner, James Gadsden, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Seminole Indians, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals. Done at camp at Payne's landing, on the Ocklawaha river in the territory of Florida, on this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty-sixth.

James Gadsden,	[L. S.]	Tokose-Emartla, or Jno. Hicks,	[L. S.]
Holati Emartla, his x mark,	[L. S.]	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Jumper, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Cat-sha-Tusta-nuck-i, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Fuch-ta-lus-ta-Hadjo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hola-at-a-Mico, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Charley Emartla, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hitch-it-i-Mico, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Coa Hadjo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	E-ne-hah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ar-pi-uck-i, or Sam Jones, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ya-ha-emartla Chup-ko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ya-ha Hadjo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Moke-his-she-lar-ni, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Mico-Noha, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

Witnesses:

Douglas Vass, Secretary to Commissioner,	Cudjo, Interpreter, his x mark,
John Phagan, Agent,	Erastus Rogers,
Stephen Richards, Interpreter,	B. Joscan.
Abraham, Interpreter, his x mark,	

TREATY WITH THE WINNEBAGO, 1832.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Major General Winfield Scott of the United States' Army, and his Excellency John Reynolds, Governor of the State of Illinois, and the Winnebago nation of Indians, represented in general Council by the undersigned Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors.

Sept. 15, 1832.

7 Stat., 370.
Proclamation, Feb. 13, 1833.

ARTICLE I. The Winnebago nation hereby cede to the United States, forever, all the lands, to which said nation have title or claim, lying to the south and east of the Wisconsin river, and the Fox river of Green Bay; bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the mouth of the Pee-kee-tol a-ka river; thence up Rock river to its source; thence, with a line dividing the Winnebago nation from other Indians east of the Winnebago lake, to the Grande Chûte; thence, up Fox river to the Winnebago lake, and with the northwestern shore of said lake, to the inlet of Fox river; thence, up said river to lake Puckaway, and with the east-

Cession to the United States.

ARTICLE VI. The Seminoles being anxious to be relieved from repeated vexatious demands for slaves and other property, alleged to have been stolen and destroyed by them, so that they may remove unembarrassed to their new homes; the United States stipulate to have the same property investigated, and to liquidate such as may be satisfactorily established, provided the amount does not exceed seven thousand (7,000) dollars.—

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In testimony whereof, the commissioner, James Gadsden, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Seminole Indians, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals. Done at camp at Payne's landing, on the Ocklawaha river in the territory of Florida, on this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the fifty-sixth.

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Holati Emartla, his x mark,	[L. S.]	his x mark,	[L. S.]
Jumper, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Cat-sha-Tusta-nuck-i, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Fuch-ta-lus-ta-Hadjo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hola-at-a-Mico, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Charley Emartla, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hitch-it-i-Mico, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Coa Hadjo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	E-ne-hah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ar-pi-uck-i, or Sam Jones, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ya-ha-emartla Chup-ko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ya-ha Hadjo, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Moke-his-she-lar-ni, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Mico-Noha, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

Witnesses:

Douglas Vass, Secretary to Commissioner,	Cudjo, Interpreter, his x mark,
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Cession to the United States.

ern shore of the same to its most southeasterly bend; thence with the line of a purchase made of the Winnebago nation, by the treaty at Prairie du Chêne, the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to the place of beginning.

Cession by the United States.

ARTICLE II. In part consideration of the above cession, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the United States grant to the Winnebago nation, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that part of the tract of country on the west side of the Mississippi, known, at present, as the Neutral ground, embraced within the following limits, viz: beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi river, twenty miles above the mouth of the upper Ioway river, where the line of the lands purchased of the Sioux Indians, as described in the third article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, begins; thence, with said line, as surveyed and marked, to the eastern branch of the Red Cedar creek, thence, down said creek, forty miles, in a straight line, but following its windings, to the line of a purchase, made of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, as designated in the second article of the before recited treaty; and thence along the southern line of said last mentioned purchase, to the Mississippi, at the point marked by the surveyor, appointed by the President of the United States, on the margin of said river; and thence, up said river, to the place of beginning. The exchange of the two tracts of country to take place on or before the first day of June next; that is to say, on or before that day, all the Winnebagoes now residing within the country ceded by them, as above, shall leave the said country, when, and not before, they shall be allowed to enter upon the country granted by the United States, in exchange.

Annuity for 27 years.

ARTICLE III. But, as the country hereby ceded by the Winnebago nation is more extensive and valuable than that given by the United States in exchange; it is further stipulated and agreed, that the United States pay to the Winnebago nation, annually, for twenty-seven successive years, the first payment to be made in September of the next year, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in specie; which sum shall be paid to the said nation at Prairie du Chien, and Fort Winnebago, in sums proportional to the numbers residing most conveniently to those places respectively.

School to be established and supported by the United States.

ARTICLE IV. It is further stipulated and agreed, that the United States shall erect a suitable building, or buildings, with a garden, and a field attached, somewhere near Fort Crawford, or Prairie du Chien, and establish and maintain therein, for the term of twenty-seven years, a school for the education, including clothing, board, and lodging, of such Winnebago children as may be voluntarily sent to it: the school to be conducted by two or more teachers, male and female, and the said children to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, gardening, agriculture, carding, spinning, weaving, and sewing, according to their ages and sexes, and such other branches of useful knowledge as the President of the United States may prescribe: *Provided*, That the annual cost of the school shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And, in order that the said school may be productive of the greatest benefit to the Winnebago nation, it is hereby subjected to the visits and inspections of his Excellency the Governor of the State of Illinois for the time being; the United States' General Superintendents of Indian affairs; of the United States' agents who may be appointed to reside among the Winnebago Indians, and of any officer of the United States' Army, who may be of, or above the rank of Major: *Provided*, That the commanding officer of Fort Crawford shall make such visits and inspections frequently, although of an inferior rank.

Proviso.

Annual allowance for 27 years.

ARTICLE V. And the United States further agree to make to the said nation of Winnebago Indians the following allowances, for the period of twenty-seven years, in addition to the considerations herein before

stipulated; that is to say: for the support of six agriculturists, and the purchase of twelve yokes of oxen, ploughs, and other agricultural implements, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to the Rock river band of Winnebagoes, one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per annum; for the services and attendance of a physician at Prairie du Chien, and of one at Fort Winnebago, each, two hundred dollars, per annum.

ARTICLE VI. It is further agreed that the United States remove and maintain, within the limits prescribed in this treaty, for the occupation of the Winnebagoes, the blacksmith's shop, with the necessary tools, iron, and steel, heretofore allowed to the Winnebagoes, on the waters of the Rock river, by the third article of the treaty made with the Winnebago nation, at Prairie du Chien, on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Blacksmith's shop.

ARTICLE VII. And it is further stipulated and agreed by the United States, that there shall be allowed and issued to the Winnebagoes, required by the terms of this treaty to remove within their new limits, soldiers' rations of bread and meat, for thirty days: *Provided*, That the whole number of such rations shall not exceed sixty thousand.

Rations of bread, etc.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States, at the request of the Winnebago nation of Indians, aforesaid, further agree to pay, to the following named persons, the sums set opposite their names respectively, viz:

Payment to be made by United States to certain individuals.

To Joseph Ogee, two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents,

To William Wallace, four hundred dollars, and

To John Dougherty, four hundred and eighty dollars; amounting, in all, to one thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, which sum is in full satisfaction of the claims brought by said persons against said Indians, and by them acknowledged to be justly due.

ARTICLE IX. On demand of the United States' Commissioners, it is expressly stipulated and agreed, that the Winnebago nation shall promptly seize and deliver up to the commanding officer of some United States' military post, to be dealt with according to law, the following individual Winnebagoes, viz: Koo-zee-ray-Kaw, Moy-che-nun-Kaw, Tshik-o-ke-maw-kaw, Ah-hun-see-kaw, and Waw-zee-ree-kay-hee-wee-kaw, who are accused of murdering, or of being concerned in the murdering of certain American citizens, at or near the Blue mound, in the territory of Michigan; Nau-saw-nay-he-kaw, and Toag-ra-naw-koo-ray-see-ray-kaw; who are accused of murdering, or of being concerned in murdering, one or more American citizens, at or near Killogg's Grove, in the State of Illinois; and also Waw-kee-aun-shaw and his son, who wounded, in attempting to kill, an American soldier, at or near Lake Kosh-ke-nong, in the said territory; all of which offences were committed in the course of the past spring and summer. And till these several stipulations are faithfully complied with by the Winnebago nation, it is further agreed that the payment of the annuity of ten thousand dollars, secured by this treaty, shall be suspended.

Individuals to be delivered up to United States.

ARTICLE X. At the special request of the Winnebago nation, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the following named persons, all of whom are Winnebagoes by blood, lands as follows: To Pierre Paquette, three sections; to Pierre Paquette, junior, one section; to Therese Paquette one section; and to Caroline Harney, one section. The lands to be designated under the direction of the President of the United States, within the country herein ceded by the Winnebago nation.

Lands to be granted by United States.

ARTICLE XI. In order to prevent misapprehensions that might disturb peace and friendship between the parties to this treaty, it is expressly understood that no band or party of Winnebagoes shall reside, plant, fish, or hunt after the first day of June next, on any portion of the country herein ceded to the United States.

Winnebagoes not to hunt, etc., in country ceded.

Treaty binding when
ratified.

ARTICLE XII. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Done at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, this fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Winfield Scott,

John Reynolds.

Prairie du Chien deputation:

Tshee-o-nuzh-ee-kaw, war chief, (Kar-ray-mau-nee,) his x mark,

Wau-kaun-bah-kaw, or snake skin, (Day-kan-ray,) his x mark,

Khay-rah-tshoan-saip-kaw, or black hawk, his x mark,

Wau-kaun-kaw, or snake, his x mark,

Sau-sau-mau-nee-kaw, or he who walks naked, his x mark,

Hoantsh-skaw-skaw, or white bear, his x mark,

Hoo-tshoap-kaw, or four legs, his x mark,

Mau-hee-her-kar-rah, or flying cloud, son of dog head, his x mark,

Tshah-shee-rah-wau-kaw, or he who takes the leg of a deer in his mouth, his x mark,

Mau-kee-wuk-kaw, or cloudy, his x mark,

Ho-rah-paw-kaw, or eagle head, his x mark,

Pash-kay-ray-kaw, or fire holder, his x mark,

Eezhook-hat-tay-kaw, or big gun, his x mark,

Mau-wau-ruck, or the muddy, his x mark,

Mau-shoatsh-kaw, or blue earth, his x mark,

Wee-tshah-un-kuk, or forked tail, his x mark,

Ko-ro-ko-ro-hee-kaw, or bell, his x mark,

Haun-heigh-kee-paw-kaw, or the night that meets, his x mark.

Fort Winnebago deputation:

Hee-tshah-wau-saip-skaw-skaw, or white war eagle, De-kaw-ray, sr., his x mark,

Signed in presence of—

R. Bache, captain ordnance, secretary to the commission,

John H. Kinzie, subagent Indian affairs,

Abm. Eustis,

H. Dodge, major U. S. Rangers,

Alexr. R. Thompson, major U. S. Army,

William S. Harney, captain First Infantry,

E. Kirby, paymaster U. S. Army,

Albion T. Crow,

J. R. Smith, first lieutenant Second Infantry,

H. Day, lieutenant Second Infantry,

William Maynadier, lieutenant and A. D. C.

P. G. Hambaugh,

Hoo-wau-nee-kaw, or little elk, (orator,) one of the Kay-ra-men-nees, his x mark,

Wau-kaun-tshah-hay-ree-kaw, or roaring thunder, four legs nephew, his x mark,

Mau-nah-pey-kaw, or soldier, (black wolf's son,) his x mark,

Wau-kaun-tshah-ween-kaw, or whirling thunder, his x mark,

Wau-nee-ho-no-nik, or little walker, son of firebrand, his x mark,

To-shun-uk-ho-no-nik, or little otter, son of sweet corn, his x mark,

Tshah-tshun-hat-tay-kaw, or big wave, son of clear sky, his x mark.

Rock River deputation:

Kau-ree-kaw-see-kaw, white crow, (the blind,) his x mark,

Wau-kaun-ween-kaw, or whirling thunder, his x mark,

Mo-rah-tshay-kaw, or little priest, his x mark,

Mau-nah-pey-kaw, or soldier, his x mark,

Ho-rah-hoank-kaw, or war eagle, his x mark,

Nautsh-kay-peen-kaw, or good heart, his x mark,

Keesh-koo-kaw, his x mark,

Wee-tshun-kaw, or goose, his x mark,

Wau-kaun-nig-ee-nik, or little snake, his x mark,

Hoo-way-skaw, or white elk, his x mark,

Hay-noamp-kaw, or two horns, his x mark,

Hauk-kay-kaw, or screamer, his x mark,

Ee-nee-wonk-shik-kaw, or stone man, his x mark.

S. Burbank, lieutenant First Infantry,

John Marsh,

Pierre Paquette, interpreter, his x mark,

P. H. Galt, assistant adjutant-general,

S. W. Wilson,

Benj. F. Pike,

J. B. F. Russell, captain Fifth Infantry,

S. Johnson, captain Second Infantry,

John Clitz, adjutant Second Infantry,

Jno. Pickell, lieutenant Fourth Artillery,

A. Drane, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.,

J. H. Prentiss, lieutenant First Artillery,

E. Rose, lieutenant Third Artillery,

L. J. Beall, lieutenant First Infantry,

Antoine Le Claire.

TREATY WITH THE SAUK AND FOXES, 1832.

Articles of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cession, concluded at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, and his Excellency John Reynolds, Governor of the State of Illinois, and the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, represented, in general Council, by the undersigned Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors.

Sept. 21, 1832.

7 Stat., 374.
Proclamation, Feb.
13, 1833.

WHEREAS, under certain lawless and desperate leaders, a formidable band, constituting a large portion of the Sac and Fox nation, left their country in April last, and, in violation of treaties, commenced an unprovoked war upon unsuspecting and defenceless citizens of the United States, sparing neither age nor sex; and whereas, the United States, at a great expense of treasure, have subdued the said hostile band, killing or capturing all its principal Chiefs and Warriors—the said States, partly as indemnity for the expense incurred, and partly to secure the future safety and tranquillity of the invaded frontier, demand of the said tribes, to the use of the United States, a cession of a tract of the Sac and Fox country, bordering on said frontier, more than proportional to the numbers of the hostile band who have been so conquered and subdued.

ARTICLE I. Accordingly, the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes hereby cede to the United States forever, all the lands to which the said tribes have title, or claim, (with the exception of the reservation hereinafter made,) included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi river, at the point where the Sac and Fox northern boundary line, as established by the second article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, strikes said river; thence, up said boundary line to a point fifty miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence, in a right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar of the Ioway, forty miles from the Mississippi river; thence, in a right line to a point in the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, fifty miles, measured on said boundary, from the Mississippi river; thence, by the last mentioned boundary to the Mississippi river, and by the western shore of said river to the place of beginning. And the said confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes hereby stipulate and agree to remove from the lands herein ceded to the United States, on or before the first day of June next; and, in order to prevent any future misunderstanding, it is expressly understood, that no band or party of the Sac or Fox tribes shall reside, plant, fish, or hunt on any portion of the ceded country after the period just mentioned.

Cession to the United States.

Agreement to remove, etc.

ARTICLE II. Out of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States agree to a reservation for the use of the said confederated tribes, of a tract of land containing four hundred square miles, to be laid off under the directions of the President of the United States, from the boundary line crossing the Ioway river, in such manner that nearly an equal portion of the reservation may be on both sides of said river, and extending downwards, so as to include Keokuck's principal village on its right bank, which village is about twelve miles from the Mississippi river.

Reservation.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the great extent of the foregoing cession, the United States stipulate and agree to pay to the said confederated tribes, annually, for thirty successive years, the first payment to be made in September of the next year, the sum of twenty thousand dollars in specie.

Annuity.

ARTICLE IV. It is further agreed that the United States shall establish and maintain within the limits, and for the use and benefit of the

Blacksmith and
gunsmith's shop, etc.

Sacs and Foxes, for the period of thirty years, one additional black and gun smith shop, with the necessary tools, iron and steel; and finally make a yearly allowance for the same period, to the said tribes, of forty kegs of tobacco, and forty barrels of salt, to be delivered at the mouth of the Ioway river.

Payment to Farnham & Davenport.

ARTICLE V. The United States, at the earnest request of the said confederated tribes, further agree to pay to Farnham and Davenport, Indian traders at Rock Island, the sum of forty thousand dollars without interest, which sum will be in full satisfaction of the claims of the said traders against the said tribes, and by the latter was, on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, acknowledged to be justly due, for articles of necessity, furnished in the course of the seven preceding years, in an instrument of writing of said date, duly signed by the Chiefs and Headmen of said tribes, and certified by the late Felix St. Vrain, United States' agent, and Antoine Le Claire, United States' Interpreter, both for the said tribes.

Grant to A. Le Claire.

ARTICLE VI. At the special request of the said confederated tribes, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Antoine Le Claire, Interpreter, a part Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and one section at the head of the first rapids above said Island, within the country herein ceded by the Sacs and Foxes.

Delivery of prisoners by the United States.

ARTICLE VII. Trusting to the good faith of the neutral bands of Sacs and Foxes, the United States have already delivered up to those bands the great mass of prisoners made in the course of the war by the United States, and promise to use their influence to procure the delivery of other Sacs and Foxes, who may still be prisoners in the hands of a band of Sioux Indians, the friends of the United States; but the following named prisoners of war, now in confinement, who were Chiefs and Headmen, shall be held as hostages for the future good conduct of the late hostile bands, during the pleasure of the President of the United States, viz:—Muk-ka-ta-mish-a-ka-kaik (or Black Hawk) and his two sons; Wau-ba-kee-shik (the Prophet) his brother and two sons; Na-pope; We-sheet Ioway; Pamaho; and Cha-kee-pa-shi-pa-ho (the little stabbing Chief).

Hostages.

Hostile bands to be divided.

ARTICLE VIII. And it is further stipulated and agreed between the parties to this treaty, that there shall never be allowed in the confederated Sac and Fox nation, any separate band, or village, under any chief or warrior of the late hostile bands; but that the remnant of the said hostile bands shall be divided among the neutral bands of the said tribes according to blood—the Sacs among the Sacs, and the Foxes among the Foxes.

Peace and friendship.

ARTICLE IX. In consideration of the premises, peace and friendship are declared, and shall be perpetually maintained between the United States and the whole confederated Sac and Fox nation, excepting from the latter the hostages before mentioned.

Subsistence furnished by United States.

ARTICLE X. The United States, besides the presents, delivered at the signing of this treaty, wishing to give a striking evidence of their mercy and liberality, will immediately cause to be issued to the said confederated tribes, principally for the use of the Sac and Fox women and children, whose husbands, fathers and brothers, have been killed in the late war, and generally for the use of the whole confederated tribes, articles of subsistence as follows:—thirty-five beef cattle; twelve bushels of salt; thirty barrels of pork; and fifty barrels of flour, and cause to be delivered for the same purposes, in the month of April next, at the mouth of the lower Ioway, six thousand bushels of maize or Indian corn.

Present for discovery of mines.

ARTICLE XI. At the request of the said confederated tribes, it is agreed that a suitable present shall be made to them on their pointing out to any United States agent, authorized for the purpose, the position or positions of one or more mines, supposed by the said tribes to be of a metal more valuable than lead or iron.

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ARTICLE XII. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof. Treaty binding
when ratified.

Done at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

Winfield Scott,
John Reynolds.

Sacs.

Kee-o-kuck, or he who has been every where, his x mark,

Pa-she-pa-ho, or the stabber, his x mark,
Pia-tshe-noay, or the noise maker, his x mark,

Waw-kum-mee, or clear water, his x mark,

O-sow-wish-kan-no, or yellow bird, his x mark,

Pa-ca-tokee, or wounded lip, his x mark,
Winne-wun-quai-saat, or the terror of man, his x mark,

Mau-noa-tuck, or he who controls many, his x mark,

Wau-we-au-tun, or the curling wave, his x mark,

Foxes.

Wau-pel-la, or he who is painted white, his x mark,

Tay-wee-mau, or medicine man, (strawberry,) his x mark,

Pow-sheek, or the roused bear, his x mark,

An-nau-mee, or the running fox, his x mark,

Ma-tow-e-qua, or the jealous woman, his x mark,

Me-shee-wau-quaw, or the dried tree, his x mark,

In presence of—

R. Bache, captain ordnance, secretary to the commission,

Abrn. Eustis,

Alex. Cummings, lieutenant-colonel Second Infantry,

Alex. R. Thompson, major U. S. Army, Sexton G. Frazer,

P. H. Galt, Assistant Adjutant-General, Benj. F. Pike,

Wm. Henry,

James Craig,

John Aukenev,

J. B. F. Russell,

Isaac Chambers,

John Clitz, adjutant infantry,

John Pickell, lieutenant Fourth Artillery,

A. G. Miller, lieutenant First Infantry, Geo. Davenport, assistant quartermaster-general Illinois Militia,

A. Drane,

Aeneas Mackay, captain U. S. Army,

J. R. Smith, first lieutenant Second Infantry,

Wm. Maynadier, lieutenant and aid-de-camp,

J. S. Gallagher, first lieutenant, acting commissary subsistence,

N. B. Bennett, lieutenant Third Artillery,

May-kee-sa-mau-ker, or the wampum fish, his x mark,

Chaw-co-saut, or the prowler, his x mark, Kaw-kaw-kee, or the crow, his x mark,

Mau-que-tee, or the bald eagle, his x mark,

Ma-she-na, or cross man, his x mark, Kaw-kaw-ke-monte, or the pouch, (running bear,) his x mark,

Wee-she-kaw-k-a-skuck, or he who steps firmly, his x mark.

Wee-ca-ma, or good fish, his x mark, Paw-qua-nuey, or the runner, his x mark,

Ma-hua-wai-be, or the wolf skin, his x mark,

Mis-see-quaw-kaw, or hairy neck, his x mark,

Waw-pee-shaw-kaw, or white skin, his x mark,

Mash-shen-waw-pee-tch, or broken tooth, his x mark,

Nau-nah-que-kee-shee-ko, or between two days, his x mark,

Paw-puck-ka-kaw, or stealing fox, his x mark,

Tay-e-sheek, or the falling bear, his x mark,

Wau-pee-maw-ker, or the white loon, his x mark,

Wau-co-see-nee-me, or fox man, his x mark.

B. Riley, major U. S. Army,

H. Dodge, major,

W. Campbell,

Hy. Wilson, major Fourth U. S. Infantry,

Donald Ward,

Thos. Black Wolf,

Horatio A. Wilson, lieutenant Fourth Artillery,

H. Day, lieutenant Second Infantry,

Jas. W. Penrose, lieutenant Second Infantry,

J. E. Johnston, lieutenant Fourth Artillery,

S. Burbank, lieutenant First Infantry,

J. H. Prentiss, lieutenant First Artillery,

L. J. Beall, lieutenant First Infantry,

Addison Philleo,

Thomas L. Alexander, lieutenant Sixth Infantry,

Horace Beale, acting surgeon U. S. Army,

Oliver W. Kellogg,

Jona Leighton, acting surgeon U. S. Army,

Robt. C. Buchanan, lieutenant Fourth Infantry,

Jas. S. Williams, lieutenant Sixth Infantry,

John W. Spencer,

Antoine Le Claire, interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE APPALACHICOLA BAND, 1832.

Oct. 11, 1832.

7 Stat., 377.
Proclamation, Feb.
13, 1833.Reservation relin-
quished to United
States, etc.Payments by United
States.Time fixed for evacu-
ation.Annuity to Blunt
and Davy.

THE undersigned chiefs, for and in behalf of themselves and warriors, surrender to the United States, all their right, title and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit, in the additional article of the treaty, concluded at Camp Moultrie, in the Territory of Florida, on the 18th of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and which is described in said article, "as commencing on the Appalachicola, one mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements, running up said river four miles, thence west two miles, thence southerly to a point due west of the beginning, thence east to the beginning point," and agree to remove with their warriors and families, now occupying said reservation, and amounting in all to (256) two hundred and fifty-six souls, to the west of the Mississippi river, beyond the limits of the States and Territories of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II. For, and in consideration of said surrender, and to meet the charges of a party to explore immediately the country west in search of a home more suitable to their habits, than the one at present occupied, and in full compensation for all the expenses of emigration, and subsistence for themselves and party: The United States agree to pay to the undersigned chiefs, and their warriors, thirteen thousand dollars; three thousand dollars in cash, the receipt of which is herewith acknowledged, and ten thousand dollars whenever they have completed their arrangements, and have commenced the removal of their whole party.

ARTICLE III. The undersigned chiefs, with their warriors and families, will evacuate the reservation of land surrendered by the first article of this agreement, on or before the first of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; but should unavoidable circumstances prevent the conclusion of the necessary preparatory arrangements by that time, it is expected that the indulgence of the government of the United States will be reasonably extended for a term, not to exceed however another year.

ARTICLE IV. The United States further stipulate to continue to Blunt and Davy (formerly Tuski Hajo deceased) the Chiefs of the towns now consenting to emigrate, their proportion of the annuity of five thousand dollars which they at present draw, and to which they are entitled under the treaty of Camp Moultrie, so long as they remain in the Territory of Florida, and to advance their proportional amount of the said annuity for the balance of the term stipulated for its payment in the treaty aforesaid; whenever they remove in compliance of the terms of this agreement.

In testimony whereof, the commissioner, James Gadsden, in behalf of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Tallahassee, in the territory of Florida, this eleventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

James Gadsden, commissioner, &c. [L. S.]

John Blunt, his x mark, [L. S.]

O Saa-Hajo, or Davy, his x mark, [L. S.]

Co-ha-thlock-co, or Cockrane, his x mark, [L. S.]

Witnesses:

Wm. P. Duval, superintendent,

Stephen Richards, interpreter,

Robt. W. Williams,

R. Lewis,

Tho. Brown,

James D. Westcott, jr.

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1832.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Crume, Commissioners on the part of the United States of the one part, and the Chiefs and Head-men of the Potawatamie Tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kankakee, of the other part.

Oct. 20, 1832.

7 Stat., 378.
Proclamation, Jan. 21, 1833.

ARTICLE I. The said Potawatamie Tribe of Indians cede to the United States the tract of land included within the following boundary, viz:

Cession to the United States.

Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan ten miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence, in a direct line, to a point on the Kankakee river, ten miles above its mouth; thence, with said river and the Illinois river, to the mouth of Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence, with the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, to the State line between Illinois and Indiana; thence, north with said line, to Lake Michigan; thence, with the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II. From the cession aforesaid the following tracts shall be reserved, to wit:

Reservations.

Five sections for Shaw-waw-nas-see, to include Little Rock village.

For Min-e-maung, one section, to include his village.

For Joseph Laughton, son of Wais-ke-shaw, one section, and for Ce-na-ge-wine, one section, both to be located at Twelve Mile Grove, or Na-be-na-qui-nong.

For Claude Laframboise, one section, on Thorn creek.

For Maw-te-no, daughter of Francois Bourbonnois, jun. one section, at Soldier's village.

For Catish, wife of Francis Bourbonnois, sen. one section, at Soldier's village.

For the children of Wais-ke-shaw, two sections, to include the small grove of timber on the river above Rock village.

For Jean B. Chevallier, one section, near Rock village; and for his two sisters, Angelique and Josette, one half section each, joining his.

For Me-she-ke-ten-o, two sections, to include his village.

For Francis Le Via, one section, joining Me-she-ke-ten-o.

For the five daughters of Mo-nee, by her last husband, Joseph Bailey, two sections.

For Me-saw-ke-qua and her children, two section, at Wais-us-kucks's village.

For Sho-bon-ier, two sections, at his village.

For Josette Beaubien and her children, two sections, to be located on Hickory creek.

For Therese, wife of Joseph Laframboise, one section; and for Archange Pettier, one section, both at Skunk Grove.

For Mau-i-to-qua and son, one half section each; for the children of Joseph Laframboise, one section, at Skunk Grove.

For Washington Bourbonnois, one section, joining his mother's reservation (Calish Bourbonnois).

For Ah-be-te-kezhic, one section, below the State line on the Kankakee river.

For Nancy, Sally, and Betsey Countreman, children of En-do-ga, one section, joining the reserves near Rock village.

For Jacque Jonveau, one section, near the reservation of Me-she-ke-ten-o.

For Wah-pon-seh and Qua-qui-to, five sections each, in the Prairie near Rock village.

The persons to whom the foregoing reservations are made, are all Indians and of Indian descent.

Annuities.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the cession in the first article, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid Potawatamie Indians, an annuity of fifteen thousand dollars for the term of twenty years. Six hundred dollars shall be paid annually to Billy Caldwell, two hundred dollars to Alexander Robinson, and two hundred dollars to Pierre Le Clerc, during their natural lives.

Payment of claims against Indians.

ARTICLE IV. The sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars, shall be applied to the payment of certain claims against the Indians, agreeably to a schedule of the said claims, hereunto annexed.

Merchandise.

The United States further agree to deliver to the said Indians, forty-five thousand dollars in merchandise immediately after signing this treaty; and also the further sum of thirty thousand dollars in merchandise is hereby stipulated to be paid to them at Chicago in the year 1833.

Payments for horses stolen.

There shall be paid by the United States, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars to the following named Indians, for horses stolen from them during the late war, as follows, to wit:

To Pe-quo-no, for two horses, eighty dollars.	\$80
To Pa-ca-cha-be, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80
To Shaw-wa-nas-see, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Francis Sho-bon-nier, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	120
To Sho-bon-ier, or Cheval-ier, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naw-o-kee, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Me-she-ke-ten-o, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Aun-take, for two horses, eighty dollars.	80
To Che-chalk-ose, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naa-a-gue, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80
To Pe-she-ka-of-le-beouf, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naw-ca-a-sho, for four ditto, one hundred and sixty dollars.	160
To Nox-sey, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Ma-che-we-tah, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	120
To Masco, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Wah-pou-seh, for one horse, forty dollars.	40
To Waub-e-sai, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	\$120
To Chi-cag, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Mo-swah-en-wah, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To She-bon-e-go, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Saw-saw-wais-kuk, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80

Permission to hunt and fish.

The said tribe having been the faithful allies of the United States during the late conflict with the Sacs and Foxes, in consideration thereof, the United States agree to permit them to hunt and fish on the lands ceded, as also on the lands of the Government on Wabash and Sangamon rivers, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at the place and on the day aforesaid.

Jonathan Jennings,
John W. Davis,
Marks Crume,
Ah-be-te-ke-zhic, his x mark,
Shaw-wa-nas-see, his x mark,
Wah-pon-seh, his x mark,
Caw-we-saut, his x mark,
Shab-e-neai, his x mark,

Pat-e-go-shuc, his x mark,
Aun-take, his x mark,
Me-she-ke-ten-o, his x mark,
Shay-tee, his x mark,
Ce-na-je-wine, his x mark,
Ne-swa-bay-o-sity, his x mark,
Ke-wah-ca-to, his x mark,
Wai-saw-o-ke-ah, his x mark,

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Chi-cag, his x mark,
 Te-ca-cau-co, his x mark,
 Chah-wee, his x mark,
 Mas-co, his x mark,
 Sho-min, his x mark,
 Car-bon-ca, his x mark,
 O-gouse, his x mark,
 Ash-ke-wee, his x mark,
 Ka-qui-tah, his x mark,
 She-mar-gar, his x mark,
 Nar-ga-to-nuc, his x mark,
 Puc-won, his x mark,
 Ne-be-gous, his x mark,
 E-to-wan-a-cote, his x mark,
 Quis-e-wen, his x mark,
 Wi-saw, his x mark,
 Pierish, his x mark,
 Cho-van-in, his x mark,
 Wash-is-kuck, his x mark,
 Ma-sha-wah, his x mark,
 Capt. Heeld, his x mark,
 Man-itoo, his x mark,
 Ke-me-gu-bee, his x mark,
 Pe-shuc-kee, his x mark,

No-nee, his x mark,
 No-che-ke-se-qua-bee, his x mark,
 She-bon-e-go, his x mark,
 Mix-e-maung, his x mark,
 Mah-che-wish-a-wa, his x mark,
 Mac-a-ta-be-na, his x mark,
 Ma-che-we-tah, his x mark,
 Me-gis, his x mark,
 Mo-swa-en-wah, his x mark,
 Ka-che-na-bee, his x mark,
 Wah-be-no-say, his x mark,
 Mash-ca-shuc, his x mark,
 A-bee-shah, his x mark,
 Me-chi-ke-kar-ba, his x mark,
 Nor-or-ka-kee, his x mark,
 Pe-na-o-cart, his x mark,
 Quar-cha-mar, his x mark,
 Francois Cho-van-ier, his x mark,
 Ge-toc-quar, his x mark,
 Me-gwun, his x mark,
 Ma-sha-ware, his x mark,
 Che-co, his x mark,
 So-wat-so, his x mark,
 Wah-be-min, his x mark.

Signed in the presence of—

John Tipton,
 Th. Jo. Owen, United States Indian agent,
 J. B. Beaubien,
 B. H. Laughton, interpreter,
 G. S. Hubbard, interpreter,

William Conner, interpreter,
 Thomas Hartzell,
 Meadore B. Beaubien,
 James Conner,
 Henry B. Hoffman.

After the signing of this treaty, and at the request of the Indians, three thousand dollars was applied to the purchasing of horses; which were purchased and delivered to the Indians by our direction, leaving the balance to be paid in merchandise at this time, forty-two thousand dollars.

Horses delivered.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners.

It is agreed, on the part of the United States, that the following claims shall be allowed, agreeably to the fourth article of the foregoing treaty, viz:

Claims to be paid.

To Gurdon S. Hubbard, five thousand five hundred and seventy three dollars.

Samuel Miller, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

John Bt. Bobea, three thousand dollars.

Robert A. Kinzie, four hundred dollars.

Jacque Jombeaux, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Jacque Jombeaux, senior, fifteen hundred dollars.

Medad B. Bobeaux, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Noel Vasier, eighteen hundred dollars.

Joseph Balies, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Joseph Shawnier, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Thomas Hartzell, three thousand dollars.

Bernardus H. Lawton, three thousand five hundred dollars.

George Walker, seven hundred dollars.

Stephen J. Scott, one hundred dollars.

Cole Weeks, thirty eight dollars.

Timothy B. Clark, one hundred dollars.

George Pettijohn, fifty dollars.

Thomas Forsyth, five hundred dollars.

Antoine Le Clerc, fifty-five dollars.

James B. Campbell, fifty-three dollars.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

John W. Blackstone, sixty dollars.
 Alexander Robinson, ninety-one dollars.
 Francis Bulbona, jr. one thousand dollars.
 John Bt. Chevalier six hundred and sixty dollars.
 Joseph La Frombois four hundred and forty-one dollars.
 Leon Bourasau eight hundred dollars.
 Peter Menard, jr. thirty-seven dollars.
 Joseph Shoemaker, eighteen dollars.
 Tunis S. Wendell one thousand dollars.
 F. H. Countraman, forty dollars.
 Samuel Morris, one hundred and forty dollars.
 William Conner, two thousand dollars.
 John B. Bourie, twelve hundred dollars.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Oct. 20, 1832.
 7 Stat., 381.
 Proclamation Mar.
 1, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into between Genl. John Coffee, being duly authorised thereto, by the President of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw Nation, in General Council assembled, at the Council House, on Pontitock Creek on the twentieth day of October, 1832.

Preamble.

THE Chickasaw Nation find themselves oppressed in their present situation; by being made subject to the laws of the States in which they reside. Being ignorant of the language and laws of the white man, they cannot understand or obey them. Rather than submit to this great evil, they prefer to seek a home in the west, where they may live and be governed by their own laws. And believing that they can procure for themselves a home, in a country suited to their wants and condition, provided they had the means to contract and pay for the same, they have determined to sell their country and hunt a new home. The President has heard the complaints of the Chickasaws, and like them believes they cannot be happy, and prosper as a nation, in their present situation and condition, and being desirous to relieve them from the great calamity that seems to await them, if they remain as they are—He has sent his Commissioner Genl. John Coffee, who has met the whole Chickasaw nation in Council, and after mature deliberation, they have entered into the following articles, which shall be binding on both parties, when the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Cession of lands to
 United States.

ARTICLE I. For the consideration hereinafter expressed, the Chickasaw nation do hereby cede, to the United States, all the land which they own on the east side of the Mississippi river, including all the country where they at present live and occupy.

Ceded lands to be
 surveyed, etc.

ARTICLE II. The United States agree to have the whole country thus ceded, surveyed, as soon as it can be conveniently done, in the same manner that the public lands of the United States are surveyed in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to have the same prepared for sale. The President of the United States will then offer the land for sale at public auction, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as the other public lands, and such of the land as may not sell at the public sales shall be offered at private sale, in the same manner that other private sales are made of the United States lands.

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TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

John W. Blackstone, sixty dollars.
 Alexander Robinson, ninety-one dollars.
 Francis Bulbona, jr. one thousand dollars.
 John Bt. Chevalier six hundred and sixty dollars.
 Joseph La Frombois four hundred and forty-one dollars.
 Leon Bourasau eight hundred dollars.
 Peter Menard, jr. thirty-seven dollars.
 Joseph Shoemaker, eighteen dollars.
 Tunis S. Wendell one thousand dollars.
 F. H. Countraman, forty dollars.
 Samuel Morris, one hundred and forty dollars.
 William Conner, two thousand dollars.
 John B. Bourie, twelve hundred dollars.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Oct. 20, 1832.
 7 Stat., 381.
 Proclamation Mar.
 1, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into between Genl. John Coffee, being duly authorised thereto, by the President of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw Nation, in General Council assembled, at the Council House, on Pontitock Creek on the twentieth day of October, 1832.

Preamble.

THE Chickasaw Nation find themselves oppressed in their present situation; by being made subject to the laws of the States in which they reside. Being ignorant of the language and laws of the white man, they cannot understand or obey them. Rather than submit to this great evil, they prefer to seek a home in the west, where they may live and be governed by their own laws. And believing that they can procure for themselves a home, in a country suited to their wants and condition, provided they had the means to contract and pay for the same, they have determined to sell their country and hunt a new home. The President has heard the complaints of the Chickasaws, and like them believes they cannot be happy, and prosper as a nation, in their present situation and condition, and being desirous to relieve them from the great calamity that seems to await them, if they remain as they are—He has sent his Commissioner Genl. John Coffee, who has met the whole Chickasaw nation in Council, and after mature deliberation, they have entered into the following articles, which shall be binding on both parties, when the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Cession of lands to
 United States.

ARTICLE I. For the consideration hereinafter expressed, the Chickasaw nation do hereby cede, to the United States, all the land which they own on the east side of the Mississippi river, including all the country where they at present live and occupy.

Ceded lands to be
 surveyed, etc.

ARTICLE II. The United States agree to have the whole country thus ceded, surveyed, as soon as it can be conveniently done, in the same manner that the public lands of the United States are surveyed in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to have the same prepared for sale. The President of the United States will then offer the land for sale at public auction, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as the other public lands, and such of the land as may not sell at the public sales shall be offered at private sale, in the same manner that other private sales are made of the United States lands.

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ARTICLE III. As a full compensation to the Chickasaw nation, for the country thus ceded, the United States agree to pay over to the Chickasaw nation, all the money arising from the sale of the land which may be received from time to time, after deducting therefrom the whole cost and expenses of surveying and selling the land, including every expense attending the same.

Compensation to Chickasaws.

ARTICLE IV. The President being determined that the Chickasaw people shall not deprive themselves of a comfortable home, in the country where they now are, until they shall have provided a country in the west to remove to, and settle on, with fair prospects of future comfort and happiness—It is therefore agreed to, by the Chickasaw nation, that they will endeavor as soon as it may be in their power, after the ratification of this treaty, to hunt out and procure a home for their people, west of the Mississippi river, suited to their wants and condition; and they will continue to do so during the progress of the survey of their present country, as is provided for in the second article of this treaty. But should they fail to procure such a country to remove to and settle on, previous to the first public sale of their country here then and in that event, they are to select out of the surveys, a comfortable settlement for every family in the Chickasaw nation, to include their present improvements, if the land is good for cultivation, and if not they may take it in any other place in the nation, which is unoccupied by any other person. Such settlement must be taken by sections. And there shall be allotted to each family as follows (to wit): To a single man who is twenty-one years of age, one section—to each family of five and under that number two sections—to each family of six and not exceeding ten, three sections, and to each family over ten in number, four sections—and to families who own slaves, there shall be allowed, one section to those who own ten or upwards and such as own under ten, there shall be allowed half a section. If any person shall now occupy two places and wish to retain both, they may do so, by taking a part at one place, and a part at the other, and where two or more persons are now living on the same section, the oldest occupant will be entitled to remain, and the others must move off to some other place if so required by the oldest occupant. All of which tracts of land, so selected and retained, shall be held, and occupied by the Chickasaw people, uninterrupted until they shall find and obtain a country suited to their wants and condition. And the United States will guaranty to the Chickasaw nation, the quiet possession and uninterrupted use of the said reserved tracts of land, so long as they may live on and occupy the same. And when they shall determine to remove from said tracts of land, the Chickasaw nation will notify the President of the United States of their determination to remove, and thereupon as soon as the Chickasaw people shall remove, the President will proclaim the said reserved tracts of land for sale at public auction and at private sale, on the same terms and conditions, as is provided for in the second article of this treaty, to sell the same, and the net proceeds thereof, to be paid to the Chickasaw nation, as is provided for in the third article of this treaty.

Chickasaws to seek a home west of the Mississippi.

In case they fail to procure such a home.

Allotments.

Guaranty by United States.

When Chickasaws determine to remove, they will give notice, etc.

Improvements to be valued, etc.

ARTICLE V. If any of the Chickasaw families shall have made valuable improvements on the places where they lived and removed from, on the reservation tracts, the same shall be valued by some discreet person to be appointed by the President, who shall assess the real cash value of all such improvements, and also the real cash value of all the land within their improvements, which they may have cleared and actually cultivated, at least one year in good farming order and condition. And such valuation of the improvements and the value of the cultivated lands as before mentioned, shall be paid to the person who shall have made the same. To be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. The person who shall value such land and improve-

ments, shall give to the owner thereof, a certificate of the valuation, which shall be a good voucher for them to draw the money on, from the proper person, who shall be appointed to pay the same, and the money shall be paid, as soon as may be convenient, after the valuation, to enable the owner thereof to provide for their families on their journey to their new homes. The provisions of this article are intended to encourage industry and to enable the Chickasaws to move comfortably. But least the good intended may be abused, by designing persons, by hiring hands and clearing more land, than they otherwise would do for the benefit of their families—It is determined that no payment shall be made for improved lands, over and above one-eighth part of the tract allowed and reserved for such person to live on and occupy.

Surveyor-general to be appointed, etc.

ARTICLE VI. The Chickasaw nation cannot receive any part of the payment for their land until it shall be surveyed and sold; therefore, in order to the greater facilitate, in surveying and preparing the land for sale, and for keeping the business of the nation separate and apart from the business and accounts of the United States, it is proposed by the Chickasaws, and agreed to, that a Surveyor General be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend alone the surveying of this ceded country or so much thereof as the President may direct, who shall appoint a sufficient number of deputy surveyors, as may be necessary to complete the survey, in as short a time as may be reasonable and expedient. That the said Surveyor General be allowed one good clerk, and one good draftsman to aid and assist him in the business of his office, in preparing the lands for sale. It is also agreed that one land office be established for the sale of the lands, to have one Register and one Receiver of monies, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and each Register and Receiver to have one good clerk to aid and assist them in the duties of their office. The Surveyor's office, and the office of the Register and Receiver of money, shall be kept somewhere central in the nation, at such place as the President of the United States may direct. As the before mentioned officers, and clerks, are to be employed entirely in business of the nation, appertaining to preparing and selling the land, they will of course be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. That the Chickasaws, may now understand as near as may be, the expenses that will be incurred in the transacting of this business—It is proposed and agreed to, that the salary of the Surveyor General be fifteen hundred dollars a year, and that the Register and Receiver of monies, be allowed twelve hundred dollars a year each, as a full compensation for their services, and all expenses, except stationary and postages on their official business, and that each of the clerks and draftsman be allowed seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, for their services and all expenses.

Land office.

Salaries of surveyor-general, etc.

No preemption rights to be granted by United States.

Combinations among purchasers to be prevented.

ARTICLE VII. It is expressly agreed that the United States shall not grant any right of preference, to any person, or right of occupancy in any manner whatsoever, but in all cases, of either public or private sale, they are to sell the land to the highest bidder, and also that none of the lands be sold in smaller tracts than quarter sections or fractional sections of the same size as near as may be, until the Chickasaw nation may require the President to sell in smaller tracts. The Chiefs of the nation have heard that at some of the sales of the United States lands, the people there present, entered into combinations, and united in purchasing much of the land, at reduced prices, for their own benefit, to the great prejudice of the Government, and they express fears, that attempts will be made to cheat them, in the same manner when their lands shall be offered at public auction. It is therefore agreed that the President will use his best endeavours to prevent such combina-

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tions, or any other plan or state of things which may tend to prevent the land selling for its full value.

ARTICLE VIII. As the Chickasaws have determined to sell their country, it is desirable that the nation realize the greatest possible sum for their lands, which can be obtained. It is therefore proposed and agreed to that after the President shall have offered their lands for sale and shall have sold all that will sell for the Government price, then the price shall be reduced, so as to induce purchasers to buy, who would not take the land at the Government minimum price;—and it is believed, that five years from and after the date of the first sale, will dispose of all the lands, that will sell at the Government price. If then at the expiration of five years, as before mentioned, the Chickasaw nation may request the President to sell at such reduced price as the nation may then propose, it shall be the duty of the President to comply with their request, by first offering it at public and afterwards at private sale, as in all other cases of selling public lands.

Reduction of price, etc.

ARTICLE IX. The Chickasaw nation express their ignorance, and incapacity to live, and be happy under the State laws, they cannot read and understand them, and therefore they will always need a friend to advise and direct them. And fearing at some day the Government of the United States may withdraw from them, the agent under whose instructions they have lived so long and happy—They therefore request that the agent may be continued with them, while here, and wherever they may remove to and settle. It is the earnest wish of the United States Government to see the Chickasaw nation prosper and be happy, and so far as is consistent they will contribute all in their power to render them so—therefore their request is granted. There shall be an agent kept with the Chickasaws as heretofore, so long as they live within the jurisdiction of the United States as a nation, either within the limits of the States where they now reside, or at any other place. And whenever the office of agent shall be vacant, and an agent to be appointed, the President will pay due respect to the wishes of the nation in selecting a man in all respects qualified to discharge the responsible duties of that office.

Agent to be continued among Chickasaws.

ARTICLE X. Whenever the Chickasaw nation shall determine to remove from, and leave their present country, they will give the President of the United States timely notice of such intention, and the President will furnish them, the necessary funds, and means for their transportation and journey, and for one years provisions, after they reach their new homes, in such quantity as the nation may require, and the full amount of such funds, transportation and provisions, is to be paid for, out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. And should the Chickasaw nation remove, from their present country, before they receive money, from the sale of the lands, hereby ceded; then and in that case, the United States shall furnish them any reasonable sum of money for national purposes, which may be deemed proper by the President of the United States, which sum shall also be refunded out of the sales of the ceded lands.

Expenses of removal, etc.

ARTICLE XI. The Chickasaw nation have determined to create a perpetual fund, for the use of the nation forever, out of the proceeds of the country now ceded away. And for that purpose they propose to invest a large proportion of the money arising from the sale of the land, in some safe and valuable stocks, which will bring them in an annual interest or dividend, to be used for all national purposes, leaving the principal untouched, intending to use the interest alone. It is therefore proposed by the Chickasaws, and agreed to, that the sum to be laid out in stocks as above mentioned, shall be left with the government of the United States, until it can be laid out under the direction of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in such safe and valuable stock as he may approve

Chickasaw fund.

of, for the use and benefit of the Chickasaw nation. The sum thus to be invested, shall be equal to, at least three-fourths of the whole net proceeds of the sales of the lands; and as much more, as the nation may determine, if there shall be a surplus after supplying all the national wants. But it is hereby provided, that if the reasonable wants of the nation shall require more than one fourth of the proceeds of the sales of the land, then they may, by the consent of the President and Senate, draw from the government such sum as may be thought reasonable, for valuable national purposes, out of the three-fourths reserved to be laid out in stocks. But if any of the monies shall be thus drawn out of the sum first proposed, to be laid out on interest, the sum shall be replaced, out of the first monies of the nation, which may come into the possession of the United States government, from the sale of the ceded lands, over and above the reasonable wants of the nation. At the expiration of fifty years from this date, if the Chickasaw nation shall have improved in education and civilization, and become so enlightened, as to be capable of managing so large a sum of money to advantage, and with safety, for the benefit of the nation, and the President of the United States, with the Senate, shall be satisfied thereof, at that time, and shall give their consent thereto, the Chickasaw nation may then withdraw the whole, or any part of the fund now set apart, to be laid out in stocks, or at interest, and dispose of the same, in any manner that they may think proper at that time, for the use and benefit of the whole nation; but no part of said fund shall ever be used for any other purpose, than the benefit of the whole Chickasaw nation. In order to facilitate the survey and sale of the lands now ceded, and to raise the money therefrom as soon as possible, for the foregoing purpose, the President of the United States is authorised to commence the survey of the land as soon as may be practicable, after the ratification of this treaty.

Annuities to chiefs,
etc.

ARTICLE XII. The Chickasaws feel grateful to their old chiefs, for their long and faithful services, in attending to the business of the nation. They believe it a duty, to keep them from want in their old and declining age—with those feelings, they have looked upon their old and beloved chief Tish-o-mingo, who is now grown old, and is poor and not able to live, in that comfort, which his valuable life and great merit deserve. It is therefore determined to give him out of the national funds, one hundred dollars a year during the balance of his life, and the nation request him to receive it, as a token of their kind feelings for him, on account of his long and valuable services.

Annuity to Queen
Puc-caun-la.

Our old and beloved Queen Puc-caun-la, is now very old and very poor. Justice says the nation ought not to let her suffer in her old age; it is therefore determined to give her out of the national funds, fifty dollars a year during her life, the money to be put in the hands of the agent to be laid out for her support, under his direction, with the advice of the chiefs.

Boundary line be-
tween Chickasaws
and Choctaws.

ARTICLE XIII. The boundary line between the lands of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, has never been run, or properly defined, and as the Choctaws have sold their country to the United States, they now have no interest in the decision of that question. It is therefore agreed to call on the old Choctaw chiefs to determine the line to be run, between the Chickasaws and their former country. The Chickasaws, by a treaty made with the United States at Franklin in Tennessee, in Aug. 31, 1830, (a) declared their line to run as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Oak tibby-haw and running up said stream to a point, being a marked tree, on the old Natches road, one mile

(a) This treaty appears not to have been ratified. The original is on file in the Indian Office (Box 1, Treaties, 1802-1853) and a copy is found in the appendix, post p. 1035.

southwardly from Wall's old place. Thence with the Choctaw boundary, and along it, westwardly through the Tunicha old fields, to a point on the Mississippi river, about twenty-eight miles by water, below where the St. Francis river enter said stream on the west side. It is now agreed, that the surveys of the Choctaw country which are now in progress, shall not cross the line until the true line shall be decided and determined; which shall be done as follows, the agent of the Choctaws on the west side of the Mississippi shall call on the old and intelligent chiefs of that nation, and lay before them the line as claimed by the Chickasaws at the Franklin treaty, and if the Choctaws shall determine that line to be correct, then it shall be established and made the permanent line, but if the Choctaws say the line strikes the Mississippi river higher up said stream, then the best evidence which can be had from both nations, shall be taken by the agents of both nations, and submitted to the President of the United States for his decision, and on such evidence, the President will determine the true line on principles of strict justice.

ARTICLE XIV. As soon as the surveys are made, it shall be the duty of the chiefs, with the advice and assistance of the agent to cause a correct list to be made out of all and every tract of land, which shall be reserved, for the use and benefit of the Chickasaw people, for their residence, as is provided for in the fourth article of this treaty, which list, will designate the sections of land, which are set apart for each family or individual in the nation, shewing the precise tracts which shall belong to each and every one of them, which list shall be returned to the register of the land office, and he shall make a record of the same, in his office, to prevent him from offering any of said tracts of land for sale, and also as evidence of each person's lands. All the residue of the lands will be offered by the President for sale.

ARTICLE XV. The Chickasaws request that no persons be permitted to move in and settle on their country before the land is sold. It is therefore agreed, that no person, whatsoever, who is not Chickasaw or connected with the Chickasaws by marriage, shall be permitted to come into the country and settle on any part of the ceded lands until they shall be offered for sale, and then there shall not be any person permitted to settle on any of the land, which has not been sold; at the time of such settlement, and in all cases of a person settling on any of the ceded lands contrary to this express understanding, they will be intruders, and must be treated as such, and put off of the lands of the nation:

In witness of all and every thing herein determined, between the United States and the whole Chickasaw nation in general council assembled, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the council-house, on Pontitock creek, in the Chickasaw nation, on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Coffee,	[L. S.]	Im-mah-hoo-la-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-te-ho-to-pa, [king,] his x mark,	[L. S.]	Illup-pah-umba, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tish-o-min-go, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Pitman Colbert,	[L. S.]
Levi Colbert, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Con-mush-ka-ish-kah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
George Colbert, his x mark,	[L. S.]	James Wolfe,	[L. S.]
William M'Gilvery, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Bah-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Samuel Sely, his x mark,	[L. S.]	E. Bah-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
To-pul-kah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Captain Thompson, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Isaac Albertson, his x mark,	[L. S.]	New-berry, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Em-ub-by, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Bah-ma-hah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pis-tah-lah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Lewis, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-tim-o-lut-ka, his x mark,	[L. S.]	I-yah-hou-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James Brown, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tok-holth-la-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Im-mah-hoo-lo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-nah-nubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-ta-ha-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Im-me-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Lah-fin-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	In-kah-yea, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shop-pow-me, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ah-sha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nin-uck-ah-umba, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Im-mah-ho-bah, his x mark,	[L. S.]

List of reservations.

No settlement in
Chickasaw country
till land is sold.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Fit-chah-pla, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Che-wut-ta-ha, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Unte-mi-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Fo-lut-ta-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oke-lah-hin-lubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	No-wo-ko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
John Glover, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Win-in-a-pa, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Bah-me-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hush-tah-tah-ubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ish-ta-ki-yu-ka-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Un-ti-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Mah-te-ko-shubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Yum-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tom-chick-ah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oh-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ei-o-che-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-fah-mah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Nuck-sho-pubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-ta-kin-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Fah-lah-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-to-ko-wah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Co-chub-be, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tah-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Thomas Sely, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kin-hoi-cha, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-sha-pi-a, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-te-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]		
Chick-ah-shah-nan-ubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,	George Wightman, of Mississippi,
John L. Allen, subagent,	John Donley, Tennessee,
Nath. Anderson, secretary to the commissioner,	D. S. Parrish, Tennessee,
Benj. Love, United States interpreter,	S. Daggett, Mississippi,
Robert Gordon, Mississippi,	Wm. A. Clurm,
	G. W. Long.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Oct. 22, 1832.

7 Stat., 388.

Articles supplementary to, and explanatory of, a Treaty which was entered into on the 20th instant, between General John Coffee on the part of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw nation in General Council assembled.

Leases of reservations forbidden.

THE fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, provides that each Chickasaw family, shall have a tract of land, reserved for the use of the family, to live on and occupy, so long as the nation resides in the country where they now are. And the fifth article of the treaty provides that each family or individual shall be paid for their improvements, and the value of their cleared lands, when the nation shall determine to remove and leave the said reserved tracts of land. It is now proposed and agreed to, that no family or person of the Chickasaw nation, who shall or may have tracts of land, reserved for their residence while here, shall ever be permitted to lease any of said land, to any person whatsoever, nor shall they be permitted to rent any of said land, to any person, either white, red, or black, or mixed blood of either. As the great object of the nation is to preserve the land, and timber, for the benefit of posterity, provided the nation shall continue to live here, and if they shall at any time determine to remove and sell the land, it will be more valuable, and will sell for more money, for the benefit of the nation, if the land and timber be preserved.

Reservations to be sold low for the benefit of the nation, etc.

It is also expressly declared by the nation, that, whenever the nation shall determine to remove from their present country, that every tract of land so reserved in the nation, shall be given up and sold for the benefit of the nation. And no individual or family shall have any right to retain any of such reserved tracts of land, for their own use, any longer than the nation may remain in the country where they now are.

Minimum price.

As the reserve tracts of land above alluded to, will be the first choice of land in the nation, it is determined that the minimum price of all the reserved tracts, shall be three dollars an acre, until the nation may determine to reduce the price, and then they will notify the President, of their wishes, and the price to which they desire to reduce it.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Fit-chah-pla, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Che-wut-ta-ha, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Unte-mi-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Fo-lut-ta-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oke-lah-hin-lubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	No-wo-ko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
John Glover, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Win-in-a-pa, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Bah-me-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hush-tah-tah-ubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ish-ta-ki-yu-ka-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Un-ti-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Mah-te-ko-shubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Yum-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tom-chick-ah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oh-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ei-o-che-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-fah-mah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Nuck-sho-pubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-ta-kin-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Fah-lah-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ah-to-ko-wah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Co-chub-be, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tah-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Thomas Sely, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kin-hoi-cha, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-sha-pi-a, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-te-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]		
Chick-ah-shah-nan-ubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,	George Wightman, of Mississippi,
John L. Allen, subagent,	John Donley, Tennessee,
Nath. Anderson, secretary to the commissioner,	D. S. Parrish, Tennessee,
Benj. Love, United States interpreter,	S. Daggett, Mississippi,
Robert Gordon, Mississippi,	Wm. A. Clurm,
	G. W. Long.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Oct. 22, 1832.

7 Stat., 388.

Articles supplementary to, and explanatory of, a Treaty which was entered into on the 20th instant, between General John Coffee on the part of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw nation in General Council assembled.

Leases of reservations forbidden.

THE fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, provides that each Chickasaw family, shall have a tract of land, reserved for the use of the family, to live on and occupy, so long as the nation resides in the country where they now are. And the fifth article of the treaty provides that each family or individual shall be paid for their improvements, and the value of their cleared lands, when the nation shall determine to remove and leave the said reserved tracts of land. It is now proposed and agreed to, that no family or person of the Chickasaw nation, who shall or may have tracts of land, reserved for their residence while here, shall ever be permitted to lease any of said land, to any person whatsoever, nor shall they be permitted to rent any of said land, to any person, either white, red, or black, or mixed blood of either. As the great object of the nation is to preserve the land, and timber, for the benefit of posterity, provided the nation shall continue to live here, and if they shall at any time determine to remove and sell the land, it will be more valuable, and will sell for more money, for the benefit of the nation, if the land and timber be preserved.

Reservations to be sold low for the benefit of the nation, etc.

It is also expressly declared by the nation, that, whenever the nation shall determine to remove from their present country, that every tract of land so reserved in the nation, shall be given up and sold for the benefit of the nation. And no individual or family shall have any right to retain any of such reserved tracts of land, for their own use, any longer than the nation may remain in the country where they now are.

Minimum price.

As the reserve tracts of land above alluded to, will be the first choice of land in the nation, it is determined that the minimum price of all the reserved tracts, shall be three dollars an acre, until the nation may determine to reduce the price, and then they will notify the President, of their wishes, and the price to which they desire to reduce it.

The Chiefs still express fears that combinations may be formed at the public sales, where their reserved tracts of land shall be offered for sale, and that they may not be sold so high as they might be sold, by judicious agents at private sale. They therefore suggest the propriety of the President determining on some judicious mode of selling the reserves at private sale.

Private sales.

It is therefore agreed that the suggestion be submitted to the President, and if he and the Chiefs can agree on a plan of a sale, different from the one proposed in the treaty, to which this is a supplement, and which shall be approved of by both parties, then they may enter into such agreement and the President shall then be governed by the same, in the sale of the reserved tracts of land, whenever they may be offered for sale.

Plan for sales to be agreed upon.

In the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, for reserves to young men who have no families, it expresses that each young man, who is twenty-one years of age, shall have a reserve. But as the Indians mature earlier than white men, and generally marry younger, it is determined to extend a reserve, to each young man who is seventeen years of age. And as there are some orphan girls in the nation or whose families do not provide for them, and also some widows in the same situation, it is determined to allow to each of them a reservation of one section, on the same terms and conditions in all respects, with the other reservations for the nation generally, and to be allowed to the same ages, as to young men.

Reserves to young men, etc.

Colbert Moore and family have always lived in the Chickasaw nation, and he requests the liberty to continue with the nation. The Chiefs and nation agree to his request, and they also agree to allow him and his family a reserve tract of land to live on and occupy in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided for the Chickasaw families, in the nation generally, during his good behavior.

C. Moore.

The Chiefs of the nation represent that they in behalf of the nation gave a bond to James Colbert for a debt due to him, of eighteen hundred and eleven dollars, ninety-three and three fourth cents principal, that James Colbert transferred said note to Robert Gordon and that said note, and the interest thereon is yet due and unpaid, and the said Robert Gordon has proposed to take a section of land for said note, and interest up to this date. It is therefore agreed by the nation to grant him a section of land, to be taken any where in the nation, so as not to interfere with any reserve which has been provided as a residence for the Chickasaws, which shall be in full for said note and interest.

Section of land to R. Gordon.

The Treaty, to which this is a supplement provides that there shall be offices kept some where central in the nation, at such place as the President shall determine, for transacting the business of the nation in selling their lands &c. It is now agreed to by the nation, that the President may select a section of land, or four quarter sections adjoining, at such place as he may determine agreeably to that provision of the Treaty, to establish the said offices on, and for all the necessary uses thereto attached, and he is permitted to improve the said tract of land in any manner, whatsoever, but when it shall cease to be used for the purposes, for which it is set apart—for offices &c.—then the same shall be sold under the direction of the President—and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the Chickasaw nation, after deducting therefrom the value of all the improvements on the land, which value shall be assessed by the President, and in no case shall it exceed one half the sale of the land.

Section of land for land office, etc.

The Chickasaw nation request the Government to grant them a cross mail route through the nation as follows, one to pass from Tuscumbia in Alabama, by the Agency, and by the place to be selected for the offices to be kept and to Rankin in Mississippi on horse back, once a week each way. The other to run from Memphis in Tennessee, by the offices and to the Cotton Gin in Mississippi—to pass once a week each

Mail route.

way. They conceive these mails would be useful to the nation, and indispensable to the carrying on the business of the nation when the offices are established, but they would respectfully solicit the mails to be started as soon as possible, to open the avenues of information into their country.

Section of land to
J. Donley.

John Donley has long been known in this nation as a mail carrier; he rode on the mails through our nation when a boy and for many years after he was grown; we think he understands that business as well, if not better than any other man—and we should prefer him to carry our mails to any other person—and if he is given the contract, the nation will set apart a section of land for his use while we remain here in this country, which section he may select with the advice of the Chiefs any where that suits him best, so as not to interfere with any of the reserves, and he may use it in any manner to live on, or make such improvements as may be necessary for keeping his horses, or to raise forage for them. But when the nation shall move away and leave this country this tract of land must be sold for the benefit of the nation, in the same manner that the reserve tracts are sold &c. and he is not to claim of the nation any pay for improving said tract of land.

In witness of all and every thing herein determined between the United States and the whole Chickasaw nation, in general council assembled, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals at the council house, on Pontitock creek, in the Chickasaw nation, on this twenty-second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Jno. Coffee,	[L. S.]	Ah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-te-ho-to-pa, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Im-mah-ho-bah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tish-o-min-go, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Pit-chah-ple, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Levi Colbert, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Unte-mi-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
George Colbert, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-hin-lubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
William McGilvery, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Glover, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Samuel Sely, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Bah-me-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
To-pul-kah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ah-to-ko-wah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Isaac Albertson, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Hush-tah-tah-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Im-mubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Un-ti-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pis-ta-la-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Yum-me-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-tim-o-lut-ka, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oh-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James Brown, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ah-fah-mah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Im-ma-hoo-lo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ah-take-in-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-ta-ha-cha, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tah-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Lah-fin-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Kin-hoi-cha, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shop-pow-we, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ish-te-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nin-uck-ah-umba, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Chick-ah-shah-nan-ubbe, his x	[L. S.]
Im-mah-hoo-lo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
Il-lup-pah-umba, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Chee-wut-ta-ha, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pitman Colbert,	[L. S.]	Fo-lut-ta-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Con-nush-koish-kah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	No-wo-ko, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James Wolf,	[L. S.]	Win-in-a-pa, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Bah-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
E-bah-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ish-ta-ki-yu-ka-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Captain Thompson, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Mah-ta-ko-shubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
New-berry, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tom-ah-chih-ah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Bah-me-hah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ehi-o-che-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
John Lewis, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Nuck-sho-pubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
I-yah-hou-tubbe, his mark,	[L. S.]	Fah-lah-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tok-holth-la-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Co-chub-be, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Oke-lah-nah-nubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Thomas Sely, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Im-me-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-sha-pi-a, his x mark,	[L. S.]
In-kah-yea, his x mark,	[L. S.]		

Signed and sealed in presence of—

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,
John L. Allen, subagent,
Nath. Anderson, secretary to commis-
sioner,
Benjamin Love, United States interpreter,
Robt. Gordon, of Mississippi,
George Wightman,

John Donley,
D. S. Parrish,
S. Daggett, of Mississippi,
Wm. A. Clurm, of Mississippi,
G. W. Long,
W. D. King,
John H. McKennie.

TREATY WITH THE KICKAPOO, 1832.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen, and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Counsellors of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, on behalf of said tribe, on the other part.

Oct. 24, 1832.

7 Stat., 391.
Proclamation, Feb. 13, 1833.

ARTICLE I. The Kickapoo tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations hereinafter made, do hereby cede to the United States, the lands assigned to them by the treaty of Edwardsville, and concluded at St. Louis, the nineteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty [two] and all other claims to lands within the State of Missouri.

Cession of lands to
United States.

ARTICLE II. The United States will provide for the Kickapoo tribe, a country to reside in, southwest of the Missouri river, as their permanent place of residence as long as they remain a tribe. And whereas, the said Kickapoo tribe are now willing to remove on the following conditions, from the country ceded on Osage river, in the State of Missouri, to the country selected on the Missouri river, north of lands which have been assigned to the Delawares; it is hereby agreed that the country within the following boundaries shall be assigned, conveyed, and forever secured, and is hereby so assigned, conveyed, and secured by the United States to the said Kickapoo tribe, as their permanent residence, viz: Beginning on the Delaware line, six miles westwardly of Fort Leavenworth, thence with the Delaware line westwardly sixty miles, thence north twenty miles, thence in a direct line to the west bank of the Missouri, at a point twenty-six miles north of Fort Leavenworth, thence down the west bank of the Missouri river, to a point six miles nearly northwest of Fort Leavenworth, and thence to the beginning.

Cession by United
States.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the cession contained in the first article, the United States agree to pay to the Kickapoo tribe, within one year after the ratification of this treaty, an annuity for one year of eighteen thousand dollars; twelve thousand dollars of which, at the urgent request of said Indians, shall be placed in the hands of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and be by him applied to the payment of the debts of the said tribe, agreeably to a schedule to be furnished by them to the said superintendent, stating as far as practicable, for what contracted, and to whom due; and the said superintendent shall, as soon as possible, after the said money comes into his hands, pay it over in a just apportionment, agreeably to their respective claims, to the creditors of the said tribe, as specified in the schedule furnished him. And should any balance remain in his hands after said apportionment and payment, it shall be by him paid over to the said Kickapoo tribe, for their use and benefit.

Annuity and pay-
ment of debts.

ARTICLE IV. The United States further agree to pay to the Kickapoo tribe, an annuity of five thousand dollars per annum, in merchandise, at its cost in St. Louis, or in money, at their option, for nineteen successive years, commencing with the second year after the ratification of this treaty.

Annuity.

ARTICLE V. The United States will pay one thousand dollars annually for five successive years, for the support of a blacksmith and strikers; purchase of iron, steel, tools, &c. for the benefit of said tribe, on the lands hereby assigned them.

Blacksmith, etc.

ARTICLE VI. The United States agree to pay thirty-seven hundred dollars, for the erection of a mill and a church, for the use of said tribe, on the aforesaid lands.

Mill and church.

School.	ARTICLE VII. The United States will pay five hundred dollars per annum, for ten successive years, for the support of a school, purchase of books, &c. for the benefit of said Kickapoo tribe on the lands herein ceded to them.	
Farming utensils.	ARTICLE VIII. The United States agree to pay three thousand dollars for farming utensils, when such utensils may be required by said tribe, on their land.	
Labor and improvements.	ARTICLE IX. The United States will pay four thousand dollars for labour and improvements on the lands herein ceded said Kickapoos.	
Cattle.	ARTICLE X. The United States agree to pay four thousand dollars in cattle, hogs, and such other stock as may be required by the said tribe; to be also delivered on their land.	
Payment in merchandise, etc.	ARTICLE XI. There shall be paid in merchandise and cash, to the Kickapoos now present, for the use and benefit of their tribe, six thousand dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; which amount, together with the several stipulations contained in the preceding articles, shall be considered as a full compensation for the cession herein made by said Kickapoo tribe. The United States will furnish said Indians with some assistance when removing to the lands hereby assigned them, and supply them with one year's provisions after their arrival on said lands.	
Boundary to be run.	ARTICLE XII. The United States agree to run and mark out the boundary lines of the lands hereby ceded to the said tribe, within three years from the date of the ratification of this treaty.	
Removal of Indians.	ARTICLE XIII. The said Indians agree to remove with as little delay as possible, to the land hereby ceded to them.	
Exploring party.	ARTICLE XIV. The United States agree, at the particular request of the Kickapoos, that a deputation of their tribe shall be sent, with one or two of the commissioners, to view the lands hereby ceded to them, which deputation and commissioners jointly agreeing, shall have power to alter the boundary lines so as to make a selection of a body of land not exceeding twelve hundred square miles, adjoining to, and lying between the Big Nemaha river and the Delaware lands, and of changing the lines of the land hereby ceded in the second article of this treaty, not exceeding half the front on the Missouri between the mouth of Big Nemaha and Fort Leavenworth, so as to include a suitable site for a mill seat, should it be desired by said tribe and appear necessary to the commissioners. And it is understood, that if the commissioners, on viewing the land ceded in the second article of this treaty, shall find it of good quality, and sufficient for said tribe, then the aforesaid second article to be as binding on the contracting parties, as if this article had not been inserted.	
Treaty binding when ratified.	ARTICLE XV. This treaty to be binding when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.	
	In testimony whereof, the commissioners aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors and counsellors aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their hands and affixed their seals, this twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-seventh.	
	Wm. Clark, [L. s.] Frank J. Allen, [L. s.] Nathan Kouns, [L. s.] Pa-sha-cha-hah, jumping fish, his x mark, [L. s.] Ka-ana-kuck, the prophet, his x mark, [L. s.] Pemo-quoi-ga, rolling thunder, his x mark, [L. s.] Pa-ana-wah-ha, elk shedding his hair, his x mark, [L. s.] Kick-a-poo-hor, Kickapoo, his x mark, [L. s.]	Ma-she-nah, elk, his x mark, [L. s.] Ma-cuta-we-she-kah, black fisher, his x mark, [L. s.] Wah-co-haw, grey fox, his x mark, [L. s.] Pah-ta-kah-quoi, striking woman, his x mark, [L. s.] Kitch-e-mah-quoi, big bear, his x mark, [L. s.] Ata-noi-tucka, goblin turkey, his x mark, [L. s.] Kish-coe, guardian to Indians, his x mark, [L. s.] Ka-te-wah, bald eagle, his x mark, [L. s.]

Na-poi-teck, son of prophet, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ah-nuck-quet-ta, the cloud, or black thunder, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Na-na-co-wah, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Note-ta-noi, wind, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pe-sha-ka-nah, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ma-cutta-mah-qui, black loon, his x mark,	[L. s.]

Signed in presence of—

James Kemmly, secretary,	A. Shane, United States interpreter,
Meriwether Lewis Clark, lieutenant,	William Marshall,
Sixth Infantry,	Jacques Mette, United States interpreter,
Geo. Maguire, Indian Department,	Pierre Cadue, interpreter, his x mark.

Supplemental article to the treaty with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, of the twenty-fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nov. 26, 1832.

7 Stat., 393.

The undersigned, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and a deputation of Kickapoos, on the part of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, having visited the lands assigned to the said tribe by the second article of a treaty with the said tribe, concluded at Castor Hill, in the county of Saint Louis, and State of Missouri, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and by authority of the powers vested in the said commissioners, and the said deputation, by the fourteenth article of the aforesaid treaty, have agreed that the boundary lines of the lands assigned to the Kickapoos, shall begin on the Delaware line, where said line crosses the left branch of Salt creek, thence down said creek to the Missouri river, thence up the Missouri river thirty miles when measured on a straight line, thence westwardly to a point twenty miles from the Delaware line, so as to include in the lands assigned the Kickapoos, at least twelve hundred square miles.

Boundary as fixed by commissioners and deputation.

Done at fort Leavenworth, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nathan Kouns,	[L. s.]
Frank J. Allen,	[L. s.]
Nam-a-co-wa-ha, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pe-sha-ka-nah, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Na-poi-haw, the man asleep, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pam-a-saw, or walker, his x mark.	[L. s.]

Signed and sealed in presence of—

James Kemmly, secretary,
Wm. N. Wickliffe, Captain Sixth Infantry,
J. Freeman, Lieutenant Sixth Infantry,
Winslow Turner,
And. L. Hughes, United States Indian agent.

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1832.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded on Tippecanoe River, in the State of Indiana, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Crume, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors, of the Pottawatimie Indians, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Oct. 26, 1832.

7 Stat., 394.
Proclamation, Jan. 21, 1833.

ARTICLE I. The Chiefs, Headmen and Warriors, aforesaid, agree to cede to the United States their title and interest to lands in the State of Indiana, (to wit:) beginning at a point on Lake Michigan, where the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois intersects the same; thence with the margin of said Lake, to the intersection of the southern

Cession to the United States.

Na-poi-teck, son of prophet, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ah-nuck-quet-ta, the cloud, or black thunder, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Na-na-co-wah, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Note-ta-noi, wind, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pe-sha-ka-nah, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ma-cutta-mah-qui, black loon, his x mark,	[L. s.]

Signed in presence of—

James Kemmly, secretary,	A. Shane, United States interpreter,
Meriwether Lewis Clark, lieutenant,	William Marshall,
Sixth Infantry,	Jacques Mette, United States interpreter,
Geo. Maguire, Indian Department,	Pierre Cadue, interpreter, his x mark.

Supplemental article to the treaty with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, of the twenty-fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

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Boundary as fixed by commissioners and deputation.

Done at fort Leavenworth, this twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Nathan Kouns,	[L. s.]
Frank J. Allen,	[L. s.]
Nam-a-co-wa-ha, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pe-sha-ka-nah, the bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Na-poi-haw, the man asleep, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pam-a-saw, or walker, his x mark.	[L. s.]

Signed and sealed in presence of—

James Kemmly, secretary,
Wm. N. Wickliffe, Captain Sixth Infantry,
J. Freeman, Lieutenant Sixth Infantry,
Winslow Turner,
And. L. Hughes, United States Indian agent.

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Cession to the United States.

boundary of a cession made by the Pottawatimies, at the treaty of the Wabash, of eighteen hundred and twenty-six; thence east, to the north-west corner of the cession made by the treaty of St. Joseph's, in eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; thence south ten miles; thence with the Indian boundary line to the Michigan road; thence south with said road to the northern boundary line, as designated in the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-six, with the Pottawatimies; thence west with the Indian boundary line to the river Tippecanoe; thence with the Indian boundary line, as established by the treaty of eighteen hundred and eighteen, at St. Mary's to the line dividing the States of Indiana and Illinois; and thence north, with the line dividing the said States, to the place of beginning.

Reservations.

ARTICLE II. From the cession aforesaid, the following reservations are made, (to wit:)

For the band of Aub-be-naub-bee, thirty-six sections, to include his village.

For the bands of Men-o-mi-nee, No-taw-kah, Muck-kah-tah-mo-way and Pee-pin-oh-waw, twenty-two sections.

For the bands of O-kaw-wause, Kee-waw-nay and Nee-bosh, eight sections.

For J. B. Shadernah, one section of land in the Door Prairie, where he now lives.

For the band of Com-o-za, two sections.

For the band of Mah-che-saw, two sections.

For the band of Mau-ke-kose, six sections.

For the bands of Nees-waugh-gee and Quash-quah, three sections.

Annuities and payments.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Pottawatimie Indians, an annuity for the term of twenty years, of twenty thousand dollars; and will deliver to them goods to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, so soon after the signing of this treaty as they can be procured; and a further sum of thirty thousand dollars, in goods, shall be paid to them in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three, by the Indian agent at Eel river.

Debts to be paid by United States.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agree to pay the debts due by the Pottawatimies, agreeably to a schedule hereunto annexed; amounting to sixty-two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars.

Provision for emigrating.

ARTICLE V. The United States agree to provide for the Pottawatimies, if they shall at any time hereafter wish to change their residence, an amount, either in goods, farming utensils, and such other articles as shall be required and necessary, in good faith, and to an extent equal to what has been furnished any other Indian tribe or tribes emigrating, and in just proportion to their numbers.

Sawmill to be built.

ARTICLE VI. The United States agree to erect a saw mill on their lands, under the direction of the President of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis, and Marks Crume, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Pottawatimies, have hereunto set their hands at Tippecanoe river, on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Jonathan Jennings,
John W. Davis,
Marks Crume.

Witness:

Geo. B. Walker.

Louison, his x mark,
Che-chaw-cose, his x mark,
Banack, his x mark,
Man-o-quett, his x mark,
Kin-kosh, his x mark,
Pee-shee-waw-no, his x mark,
Min-o-min-ee, his x mark,

Mis-sah-kaw-way, his x mark,
Kee-waw-nay, his x mark,
Sen-bo-go, his x mark,
Che-quaw-ma-caw-co, his x mark,
Muak-kose, his x mark,
Ah-you-way, his x mark,
Po-kah-kause, his x mark,

So-po-tie, his x mark,
 Che-man, his x mark,
 No-taw-kah, his x mark,
 Nas-waw-kee, his x mark,
 Pec-pin-a-waw, his x mark,
 Ma-che-saw, his x mark,
 O-kitch-chee, his x mark,
 Pee-pish-kah, his x mark,
 Com-mo-yo, his x mark,
 Chick-kose, his x mark,
 Mis-qua-buck, his x mark,
 Mo-tie-ah, his x mark,
 Muck-ka-tah-mo-way, his x mark,
 Mah-quaw-shee, his x mark,
 O-sheh-weh, his x mark,
 Mah-zick, his x mark,
 Queh-kah-pah, his x mark,

Quash-quaw, his x mark,
 Louisor Perish, his x mark,
 Pam-bo-go, his x mark,
 Bee-yaw-yo, his x mark,
 Pah-ciss, his x mark,
 Mauck-co-paw-waw, his x mark,
 Mis-sah-qua, his x mark,
 Kawk, his x mark,
 Miec-kiss, his x mark,
 Shaw-bo, his x mark,
 Aub-be-naub-bee, his x mark,
 Mau-maut-wah, his x mark,
 O-ka-mause, his x mark,
 Pash-ee-po, his x mark,
 We-wiss-lah, his x mark,
 Ash-kum, his x mark,
 Waw-zee-o-nes, his x mark.

Witnesses:

William Marshall, Indian agent,
 Henry Hoover, secretary,
 H. Lasselle, interpreter,
 E. V. Cicott, Sint. interpreter,

J. B. Bourie, interpreter,
 J. B. Jutra, Sint. interpreter,
 Edward McCartney, interpreter,
 Luther Rice, interpreter.

After the signing of this Treaty, and at the request of the Indians, five thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars were applied to the purchase of horses, which were purchased and delivered to them, under our direction, leaving ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars to be paid in merchandise.

Horses delivered.

Jonathan Jennings,
 John W. Davis,
 Marks Crume.

It is agreed, that the United States will satisfy the claims mentioned in the following schedule, as provided for in the fourth article of the foregoing treaty, viz:

Claims to be paid.

To Andrew Waymire, forty dollars.
 Zacheriah Cicott, nine hundred and fifty dollars.
 H. Lassell, senior, four thousand dollars.
 Silas Atchinson, two hundred and twenty dollars.
 Alexander McAllister, two hundred and twenty dollars.
 Walker and Davis, fifteen hundred dollars.
 Walker, Carter & Co. five thousand six hundred dollars.
 Edward McCartney, one thousand dollars.
 F. R. Kintner, six hundred and twenty dollars.
 Joseph Trucky, one hundred dollars.
 J. Vigus & C. Taber, eight hundred and fifty dollars.
 James Burnit, six hundred dollars.
 Samuel Hanna, executor of Abraham Burnet, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 James Hickman, sixty dollars.
 William Scott, two hundred and fifty dollars.
 M. Harse, seventy dollars.
 Emmerson and Huntington, assignees of Willis Fellows, four thousand five hundred dollars.
 W. G. and G. W. Ewing, one thousand dollars.
 Peter Barron, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars.
 Hamilton & Taber, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
 Skelton & Scott, six hundred and fifty dollars.
 Cyrus Taber, three hundred and fifty dollars.
 G. S. Hubbard, one thousand dollars.
 Moses Rice, one hundred dollars.
 John E. Hunt, three thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.
 John Baldwin, one thousand dollars.
 Louis Drouillard, sixty-eight dollars.

George Crawford, eighty dollars.
 Thomas Hall, forty dollars.
 John B. Duret, four hundred dollars.
 Anthony Gambin, three hundred dollars.
 Joseph Barron, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars.
 James H. Kintner, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars.
 John B. Bourie, five hundred dollars.
 Henry Ossum, nine hundred dollars.
 Samuel Hanna, fifteen hundred dollars.
 Barnet & Hanna, three thousand five hundred dollars.
 Todd & Vigus, six thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars.
 Allen Hamilton, seven hundred dollars.
 W. G. and G. W. Ewing, three thousand dollars.
 George F. Turner, two hundred dollars.
 Peter Longlois, two thousand five hundred dollars.
 Thomas Robb, eight hundred and forty dollars.
 The estate of George Cicott, deceased, fifteen hundred dollars.
 George C. Spencer, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.
 John T. Douglass, one hundred dollars.
 W. G. and G. W. Ewing, seven hundred and sixteen dollars.
 H. B. M'Keen, six hundred dollars.
 Joseph Bertrand, senior, fifteen hundred dollars.
 George C. Spencer, three hundred dollars.
 Jesse Buzann, three hundred and sixteen dollars.
 Joseph Douglass, four hundred and fifty dollars.
 John Smith, four hundred and eighty dollars.
 Moses Barnett, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.
 Harison Barnett, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars.
 Lot Bozarth, ninety dollars.
 Silas Alchison, two hundred and forty-four dollars.
 Harison Barnett & Co. one hundred and seventy-eight dollars.
 James Elliott, one hundred and nineteen dollars.
 Alexander Smith, one hundred dollars.
 Walker, Carter & Co. four hundred and four dollars.
 John Forsyth, amr. &c. of Thomas Forsyth, four hundred and seventy-three dollars.
 John Forsyth, six hundred dollars.

TREATY WITH THE SHAWNEE, ETC., 1832.

Oct. 26, 1832.
 7 Stat., 397.
 Proclamation, Feb.
 12, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors and Counsellors of the Shawnoes and Delawares, late of Cape Girardeau, in behalf of their respective bands, of the other part.

Preamble.

WHEREAS parts of the Shawanoe and Delaware nations of Indians, did settle on lands near the town of Cape Girardeau, under a permission from the Spanish Government given to said Shawanoes and Delawares by the Baron de Carondelet, dated the fourth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, on which lands the Delawares resided until the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at which period, from various causes, it became necessary for them to remove, leaving their fields and improvements: And whereas, lands have been assigned to the said Tribes by Treaties, viz: with the Shawanoes of the seventh November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and with the Delawares of the twenty-fourth September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in which last named

In presence of—

Jas. Kemmly, secretary,
Meriwether Lewis Clark, lieutenant, Sixth
Infantry,
Geo. Maguire, Indian Department,
Sam. L. McKenny,
Pierre Menard,
Alex'r. Charles,

Pem-saw-taw, Capt. Perry, his x mark,
A. Shane, United States interpreter,
Jacques Mette, United States interpreter,
Geo. Catlin,
Pierre Cadue, his x mark, interpreter for
Kickapoos and Pottawatamies.

Castor Hill, St. Louis County, Mo. }
October 31st, 1832. }

Annuities.

By an understanding had between the undersigned Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs of the Delaware Nation hereinafter named, and which was agreed to after the signing of the Treaty with said Tribe, it was stipulated by the said Chiefs and agreed to by the Commissioners, that an annuity for life to Meshe Kowhay, or Patterson, first Chief of the Delawares, Tah-whee-lalen, or Ketchum, Captain of a band; and Natcoming, also Captain of a band, should be paid to each of them by the United States, of one hundred dollars.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Castor Hill, the date aforesaid.

William Clark,
Nathan Kouns,
Frank J. Allen.

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1832.

Oct. 27, 1832.
7 Stat., 399.
Proclamation, Jan.
21, 1833.

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded on the Tippecanoe River, in the State of Indiana, on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Crume, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Potowatomies, of the State of Indiana and Michigan Territory.

Cession of land to
United States.

ARTICLE I. The Chiefs and Warriors aforesaid cede to the United States, their title and interest to lands in the States of Indiana and Illinois, and in the Territory of Michigan, south of Grand river.

Reservations.

ARTICLE II. From the cession aforesaid, the following reservations are made, (to wit:) The reservation at Po-ca-gan's village for his band, and a reservation for such of the Potowatomies as are resident at the village of Notta-we-sipa, agreeably to the treaties of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and twentieth of September, 1828.

For the band of Kin-Kash, four sections:

For O-ca-chee, one section:

For the band Mes-qua-buck, four sections, to include his village:

For the band of Che-kase, four sections, to include his village:

For the band of Che-Chaw-kose ten sections, to include his village:

For the Potowatomies, two sections, to include their mills on Tippecanoe river.

For the band of To-i-sas brother Me-mot-way, and Che-quam-ka-ko, ten sections to include their village:

For the band of Ma-sac, four sections:

For the band of Ash-kum and Wee-si-o-nas, sixteen sections, to include their village:

For the band of Wee-sau, five sections of land, including one section, granted to him by the Treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and to include his present residence:

For the bands of Mo-ta and Men-o-quet. four sections, each, to include their villages:

For Be-si-ah, four sections.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to grant to each of the following persons, the quantity of land annexed to their names, which lands shall be conveyed to them by patent:

For Mon-i-taw-quah, daughter of Swa-gaw, one section, to include Wi-me-gos village:

For Wee-saw, three sections:

For Po-quia, the sister of Jose, one section:

For Ben-ack, eight sections:

For Ursule Du-quin-dre, one section:

For Ge-neir, one section:

To To-pen-ne-bee, principal chief, one section:

To Poch-a-gan, second Chief, one section:

To Pet-chi-co, two sections:

To Sau-gana, one section:

To Louis Barnett, one section:

To Mam-qua, daughter of Sau-ga-na, one section:

To Mish-a-wa, adopted daughter of Pit-e-chew, one section:

To Kesis-Shadana, one section:

To Louis Chadana, one half section:

To Charles Chadana, one half section:

To John B. Chadana, one section:

To Pier Navarre's wife, one section:

To John B. Ducharm, one section:

To Mie-saw-bee, one quarter section:

To Baptiste L. Clare, one half section:

To Mary Lacombe's children, one half section:

To Joseph Bertrand's, jr. children, one half section jointly:

To Francis Page, jr. one half section:

To Alexander Rollane, a half blood, one half section:

To Re-re-mo-sau, (alias) Panish, one section and one half section, on the McCou, on the river Raison, in the Michigan Territory, which was reserved to his use at St. Joseph's treaty, of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight:

To Mary Nedeau, one quarter section:

To Saw-grets, son of Pier Moran, one half section:

To Isadore Mo-mence and Wa-be-ga, sons of Pier Morans, one quarter section each:

To Poch-a-gan's wife, one section:

To Pet-qua and Kee-see, sons of Ma-kee-sa-be, one half section:

To Pe-nem-chis, one half section:

To Neu-a-tau-naut, one half section:

To Francis de Jean, one section:

To Mary Ann Ben-ack, wife of Edward McCartney, three sections of land, to be located on the south side of the Turkey creek prairie:

For Francis Besion, one half section:

For Miss-no-qui, a chieftess, four sections:

For Luther Rice, one quarter section:

For Med-lin Aucharm, one quarter section:

For Sheapou Truckey, one section:

For Ju-be Actrois, one section:

For Ash-kum, two sections:

For Pee-pees-kah one section:

For Po-ka-kause, one half section:

For Nas-wau-kee, one section:

For Man-me-nass, one half section:

For Paul Longlois, one half section:

For Peter Longlois, junr., one half section:

For Shaw-bo-wah-tuck, one quarter section:

For Betsey Rousau, one quarter section:

For John Davis, one half section:

For Nancy Cicott, one quarter section:

For Amelia Cicott, one quarter section:
 For Lazette Allen, one quarter section:
 For Polly Griffith, daughter of Ne-bosh, two sections:
 For Chop-y-tuck, or John Payne, one section:
 For Joe Borisau, one quarter section:
 For Quash-mau, one quarter section:
 For Mas-co, one quarter section:
 For Mis-sink-qu-quah, six sections:
 For Aub-e-naub-bee, ten sections:
 For Nee-kaw Dizzardee, one quarter section:
 For Mog-see, one half section:
 To Kaubee, one half section:
 To old Ann Mac-i-to, one half section:
 To old Wee-saw, one half section:
 To Pe-te-no-on, one half section:
 To Tou-se-qua, the wife of Joe Baily, one section:
 To Au-taw-co-num, daughter of the Crane, one section:
 To Sen niss-quah and her daughter Nancy, two sections:
 To James Burnett, one section:
 To To-gah, a Potawatomie woman, one quarter section:
 To Mary Ann Bruner, one quarter section.

The foregoing reservations shall be selected, under the direction of the President of the United States, after the lands shall have been surveyed, and the boundaries to correspond with the public surveys.

Annuities and payments.

ARTICLE IV. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States will pay fifteen thousand dollars annually for twelve years; Thirty-two thousand dollars, in goods, will be paid as soon after the signing of these articles, as they can be procured, and ten thousand dollars, in goods, will be paid next spring, at Notta-wa-si-pa, and to be paid to that band, and pay their just debts, agreeably to a schedule hereunto annexed, amounting to twenty thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dollars.

Tract to be bought by United States.

The section of land granted by the treaty of St. Joseph to To-pe-nau-koung, wife of Peter Longlois, shall be purchased by the United States, if the same can be done for the sum of eight hundred dollars.

Education.

The United States agree to appropriate, for the purpose of educating Indian youths, the annual sum of two thousand dollars, as long as the Congress of the United States may think proper, to be expended as the President may direct.

Treaty, when to take effect.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis, and Marks Crume, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Potowatomies, have hereunto set their hands at Tippecanoe, on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 To-pe-ne-be, his x mark,
 Po-ka-gou, his x mark,
 Sa-ga-nah, his x mark,
 Pe-che-co, his x mark,
 We-is-saw, his x mark,
 Che-shaw-gun, his x mark,
 Ghe-bause, his x mark,
 O-saw-o-wah-co-ne-ah, his x mark,
 Mah-gah-guk, his x mark,
 Sa-gue-na-nah, his x mark,
 Louison Burnet, his x mark,
 Shaw-wah-nuk-wuk, his x mark,
 Mix-sau-bah, his x mark,
 Ne-wah-ko-to, his x mark,

Che-bah, his x mark,
 Wah-cose, his x mark,
 Ship-she-wa-no, his x mark,
 Kaw-kaw-bee, his x mark,
 O-ge-mah-caw-so, his x mark,
 Mash-kee, his x mark,
 Saw-ge-maw, his x mark,
 Nah-che-ke-zhie, his x mark,
 Mis-ke-qua-tah, his x mark,
 Now-o-le-naw, his x mark,
 Tuck-e-now, his x mark,
 Marks Crume.
 Mo-nis, his x mark,
 O-go-maw-be-tuk, his x mark,
 Kaw-kaw-ke-moke, his x mark,
 Ke-swah-bay, his x mark,

Win-ke
 To-posh
 Kawk-n
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Win-keese, his x mark,
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 Ko-mack, his x mark,
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 Quis-sin, his x mark,
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 Pat-e-ca-sha, his x mark,
 Pe-nah-seh, his x mark,
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Pe-na-shee, his x mark,
 So-wah-quen, his x mark,
 Gib-e-nash-wish, his x mark,
 Louison, his x mark,
 Che-chaw-cose, his x mark,
 Bee-zaw-yo, his x mark,
 O-shah-yaw, his x mark,
 Ash-kam, his x mark,
 O-ketch-chee, his x mark,
 Weh-zee-oness, his x mark,
 Aub-bee-noub-bee, his x mark.

Witness:

H. Hoover, secretary,
 Th. J. V. Owen, United States Indian
 agent,
 Marius Willet,
 J. Stewart, subagent,
 J. Bt. Chandonnais,
 J. E. Aunt,
 Peter Godfroy,

G. A. Everts,
 Robert Simerwell,
 L. M. Taylor,
 Francis Comparret,
 E. N. Cicott, sint.
 J. B. Baure, sint.
 H. Lasselle,
 Henry Ossem.

After the signing of this treaty, and at the request of the Indians, two thousand seven hundred dollars were applied to the purchasing of horses, which were purchased and delivered to the Indians under our direction, leaving the sum to be paid in merchandise, at this time, twenty-nine thousand three hundred dollars.

Horses delivered.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners..

It is agreed on the part of the United States, that the following claims shall be allowed, agreeable to the fourth article of the foregoing treaty, viz:

Claims to be paid.

To Erasmus Winslow, three hundred dollars,
 Squire Thompson, one hundred dollars,
 L. Johnson, three hundred and seventy-five dollars,
 Francis Comperret, two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars,
 Ica Rice, fifteen hundred dollars,
 T. P. and J. J. Godfroy, two hundred and fifty dollars,
 Joseph Smith, twenty-six dollars,
 James Aveline, ninety-eight dollars,
 Edward Smith, forty-seven dollars,
 Gustavus A. Everts, two hundred dollars,
 Alexis Coquillard, five thousand one hundred dollars,
 Lathrop M. Taylor, two thousand two hundred and eighty dollars,
 Peter and J. J. Godfroy, three thousand five hundred dollars,
 R. A. Forsyth, eighteen hundred dollars,
 Louis Dupuis, forty dollars,
 Timothy S. Smith, three hundred and ninety dollars,
 William Huff, one hundred dollars,
 Thomas Jones, two hundred and seventy-five dollars,
 Michael Cadieux, four hundred and ninety dollars,
 Arthur Patterson, nine hundred dollars,
 Samuel McGeorge, three hundred and fifty dollars,
 D. H. Colerick, one hundred and fifty dollars,
 James Conner, one thousand dollars.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners.

alone, for seven horses lost by them, and for salt annuities due to them by the treaty of Fort Wayne aforesaid, three hundred and fifty dollars; to the Peorias alone for improvements on the lands they moved from, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the united Peorias and Kaskaskias, there shall be paid and delivered on their land as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, cows and calves and other stock to the amount of four hundred dollars, three iron bound carts, three yoke of oxen, and six ploughs. There shall also be built for said tribes, four log houses;—for breaking up ground and fencing the same, three hundred dollars;—for agricultural implements, iron, and steel, fifty dollars per annum for four years. There shall also be paid to the said united tribes, on the signing of this treaty, eight hundred dollars in goods suited to their wants. Assistance shall also be given the Kaskaskias in moving to their lands, and provisions for one year after their removal, to the amount of one thousand dollars. It is understood that any stipulations in this or the preceding articles, for the benefit of the Peorias or Kaskaskias separately, or united, shall embrace, in either case the bands before mentioned, united with either, or both tribes, as the case may be.

ARTICLE VII. In consideration of the stipulations contained in the preceding articles, the Peoria and Kaskaskia tribes and the bands of Michigamia, Cahokia and Tamarois Indians united with them, hereby forever cede and relinquish to the United States, their claims to lands within the States of Illinois and Missouri, and all other claims of whatsoever nature which they have had or preferred against the United States or the citizens thereof, up to the signing of this treaty.

Relinquishment of claims by Peoria, etc.

ARTICLE VIII. This treaty after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

Treaty binding when ratified.

Done at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, the day and year above written, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

Wm. Clark,
Frank J. Allen,
Nathan Kouns.

Peorias:
Wah-pe-sha-ka-na, whiteskin, his x mark,
Ken-mah-re-ne-ah, his x mark,
Pa-kee-sha-ma, cutter, his x mark,

Pa-me-kaw-wa-ta, man's track, his x mark,
Al-le-ne-pe-sh-en-sha, his x mark.

Kaskaskias:
Ke-mon-sah, little chief, his x mark,
Wah-kah-pe-se-wah, round flyer,
Wa-pe-sae, white, his x mark,
Pe-me-ka-wai, man's track, his x mark.

In presence of—

James Kemmly, secretary,
A. Shane, United States interpreter,
Jacques Mette, United States interpreter,
Jesse Oliver,
Pierre Menard.

Wm. Radford, U. S. Navy,
G. S. Rousseau, U. S. Army,
Meriwether Lewis Clark, lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.

TREATY WITH THE MENOMINEE, 1832.

WHEREAS articles of agreement between the United States of America, and the Menominee Indians, were made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the eighth day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by John H. Eaton, and Samuel C. Stambaugh, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and Headmen of the Menominee Nation, on the part of said nation; to which articles, an addition or supplemental article was afterwards made, on the seventeenth day of February in the same year, by which the said Menominee Nation agree to cede to the United States certain parts of their land; and that a tract of country therein defined shall be set apart for the New York Indians. All which with the many other stipulations therein contained will more fully appear, by refer-

Oct. 27, 1832.

7 Stat., 405.
Proclamation, Mar.
13, 1833.

Preamble.

ence to the same. Which said agreements thus forming a *Treaty*, were laid before the Senate of the United States during their then session: but were not at said session acted on by that body. Whereupon a further agreement was on the fifteenth day of March, in the same year, entered into for the purpose of preserving the provisions of the treaty, made as aforesaid; by which it was stipulated that the said articles of agreement, concluded as aforesaid, should be laid before the next Senate of the United States, at their ensuing session; and if sanctioned and confirmed by them, that each and every article thereof should be as binding and obligatory upon the parties respectively, as if they had been sanctioned at the previous session. *And whereas* the Senate of the United States, by their resolution of the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, did advise and consent to accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof upon the *conditions* expressed in the proviso, contained in their said resolution: which proviso is as follows: "Provided that for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians, on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified, with the express understanding that two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, equal to forty-six thousand and eighty acres shall be laid off (to commence at some point to be agreed on) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes; and that the improvements made on the lands now in the possession of the said tribes on the east side of the Fox river, which said lands are to be relinquished shall, after being valued by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, be paid for by the Government: Provided, however, that the valuation of such improvements shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. And that there shall be one township of land adjoining the foregoing, equal to twenty-three thousand and forty acres laid off and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians, who are to be paid by the Government the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars for the improvements on lands now in their possession, on the east side of Fox river, and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians: also that a new line shall be run, parallel to the southwestern boundary line or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres, described in the first article of this treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the west side of the Fox river, and one mile above the Grand Shute, on Fox river, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land on and along the west side of Fox river, without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox river; and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the five hundred thousand acres, intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and the St. Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity to that which is added to the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract described in that article, on the Oconto creek, to be determined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States; so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations, and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty." And whereas, before the treaty aforesaid, *conditionally* ratified, according to the proviso to the resolution of the Senate, above recited, could be obligatory upon the said Menominee nation, their assent to the same must be had and obtained.

And whereas the honorable Lewis Cass, Secretary of the Department of War, by his letter of instructions of the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1832, did authorize and request George B. Porter, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, to proceed to Green Bay, and endeavor to

procure the assent of the Menominees to the change proposed by the Senate, as above set forth; urging the necessity of directing his first efforts to an attempt to procure the unconditional assent of the Menominees to the said treaty, as ratified by the Senate. But should he fail in this object that he would then endeavor to procure their assent to the best practicable terms, short of those proposed by the Senate; giving them to understand that he merely received such proposition as they might make, with a view to transmit it for the consideration of the President and Senate of the United States. And if this course became necessary that it would be very desirable that the New York Indians should also signify their acceptance of the modifications required by the Menominees.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said instructions the said George B. Porter proceeded to Green Bay and having assembled all the chiefs and headmen of the Menominee nation, in council, submitted to them, on the twenty-second day of October A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, the said proviso annexed to the resolution aforesaid of the Senate of the United States, for the ratification of the said treaty: and advised and urged on them the propriety of giving their assent to the same. And the said chiefs and headmen having taken time to deliberate and reflect on the proposition so submitted to them, and which they had been urged to assent to, did in the most positive and decided manner, refuse to give their assent to the same. (The many reasons assigned for this determination, by them, being reported in the journal of the said commissioner, which will be transmitted with this agreement.)

And whereas after failing in the object last stated, the said George B. Porter endeavored to procure the assent of the said chiefs and headmen of the Menominee nation to the best practicable terms short of those proposed by the Senate of the United States; and after much labor and pains, entreaty and persuasion, the said Menominees consented to the following, as the modifications which they would make; and which are reduced to writing, in the form of an agreement, as the best practicable terms which could be obtained from them, short of those proposed by the Senate of the United States, which they had previously positively refused to accede to. And as the modifications so made and desired, have been acceded to by the New York Indians, with a request that the treaty thus modified might be ratified and approved by the President and the Senate of the United States, it is the anxious desire of the Menominees also, that the treaty, with these alterations may be ratified and approved without delay, that they may receive the benefits and advantage secured to them by the several stipulations of the said treaty, of which they have so long been deprived.

The following is the article of agreement made between the said George B. Porter, commissioner on the part of the United States, specially appointed as aforesaid, and the said Menominee nation, through their chiefs and headmen on the part of their nation.

FIRST. The said chiefs and headmen of the Menominee nation of Indians do not object to any of the matters contained in the proviso annexed to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, so far as the same relate to the granting of three townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, to the Stockbridge, Munsee and Brothertown tribes; to the valuation and payment for their improvements, &c. (ending with the words "*and which lands are to be relinquished by said Indians.*") They therefore assent to the same.

SECOND. The said chiefs and headmen of the Menominee nation of Indians, objecting to all the matters contained in the said proviso annexed to the resolution of the Senate of the United States, so far as the same relate to the running of a new line parallel to the southwestern boundary line or course of the tract of five hundred thousand acres, described in the first article of the treaty, and set apart for the

Objects.

Grant of land to the Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown Indians.

Cession of land for
New York Indians.

Boundaries.

Reservation.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

Presents.

New York Indians, to commence at a point on the southwestern side of Fox river, and one mile above the Grand Shute, on Fox river, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line, as established by the said first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of the Fox river, without including any of the confirmed private land claims, on the Fox river, to compose a part of the five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of the New York Indians and St. Regis tribe, agree in lieu of this proposition, to set off a like quantity of two hundred thousand acres as follows: The said Menominee nation hereby agree to cede for the benefit of the New York Indians along the southwestern boundary line of the present five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of the treaty as set apart for the New York Indians, a tract of land; bounded as follows. Beginning on the said treaty line, at the old mill dam on Fox river, and thence extending up along Fox river to the little *Rapid Croche*; from thence running a northwest course three miles; thence on a line running parallel with the several courses of Fox river, and three miles distant from the river, until it will intersect a line, running on a northwest course, commencing at a point one mile above the Grand Shute; thence on a line running northwest, so far as will be necessary to include, between the said last line and the line described as the southwestern boundary line of the five hundred thousand acres in the treaty aforesaid, the quantity of two hundred thousand acres; and thence running northeast until it will intersect the line, forming the southwestern boundary line aforesaid; and from thence along the said line to the old mill dam, or place of beginning, containing two hundred thousand acres. Excepting and reserving therefrom the *privilege* of Charles A. Grignon, for erecting a mill on Apple creek, &c., as approved by the Department of War on the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and all confirmed private land claims on the Fox river. The lines of the said tract of land so granted to be run, marked and laid off without delay, by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States. And that in exchange for the above, a quantity of land equal to that which is added to the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto creek, to be run, marked and determined by the commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, as aforesaid, so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St. Regis tribe of Indians, shall not exceed the quantity of five hundred thousand acres.

THIRD. The said chiefs and headmen of the Menominee nation agree, that in case the said original treaty, made as aforesaid, and the supplemental articles thereto, be ratified and confirmed at the ensuing session of the Senate of the United States, with the modifications contained in this agreement, that each and every article thereof shall be as binding and obligatory upon the parties respectively, as if they had been sanctioned at the times originally agreed upon.

In consideration of the above voluntary sacrifices of their interest, made by the said Menominee nation, and as evidence of the good feeling of their great father, the President of the United States, the said George B. Porter commissioner as aforesaid, has delivered to the said chiefs, headmen, and the people of the said Menominee nation here assembled, presents in clothing to the amount of one thousand dollars: five hundred bushels of corn, ten barrels of pork, and ten barrels of flour, &c. &c.

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In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the Agency House, at Green Bay, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

G. B. Porter, Commissioner of the United States,	[L. s.]	Ke-shoh, the sun, (by hisson, A-pa-ma-chao, shifting cloud,) his x mark,	[L. s.]
Kausk-kan-no-naive, grizzly bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ma-concee-wa-be-no-chee, bear's child, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Osh-rosh, the brave, (by his brother fully empowered to act,) his x mark,	[L. s.]	Wa-bose, the rabbit, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Osh-ke-e-na-neur, the young man, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Shaw-e-no-ge-shick, south sky, his x mark,	[L. s.]
A-ya-mah-ta, fish spawn, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ac-camut, the prophet, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pe-wait-enaw, rain, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Mas-ka-ma-gee, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Che-na-po-mee, one that is looked at, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Sho-ne-on, silver, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ko-ma-ni-kin, big wave, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Maw-baw-so, pale color, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ke-shee-a-quo-teur, the flying cloud, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Paw-a-ko-neur, big soldier, (by his representative, Che-kaw-mah-kee-shen,) his x mark,	[L. s.]
Wain-e-saut, one who arranges the circle, (by his son, Wa-kee-che-on-a-peur,) his x mark,	[L. s.]		

Sealed and delivered, in the presence of—

George Boyd, United States Indian agent,	Richard Pricket, his x mark, interpreter,
Charles A. Grignon, interpreter,	Henry S. Baird,
Samuel Abbott,	R. A. Forsyth, paymaster U. S. Army,
Joshua Boyer, secretary,	B. B. Kercheval,
James M. Boyd,	Ebenezer Childs.

APPENDIX.

To all to whom these presents shall come, the undersigned, Chiefs and Headmen of the sundry tribes of New York Indians, (as set forth in the specifications annexed to their signatures,) send greeting:

Oct. 27, 1832.

7 Stat., 409.

WHEREAS a tedious, perplexing and harassing dispute and controversy have long existed between the Menominee nation of Indians and the New York Indians, more particularly known as the Stockbridge, Munsee and Brothertown tribes, the Six Nations and St. Regis tribe. The treaty made between the said Menominee nation, and the United States, and the conditional ratification thereof by the Senate of the United States, being stated and set forth in the within agreement, entered into between the chiefs and headmen of the said Menominees, and George B. Porter, Governor of Michigan, commissioner specially appointed, with instructions referred to in the said agreement. And whereas the undersigned are satisfied, and believe that the best efforts of the said commissioner were directed and used to procure, if practicable, the unconditional assent of the said Menominees to the change proposed by the Senate of the United States in the ratification of the said treaty: but without success. And whereas the undersigned further believe that the terms stated in the within agreement are the best practicable terms, short of those proposed by the Senate of the United States, which could be obtained from the said Menominees; and being asked to signify our acceptance of the modifications proposed as aforesaid by the Menominees, we are compelled, by a sense of duty and propriety to say that we do hereby accept of the same. So far as the tribes to which we belong are concerned, we are perfectly satisfied, that the treaty should be ratified on the terms proposed by the Menominees. We further believe that the tract of land which the Menominees in the within agreement, are willing to cede, in exchange for an equal quantity on the northeast side of the tract of five hundred thousand acres,

Acceptance, on the part of the tribes interested, of the modifications proposed by the Menominee.

contains a sufficient quantity of good land, favorably and advantageously situated, to answer all the wants of the New York Indians, and St. Regis tribe. For the purpose, then, of putting an end to strife, and that we may all sit down in peace and harmony, we thus signify our acceptance of the modifications proposed by the Menominees: and we most respectfully request that the treaty as now modified by the agreement this day entered into with the Menominees, may be ratified and approved by the President and Senate of the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the Agency House at Green Bay, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

G. B. Porter, commissioner on behalf of the United States,	[L. s.]	For, and on behalf of, the Brother-	
For, and on behalf of, the Stock-		towns:	
bridges and Munsees:		William Dick,	[L. s.]
John Metoxen,	[L. s.]	Daniel Dick,	[L. s.]
John W. Quinny,	[L. s.]	Elcanah Dick, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Austin Quinny,	[L. s.]	For, and on behalf of, the Six	
Jacob Chicks,	[L. s.]	Nations and St. Regis tribe:	
Robert Konkopa, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Daniel Bread,	[L. s.]
Thos. J. Hendrick,	[L. s.]	John Anthony Brant, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Benjamin Palmer, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Henry Powles, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Sampson Medyard,	[L. s.]	Nathaniel Neddy, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Capt. Porter, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Cornelius Stevens, his x mark,	[L. s.]
		Thomas Neddy, his x mark,	[L. s.]

Sealed, and delivered, in the presence of—

George Boyd, United States Indian agent,	Eben. Childs,
R. A. Forsyth, paymaster U. S. Army,	Henry S. Baird,
Charles A. Grignon, interpreter,	Peter B. Grignon,
Samuel Abbott,	Hanson Johnson,
Joshua Boyer, secretary,	James M. Boyd,
B. B. Kercheval,	Richard Pricket, his x mark, interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE PIANKASHAW AND WEA, 1832.

Oct. 29, 1832.
7 Stat., 410.
Proclamation, Feb.
12, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Castor Hill in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen, and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors and Counsellors, of the Piankeshaw and Wea tribes of Indians, in behalf of their said tribes, of the other part.

Cession to United States, etc.

ARTICLE I. The undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, and considerate men, for themselves and their said tribes, for and in consideration of the stipulations hereinafter made, do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all their right, title and interest to and in lands within the States of Missouri and Illinois—hereby confirming all treaties heretofore made between their respective tribes and the United States, and relinquishing to them all claim to every portion of their lands which may have been ceded by any portion of their said tribes.

Cession by United States.

ARTICLE II. The United States cede to the Piankeshaw and Wea tribes, for their permanent residence, two hundred and fifty sections of land within the limits of the survey of the lands set apart for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias,—bounded east by the western boundary line of the State of Missouri for fifteen miles; north, by the southern boundary of the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; west by lands assigned to the Peorias and Kaskaskias, and south by the southern line of the original tract surveyed for the Piankeshaws, Weas and Peorias,—said tract being intended to include the present villages of the said Piankeshaws and Weas.

Payments to Piankashaw.

ARTICLE III. As a full equivalent to the said Piankeshaw tribe for their claim for salt annuities, for improvements on the lands they moved from within the State of Missouri, and for horses lost when

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One mile square for
the agency.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

ARTICLE V. These articles of agreement and convention are to be considered supplementary, to the treaty before mentioned between the United States, and the Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi dated sixth of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and not to vary the rights of the parties to said treaty, any further, than said treaty is inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, now concluded, or these articles of convention or agreement.

ARTICLE VI. It is further agreed by the Cherokee nation, that one mile square shall be reserved and set apart from the lands hereby guaranteed, for the accommodation of the Cherokee agency; and the location of the same shall be designated by the Cherokee nation, in conjunction with the agent of the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE VII. This treaty, or articles of convention, after the same have been ratified, by the President and Senate shall be obligatory on the United States and said Cherokee nation.

In testimony whereof, the said Montfort Stokes, Henry L. Ellsworth, and John F. Schermerhorn, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and head men of the Cherokee nation aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Gibson on the Arkansas river, on the 14th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Montfort Stokes,
Henry L. Ellsworth,
J. F. Schermerhorn,
John Jolly, his x mark,
Black Coat, his x mark,

Walter Weller,
Principal chiefs:
John Rogers, president commissioners,
Glass, president council.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in our presence:

S. C. Stambaugh, secretary commission-
ers,
M. Arbuckle, colonel Seventh Infantry,
Geo. Vashon, agent Cherokees west,
Jno. Campbell, agent Creeks.
Alexander Brown, his x mark,
Jno. Hambly,

Wilson Nesbitt,
Peter A. Carns,
N. Young, major U. S. Army,
W. Seawell, lieutenant Seventh Infantry,
Wm. Thornton, clerk committee,
Charles Webber, clerk council.

Interpreters,

TREATY WITH THE CREEKS, 1833.

Feb. 14, 1833.

7 Stat., 417.
Proclamation, Apr.
12, 1834.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Fort Gibson, between Montfort Stokes, Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Head-men of the Muskogee or Creek nation of Indians, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1833.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, certain articles of a treaty were concluded at the City of Washington, on the 24th day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by and between James Barbour, Secretary of War, on behalf of the United States, and the Chiefs and head-men of the Creek nation of Indians; by which it is agreed that the said Indians shall remove to a country west of the Mississippi river: and whereas the sixth article of said treaty provides as follows:—"that a deputation of five persons shall be sent by them, (the Creek nation) at the expense of the United States, immediately after the ratification of the treaty, to examine the country west of the Mississippi, not within the limits of the States or Territories, and not possessed by the Choctaws or Cherokees. And the United States agree to purchase for them, if the same can conveniently be done upon reasonable terms, wherever they may select, a country, whose extent shall in the opinion of the President, be proportioned to their numbers. And if such purchase can not be thus made, it is then agreed that the selection shall be made where the President may think proper, just reference being had to the wishes of the

emigrating party." And whereas, the Creek Indians aforesaid, did send five persons as delegates, to explore the country pointed out to them by their treaty; which delegates selected a country west of the Territory of Arkansas, lying and being along and between the Verdigris, Arkansas, and Canadian rivers: and to the country thus selected, a party of the Creek Indians emigrated the following year. And whereas certain articles of treaty or convention, were concluded at the city of Washington on the 6th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, by and between James Barbour Secretary of War, on behalf of the United States, and certain chiefs and head-men of the Cherokee nation of Indians; by the second article of which convention, a country was assigned to the Cherokee Indians aforesaid, including within its boundaries some of the lands previously selected and claimed by the Creek Indians, under their treaty aforesaid. And whereas, the President and Senate of the United States, for the purpose of protecting the rights secured to the Creek Indians, by their treaty stipulations, and with a view to prevent collision and misunderstanding between the two nations, ratified and confirmed the Cherokee treaty, on the 28th day of May, 1828, with the following proviso: viz. — "*Provided, nevertheless*, that the said convention shall not be so construed as to extend the northern boundary of the perpetual outlet west, provided for and guaranteed in the second article of said convention, north of the 36th deg. of north latitude, or so as to interfere with the lands assigned, or to be assigned, west of the Mississippi river to the Creek Indians, who have emigrated or may emigrate from the States of Georgia and Alabama, under the provisions of any treaty or treaties heretofore concluded between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians: And provided further, that nothing in the said convention shall be construed to cede or assign to the Cherokees any lands heretofore ceded or assigned to any tribe or tribes of Indians, by any treaty now existing and in force, with any such tribe or tribes." And whereas the said proviso and ratification of the Cherokee treaty, was accepted by the delegates of the nation, then at the City of Washington as satisfactory to them, as is shown in and by their certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 31st day of May 1828, appended to and published with their treaty aforesaid. But, afterwards, the Cherokees of Arkansas and many of those residing east of the Mississippi at the time that treaty was concluded, removed to the country described in the second article of their treaty and settled upon a certain portion of the land claimed by the Creek Indians under their treaty provisions and stipulations. And whereas difficulties and dissensions thus arose between the Cherokees and Creek tribes about their boundary lines, which occasioned an appeal to the President of the United States for his interposition, and final settlement of the question, which they were unable to settle between themselves. And whereas the commissioners of the United States, whose names are signed hereto, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the President of the United States, met the chiefs and head-men of the Cherokee and Creek nations of Indians, in council, on the 29th ultimo; and after a full and patient hearing and careful examination of all the claims, set up and brought forward by both the contending parties, they have this day effected an adjustment of all their difficulties, and have succeeded in defining and establishing boundary lines to their country west of the Mississippi, which have been acknowledged, in open council, this day, to be mutually satisfactory to both nations.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of securing the great objects contemplated by an amicable settlement of the difficulties heretofore existing between the Cherokee and Muskogee or Creek Indians, so injurious to both parties; and in order to establish boundary lines which will secure a country and permanent home to the whole Creek

Difficulties subsequent to former treaty.

Objects.

nation of Indians, including the Seminole nation who are anxious to join them, the undersigned commissioners, duly authorized to act on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the said Muskogee or Creek Indians, having full power and authority to act for their people west of the Mississippi, hereby agree to the following articles:

Peace and friendship.

ART. I. The Muskogee or Creek nation of Indians, west of the Mississippi declare themselves to be the friends and allies of the United States, under whose parental care and protection they desire to continue: and that they are anxious to live in peace and friendship not only with their near neighbors and brothers, the Cherokees, but with all the surrounding tribes of Indians.

Bounds of the grants to the Creeks.

ART. II. The United States hereby agree, by and with the consent of the Creek and Cherokee delegates, this day obtained, that the Muskogee or Creek country west of the Mississippi, shall be embraced within the following boundaries, viz:—Beginning at the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian river, and run northerly four miles—thence running a straight line so as to meet a line drawn from the south bank of the Arkansas river opposite to the east or lower bank of Grand river, at its junction with the Arkansas, and which runs a course south, 44 deg. west, one mile, to a post placed in the ground—thence along said line to the Arkansas, and up the same and the Verdigris river, to where the old territorial line crosses it—thence along said line north to a point twenty-five miles from the Arkansas river where the old territorial line crosses the same—thence running a line at right angles with the territorial line aforesaid, or west to the Mexico line—thence along the said line southerly to the Canadian river or to the boundary of the Choctaw country—thence down said river to the place of beginning. The lines, hereby defining the country of the Muskogee Indians on the north and east, bound the country of the Cherokees along these courses, as settled by the treaty concluded this day between the United States and that tribe.

United States will convey in fee simple.

ART. III. The United States will grant a patent, in fee simple, to the Creek nation of Indians for the land assigned said nation by this treaty or convention, whenever the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States—and the right thus guaranteed by the United States shall be continued to said tribe of Indians, so long as they shall exist as a nation, and continue to occupy the country hereby assigned them.

The whole Creek nation and the Seminoles interested.

ART. IV. It is hereby mutually understood and agreed between the parties to this treaty, that the land assigned to the Muskogee Indians, by the second article thereof, shall be taken and considered the property of the whole Muskogee or Creek nation, as well of those now residing upon the land, as the great body of said nation who still remain on the east side of the Mississippi: and it is also understood and agreed that the Seminole Indians of Florida, whose removal to this country is provided for by their treaty with the U. S. dated May 9th, 1832, shall also have a permanent and comfortable home on the lands hereby set apart as the country of the Creek nation: and they (the Seminoles) will hereafter be considered a constituent part of said nation, but are to be located on some part of the Creek country by themselves—which location will be selected for them by the commissioners who have signed these articles of agreement or convention.

Additional blacksmith, etc., to be furnished by United States.

ART. V. As an evidence of the kind feeling of the United States towards the Muskogee Indians, and as a testimonial of the [their] gratification with the present amicable and satisfactory adjustment of their difficulties with the Cherokees, experienced by the commissioners, they agree on behalf of the United States, to furnish to the Creek Indians west of the Mississippi, one blacksmith and one wheelwright or wagon-

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maker, as soon as they may be required by the nation, in addition to those already employed—also, to erect shops and furnish tools for the same, and supply the smith shops with one ton of iron and two hundred and fifty pounds of steel each; and allow the said Creek Indians, annually, for education purposes, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States—the whole of the above grants to be continued so long as the President may consider them conducive to the interest and welfare of the Creek Indians: And the United States will also cause to be erected, as soon as conveniently can be done, four patent railway mills, for grinding corn; and will immediately purchase for them twenty-four cross-cut saws. It being distinctly understood, however, that the grants thus made to the Creek Indians, by this article, are intended solely for the use and benefit of that portion of the Creek nation, who are now settled west of the Mississippi.

ART. VI. The United States agree that the improvements which the Creek Indians may be required to leave, in consequence of the boundary lines this day settled between their people and the Cherokees, shall be valued with as little delay as possible, and a fair and reasonable price paid for the same by the United States.

Improvements left to be paid for.

ART. VII. It is hereby agreed by the Creek nation, parties hereto, that if the saline or salt plains on the great western prairies, should come within the boundaries defined by this agreement, as the country of the Creek nation, then, and in that case the President of the United States, shall have the power to permit all other friendly Indian tribes to visit said salt plains and procure thereon and carry away salt sufficient for their subsistence, without hindrance or molestation from the said Creek Indians.

Friendly Indians may use the salt plains.

ART. VIII. It is agreed by the parties to this convention, that the country hereby provided for the Creek Indians, shall be taken in lieu of and considered to be the country provided or intended to be provided, by the treaty made between the United States and the Creek nation on the 24th day of January, 1826, under which they removed to this country.

The land granted in lieu of former grant.

ART. IX. This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

Treaty binding when ratified.

Done in open council, at fort Gibson, this 14th day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Montfort Stokes,	[L. S.]	Cowo-coogee, Maltha, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Henry L. Ellsworth,	[L. S.]	Holthimotty Tustonucky, his x	
J. F. Schermerhorn,	[L. S.]	mark,	[L. S.]
Roly McIntosh, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Toatkah Haussie, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Fuss-hatchie Micoe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Istauchoggo Harjoe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Benj. Perryman, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Chocoatie Tustonucky, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Hospottock Harjoe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Chiefs of Creek nation.	

Signed, sealed, and delivered in our presence:

S. C. Stambaugh, secretary to comms,	W. Seawell, lieutenant Seventh Infantry,
M. Arbuckle, colonel Seventh Infantry,	Peter A. Carns,
Jno. Campbell, agent Creeks,	Jno. Hambly, interpreter,
Geo. Vashon, agent Cherokee, west,	Alex. Brown, his x mark, Cherokee in-
N. Young, major U. S. Army,	terpreter.
Wilson Nesbitt,	

TREATY WITH THE OTTAWA, 1833.

Feb. 18, 1833.

7 Stat., 420.
Proclamation, Mar.
22, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made at Maumee in the State of Ohio, on the eighteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, between George B. Porter, Commissioner on the part of the United States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs and Head men of the Band of Ottawa Indians, residing on the Indian Reserves, on the Miami of Lake Erie, and in the vicinity thereof, representing the whole of said band, of the other part:

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by the twentieth article of the treaty concluded at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September A. D. 1817, it is provided as follows: "The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the Chiefs of the Ottawa tribe of Indians for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty-four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville, on the south side of the Miami River of Lake Erie, and to include Tush-que-gan, or McCarty's village; which tracts, thus granted, shall be held by the said tribe, upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations, as though no patent were issued."

Objects.

And whereas by the sixth article of the treaty concluded at Detroit, on the seventeenth day of November A. D. 1807, it is provided, for the accommodation of the Indians named in the treaty, that certain tracts of land, within the cession then made, should be reserved to the said Indian nations, among which is a reservation described as follows:—"Four miles square on the Miami Bay, including the villages where Meskeman and Waugan now live," which reservation was expressly made for the Ottawa tribe. By virtue of which stipulations and reservations the said Band of Ottawas are now in the occupancy and enjoyment of the two tracts of land therein described;—and for the consideration hereinafter stated, have agreed to cede the same to the United States; and bind themselves to each and all of the articles, and conditions which follow:

Cession to the United States.

ARTICLE I. The said Ottawa Band cede to the United States all their land on each or either side of the Miami River of Lake Erie, or on the Miami Bay, being all the lands mentioned or intended to be included in the two reservations aforesaid, or to which they have any claim. No claims to be made for improvements.

Reservations.

ARTICLE II. It is agreed that out of the lands hereby ceded, the following reservations shall be made: and that patents for each tract shall be granted by the United States to the individuals respectively and their heirs for the quantity hereby assigned to each, that is to say:—A tract of fifteen hundred and twenty acres shall be laid off at the mouth of the River, on the south side thereof, and to be so surveyed as to accommodate the following persons, for whose use respectively, each tract hereinafter described is reserved, viz: three hundred and twenty acres for Au-to-kee, a Chief, at the mouth of the river, to include Presque Isle:—eight hundred acres for Jacques, Robert, Peter, Antoine, Francis and Alexis Navarre, to include their present improvements:—one hundred and sixty acres for Way-say-on, the son of Tush-qua-guan, to include his father's old cabin:—the remaining two hundred and forty acres to be set off in the rear of these two sections:—eighty acres thereof for Pe-tau, and if practicable to include her cabin and field:—eighty acres more thereof for Che-no, a Chief, above, or higher up the little creek, and the other eighty acres thereof, for Joseph Le Cavalier Ranjard, in trust for himself, and the legal representatives of Albert Ranjard, deceased. Also, the following tracts on the north side of said river:—one hundred and sixty acres for Wau-sa-on-o-quet, a Chief, to include the improvement where he

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now lives on Pike creek, and to front on the Bay:—eighty acres for Leon Guoin and his children, adjoining the last and on the south side thereof:—one hundred and sixty acres for Aush-cush and Ke-tuck-kee, Chiefs, to be laid off on the north side of Ottawa creek, fronting on the same, and above the place where the said Aush-cush now lives. One hundred and sixty acres for Robert A. Forsyth of Maumee, to be laid off on each side of the turnpike road where half-way creek crosses the same: and one hundred and sixty acres, fronting on the Maumee River, to include the place where Ke-ne-wau-ba formerly resided:—one hundred and sixty acres for John E. Hunt, fronting on the said river, immediately above and adjoining the last; and also one hundred and sixty acres, to adjoin the former tract, on the turnpike road. The said tracts to be surveyed and set off, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Surveys.

The said Au-to-kee, Wa-say-on, Pe-tau-che-no, Wau-sa-on-o-quet, Aush-cush, and Ke-tuck-kee, being Indians, the lands hereby reserved for them, are not to be alienated without the approbation of the President of the United States.

The said Leon Guoin has resided, for a long time among these Indians;—has subsisted them when they would otherwise have suffered, and they are greatly attached to him. They request that the grant be to him and his present wife, during their joint lives, and the life of the survivor, and to their children in fee.

The said Jacques, Robert, Peter, Antoine, Francis and Alexis Navarre have long resided among these Indians—intermarried with them, and been valuable friends.

The said Albert Ranjard, deceased, had purchased land of them previous to the late war, upon which, before he died, he had paid them three hundred dollars, for which his family have never received any equivalent.

The reservations to the said Robert A. Forsyth and John E. Hunt, being at the especial request of the said band, in consideration of their long residence among them, and the many acts of kindness they have extended to them.

Consideration.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of which it is agreed that the United States shall pay to the said band of Indians the sum of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars, to be, by direction of the said band, applied in extinguishment of their debts, in manner following: that is to say, to John Hollister and Company, seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars, which includes other claims, directed by the said Indians to be by him paid, amounting to thirteen hundred and nine-five dollars, as per schedule A. herewith:—To John E. Hunt, nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars, which includes other claims, directed by the said Indians to be by him paid, amounting to two thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars, and sixty-three cents, as per schedule B. herewith:—To Robert A. Forsyth of Maumee, ten thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars, which includes other claims directed by the said Indians to be by him paid, amounting to four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, as per schedule C. herewith.—To Louis Beaufit seven hundred dollars. To Pierre Menard four hundred dollars. To John King, one hundred dollars. To Louis King fifty-six dollars. (a)

Within six months after payment by the United States, of the said consideration money the said Indians agree to remove from all the lands herein ceded. And it is expressly understood that in the meantime no interruption shall be offered to the survey of the same by the United States.

Removal of Indians from lands ceded.

And whereas the said Band have represented to the said Commissioner that under the treaty, as interpreted to them, entered into with John B. Gardiner, Commissioner on the part of the United States, on

Claims.

(a) These schedules are not on file at Washington.

the 30th day of August, 1831, for the cession of a part of their lands, there is due to them, jointly with that portion of the tribe that has emigrated, eighteen thousand dollars, and for which they have made claim: whenever this deficiency shall be paid, it is agreed that out of said fund there shall be paid to Joseph Leronger in full satisfaction of all his claim, four hundred dollars; and to Pierre Menard in like satisfaction, sixteen hundred dollars; to Gabriel Godfroy, junior, in like satisfaction, two hundred dollars, to Waubee's daughter Nauquesh-kum-o-qua, fifty dollars; to Charles Leway or Nau-way-nes, fifty dollars; to Dr. Horatio Conant, two hundred dollars in full satisfaction of all his claim; to Joseph F. Marsac, fifty dollars.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

This treaty, after the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said George B. Porter, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the said band, have hereunto set their hands, at Maumee, the said day and year.

G. B. Porter,
Wau-see-on-o-quet, his x mark,
An-to-kee, his x mark,
She-no, his x mark,
Wau-be-gai-kek, his x mark,
Shaw-wa-no, his x mark,
Kee-tuk-kee, his x mark,
Aush-cush, his x mark,
No-ten-o, his x mark,
Way-say-on, his x mark,
Sas-sain, his x mark,

Nau-qua-gai-shik, his x mark,
O-sage, his x mark,
Me-sau-kee, his x mark,
Kin-je-way-no, his x mark,
An-ne-qua-to, his x mark,
Meesh-quet, his x mark,
Sa-see-go-wa, his x mark,
Pe-ton-o-quet, his x mark,
Saw-ga-nosh, his x mark,
Enne-me-kee, his x mark,
Aish-qua-bee, his x mark.

In presence of—

E. A. Brush, secretary,
Kiptzing Pritchette,
Henry Conner,
Louis Beaufait,
James Jackson, sub-agent,
John E. Hunt,

Chs. C. P. Hunt,
G. B. Knaggs,
John Hollister,
James H. Forsyth,
J. D. Beaugrand.

Mar. 28, 1833.

TREATY WITH THE SEMINOLE, 1833.

7 Stat., 423.
Proclamation, Apr.
12, 1834.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, the Seminole Indians of Florida, entered into certain articles of agreement, with James Gadson, [Gadsden,] Commissioner on behalf of the United States, at Payne's landing, on the 9th day of May, 1832: the first article of which treaty or agreement provides, as follows: "The Seminoles Indians relinquish to the United States all claim to the land they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, and agree to emigrate to the country assigned to the Creeks, west of the Mississippi river; it being understood that an additional extent of territory proportioned to their number will be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation, and be re-admitted to all the privileges as members of the same." And whereas, the said agreement also stipulates and provides, that a delegation of Seminoles should be sent at the expense of the United States to examine the country to be allotted them among the Creeks, and should this delegation be satisfied with the character of the country and of the favorable disposition of the Creeks to unite with them as one people, then the aforementioned treaty would be considered binding and obligatory upon the parties. And whereas a treaty was made between the United States and the Creek Indians west of the Mississippi, at Fort Gibson, on the 14th day of February 1833, by which a country was provided for the Seminoles in pursuance of the existing arrangements between the United States and that tribe. And whereas, the special delegation, appointed by the Seminoles on

Treaty with the
Creeks of Feb. 14, 1833.

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Treaty binding
when ratified.

This treaty, after the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said George B. Porter, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the said band, have hereunto set their hands, at Maumee, the said day and year.

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An-to-kee, his x mark,
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In presence of—

E. A. Brush, secretary,
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Henry Conner,
Louis Beaufait,
James Jackson, sub-agent,
John E. Hunt,

Chs. C. P. Hunt,
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the 9th day of May 1832, have since examined the land designated for them by the undersigned Commissioners, on behalf of the United States, and have expressed themselves satisfied with the same, in and by their letter dated, March 1833, addressed to the undersigned Commissioners.

Now, therefore, the Commissioners aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the treaty made with Creek Indians on the 14th day of February 1833, as above stated, hereby designate and assign to the Seminole tribe of Indians, for their separate future residence, forever, a tract of country lying between the Canadian river and the north fork thereof, and extending west to where a line running north and south between the main Canadian and north branch, will strike the forks of Little river, provided said west line does not extend more than twenty-five miles west from the mouth of said Little river. And the undersigned Seminole chiefs, delegated as aforesaid, on behalf of their nation hereby declare themselves well satisfied with the location provided for them by the Commissioners, and agree that their nation shall commence the removal to their new home, as soon as the Government will make arrangements for their emigration, satisfactory to the Seminole nation.

Commissioners designate land for the Seminole.

And whereas, the said Seminoles have expressed high confidence in the friendship and ability of their present agent, Major Phagen, and desire that he may be permitted to remove them to their new homes west of the Mississippi; the Commissioners have considered their request, and cheerfully recommend Major Phagan as a suitable person to be employed to remove the Seminoles as aforesaid, and trust his appointment will be made, not only to gratify the wishes of the Indians but as conducive to the public welfare.

Major Phagan to superintend removal of Indians.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the delegates of the Seminole nation, have hereunto signed their names, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1833, at fort Gibson.

Montfort Stokes,
Henry L. Ellsworth,
John F. Schermerhorn.

Seminole Delegates:

John Hick, representing Sam Jones, his x mark.

Holata Emartta, his x mark.

Jumper, his x mark.

Coi Hadgo, his x mark.

Charley Emartta, his x mark.

Ya-ha-hadge, his x mark.

Ne-ha-tho-clo, representing Fuch-a-lusti-hadgo, his x mark,
On behalf of the Seminole nation.

TREATY WITH THE QUAPAW, 1833.

Articles of agreement or a treaty between the United States and the Quapaw Indians entered into by John F. Schermerhorn, commissioner of Indian affairs west on the part of the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Quapaw Indians.

May 13, 1833.

7 Stat., 424.
Proclamation, Apr. 12, 1834.

WHEREAS, by the treaty between the United States and the Quapaw Indians, concluded November 15th, 1824, they ceded to the United States all their lands in the Territory of Arkansas, and according to which they were "to be concentrated and confined to a district of country inhabited by the Caddo Indians and form a part of said tribe," and whereas they did remove according to the stipulations of said treaty, and settled on the Bayou Treache on the south side of Red River, on a tract of land given them by the Caddo Indians, but which was found

Preamble.

the 9th day of May 1832, have since examined the land designated for them by the undersigned Commissioners, on behalf of the United States, and have expressed themselves satisfied with the same, in and by their letter dated, March 1833, addressed to the undersigned Commissioners.

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Major Phagan to superintend removal of Indians.

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On behalf of the Seminole nation.

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May 13, 1833.

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Preamble.

subject to frequent inundations on account of the raft on Red River, and where their crops were destroyed by the water year after year, and which also proved to be a very sickly country and where in a short time, nearly one-fourth of their people died, and whereas they could obtain no other situation from the Caddoes and they refused to incorporate them and receive them as a constituent part of their tribe as contemplated by their treaty with the United States, and as they saw no alternative but to perish if they continued there, or to return to their old residence on the Arkansas, they therefore chose the latter; and whereas they now find themselves very unhappily situated in consequence of having their little improvements taken from them by the settlers of the country; and being anxious to secure a permanent and peaceable home the following articles or treaty are agreed upon between the United States and the Quapaw Indians by John F. Schermerhorn — — — — — commissioners of Indian affairs west and the chiefs and warriors of said Quapaw Indians this (13th) thirteenth day of May 1833. —

Lands formerly
given relinquished to
United States.

Other lands granted
by United States.

Expenses of re-
moval, etc.

ARTICLE I. The Quapaw Indians hereby relinquish and convey to the United States all their right and title to the lands given them by the Caddo Indians on the Bayou Treache of Red River. —

ART. II. The United States hereby agree to convey to the Quapaw Indians one hundred and fifty sections of land west of the State line of Missouri and between the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees, not heretofore assigned to any other tribe of Indians, the same to be selected and assigned by the commissioners of Indian affairs west, and which is expressly designed to be [in] lieu of their location on Red River and to carry into effect the treaty of 1824, in order to provide a permanent home for their nation; the United States agree to convey the same by patent, to them and their descendants as long as they shall exist as a nation or continue to reside thereon, and they also agree to protect them in their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians or from any other person or persons whatever.

ART. III. Whereas it is the policy of the United States in all their intercourse with the Indians to treat them liberally as well as justly, and to endeavour to promote their civilization and prosperity; it is further agreed that in consideration of the important and extensive cessions of lands made by the Quapaws to the United States and in view of their present impoverished and wretched condition, they shall be removed to their new homes at the expense of the United States and that they will supply them with one year's provision from the time of their removal, which shall be as soon as they receive notice of the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States. The United States will also furnish and deliver to them, after their arrival at their new homes, one hundred cows, one hundred breeding hogs, one hundred sheep, ten yoke of working cattle, twenty-five ploughs, one hundred axes, one hundred hoes, four ox carts, and one wagon, with all their necessary rigging, twenty iron hand corn-mills, tools of different descriptions to the amount of two hundred dollars, also looms, wheels, reels and wool-cards to the amount of two hundred dollars, one hundred blankets, fifty rifles, and five shot guns all with flint locks, ten kegs of powder, and six hundred pounds of lead; The United States agree to provide a farmer to reside with them and to aid and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits and a blacksmith to do their necessary work, with a shop and tools and iron and steel not exceeding one ton per year. The United States also agree to appropriate one thousand dollars per year for education purposes to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States; the farmer and blacksmith and the above appropriation for education

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purposes to be continued only as long as the President of the United States deems necessary for the best interests of the Indians.

ART. IV. It is hereby mutually agreed upon between the parties respectively to this treaty, that in lieu of and in full consideration of their present annuities perpetual and limited, the United States will pay the debts of the Quapaw Indians according to the annexed schedule to the amount of four thousand one hundred and eighty dollars provided they can be discharged in full for that amount. They will also expend to the amount of one thousand dollars in hiring suitable labourers to build and aid them in erecting comfortable cabins and houses to live in; and also that they will pay them annually two thousand dollars for twenty years from the ratification of this treaty, and that out of said annuity there shall be allowed to their four principal chiefs, Hackatton, Sarassan, Tonnonjinka and Kaheketteda, and to their successors each, in addition to their distributive share of said annuity, the sum of fifty dollars per year.

Debts to be paid by United States.

Other allowances.

ART. V. It is hereby agreed, and expressly understood, that this treaty is only supplementary to the treaty of 1824, and designed to carry into effect the views of the United States in providing a permanent and comfortable home for the Quapaw Indians; and also that all the stock and articles furnished the Indians by the United States as expressed in the fourth article shall be under the care and direction of the agent and farmer of said tribe, to see that the same is not squandered or sold, or any of the stock slain by the Indians, until such time as the natural increase of the stock will warrant the same to be done without destroying the whole, and thus defeating the benevolent views of the Government in making this provision for them.

Stock, etc., granted, to be under the care of the agent.

ART. VI. The United States also agrees to employ an interpreter to accompany them on their removal and the same to continue with them during the pleasure of the President of the United States—The above treaty shall be binding on the United States whenever ratified and approved by the President and Senate of the United States.—

Interpreter to accompany the Indians.

John F. Schermerhorn,
Hackatton chief, his x mark,
Sarassin chief, his x mark,
Taunoujinka chief, his x mark,
Kaheketteda chief, his x mark,
Monehunka, his x mark,

Kunkadaquene, his x mark,
Wattekiane, his x mark,
Hadaskamonene, his x mark,
Hummonene, his x mark,
Hikaguedotton, his x mark,
Moussockane, his x mark.

The above treaty was signed in open council, in the presence of—

Richard M. Hannum, S. A.
Antoine Barraque,
James W. Walker,

Frederick Saugrain,
John D. Shaw,
Joseph Duchasin, interpreter.

The amount due from the Quapaw tribe of Indians to the following named persons—

Frederic Notrabe	\$567 00
Joseph Dardene	300 00
Ignace Bogy	170 00
Alexander Dickerson	28 00
William Montgomery	350 00
Joseph Bonne	30 00
Joseph Duchasin	30 00
Baptiste Bonne	20 00
Antoine Barraque	2,235 00
George W. Boyer	50 00
Weylon King	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,180 00

TREATY WITH THE APPALACHICOLA BAND, 1833.

June 18, 1833.

7 Stat., 427.
Proclamation Apr,
12, 1834.Relinquishment by
certain chiefs of land
reserved by the treaty
of Sept. 18, 1823.Other lands granted
by the United States,
etc.Annuity continued,
etc.Provision in case of
future removal.

THE undersigned Chiefs for and in behalf of themselves, and Warriors voluntarily relinquish all the privileges to which they are entitled as parties to a treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie on the 18th of September 1823, and surrender to the United States all their right, title and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit in the additional article of the said Treaty and which is described in the said article as commencing "on the Appalachicola, at a point to include Yellow Hare's improvements, thence up said river four miles; thence, west, one mile; thence southerly to a point one mile west of the beginning; and thence, east, to the beginning point."

ARTICLE II. For, and in consideration of said cession the U. States agree to grant, and to convey in three (3) years by patent to Mulatto King or Vacapasacy; and to Tustenuggy Hajo, head Chief of Ematlochees town, for the benefit of themselves, sub-Chiefs, and Warriors, a section and a half of land to each; or contiguous quarter and fractional sections containing a like quantity of acres; to be laid off hereafter under the direction of the President of the U. States so as to embrace the said Chiefs' fields and improvements, after the lands shall have been surveyed, and the boundaries to correspond with the public surveys; it being understood that the aforesaid Chiefs may with the consent and under the advisement of the Executive of the Territory of Florida, at any time previous to the expiration of the above three years, dispose of the said sections of land, and migrate to a country of their choice; but that should they remain on their lands, the U. States will so soon as Blunt's band and the Seminoles generally have migrated under the stipulations of the treaties concluded with them, withdraw the immediate protection hitherto extended to the aforesaid Chiefs and Warriors and that they thereafter become subject to the government and laws of the territory of Florida.

ARTICLE III. The U. States stipulate to continue to Mulatto King and Tustenuggy Hadjo, their sub-Chiefs and Warriors their proportion of the annuity of (5000) five thousand dollars to which they are entitled under the treaty of Camp Moultrie, so long as the Seminoles remain in the Territory, and to advance their proportional amount of the said annuity for the balance of the term stipulated for its payment in the treaty aforesaid, whenever the Seminoles finally remove in compliance with the terms of the treaty concluded at Payne's Landing on 9th May 1832.

ARTICLE IV. If at any time hereafter the Chiefs and Warriors, parties to this agreement, should feel disposed to migrate from the Territory to Florida to the country allotted to the Creeks and Seminoles in Arkansas, should they elect to sell their grants of land as provided for in the first article of this treaty, they must defray from the proceeds of the sales of said land, or from their private resources all the expenses of their migration, subsistence, &c.—but if they prefer they may by surrendering to the U. States all the rights and privileges acquired under the provisions of this agreement, become parties to the obligations, provisions and stipulations of the treaty concluded at Payne's landing with the Seminoles on the 9th of May 1832, as a constituent part of said tribe, and re-unite with said tribe in their new abode on the Arkansas. The U. States, in that event, agreeing to pay (3,000) three thousand dollars for the reservation relinquished in the first article of this treaty, in addition to the rights and immunities the parties may acquire under the aforesaid treaty at Payne's landing.

In testimony whereof, the commissioner, James Gadsden, in behalf of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals.

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Done at Pope's, Fayette county, in the territory of Florida, this eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-eighth.

James Gadsden,	[L. S.]
Mulatto King, or Vacapachacy, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tustenuggy Hajo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Yellow Hare, his x mark,	[L. S.]
John Walker, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Yeo-lo-hajo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Cath-a-hajo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Lath-la-yahola, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pa-hosta Tustenuckey, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tuse-caia-hajo, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Witnesses:

Wm. S. Pope, sub-agent,
Robert Larance,
Joe Miller, interpreter, his x mark,
Jim Walker, interpreter, his x mark.

Relinquishment by certain chiefs, of land reserved by the treaty of 18th Sept. 1823.

June 18, 1833.

7 Stat., 428.

The undersigned Chiefs for and in behalf of themselves, and Warriors voluntarily relinquish all the privileges to which they are entitled as parties to a treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie on the 18th of September 1823, and surrender to the United States all their right, title and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit in the additional article of the said treaty and which is described in said article as "commencing on the Chattahoochie, one mile below Econchatimico's house; thence up said river four miles; thence one mile west; thence southerly to a point, one mile west of the beginning; thence east to the beginning point."

ARTICLE II. For and in consideration of said cession the U. States agree to grant and to convey in three (3) years, by patent to Econchatimico for the benefit of himself, sub-Chiefs and Warriors three sections of land; (or contiguous quarter and fractional sections containing a like quantity of acres) to be laid off hereafter under the direction of the President of the U. States so as to embrace the said Chief's fields, improvements, &c., after the lands shall have been surveyed, and the boundaries to correspond with the public surveys; it being understood that the aforesaid Chief may with the consent and under the advisement of the Executive of the Territory of Florida, at any time previous to the expiration of the above three years dispose of the said sections of land, and migrate to a country of their choice; but that, should they remain on their lands, the U. States will, so soon as Blunt's band and the Seminoles generally have migrated under the stipulations of the treaty concluded with them, withdraw the immediate protection hitherto extended to the aforesaid Chief, his sub-Chiefs and Warriors, and that they thereafter become subject to the government and laws of the Territory of Florida.

Other lands granted
by the United States,
etc.

ARTICLE III. The United States stipulate to continue to Econchatimico, his sub-Chiefs and Warriors their proportion of the annuity of (5000) five thousand dollars to which they are entitled under the treaty of Camp Moultrie, so long as the Seminoles remain in the Territory, and to advance their proportional amount of said annuity for the balance of the term stipulated for its payment in the treaty aforesaid, whenever

Annuity continued.

Provision in case of
future removal.

the Seminoles finally remove in compliance with the terms of the treaty concluded at Payne's landing on 9th May 1832.—

ARTICLE IV. If at any time hereafter, the Chiefs and Warriors, parties to this agreement, should feel disposed to migrate from the Territory of Florida to the country allotted to the Creeks and Seminoles in Arkansas; should they elect to sell their grants of land as provided for in the first article of this treaty, they must defray from the proceeds of the sales of said land, or from their private resources, all the expenses of their migration, subsistence, &c. But, if they prefer, they may, by surrendering to the U. States all the rights and privileges acquired under the provisions of this agreement, become parties to the obligations, provisions and stipulations of the treaty concluded at Payne's landing with the Seminoles on the 9th May 1832 as a constituent part of said tribe, and re-unite with said tribe in their new abode on the Arkansas, the United States, in that event agreeing to pay (3000) three thousand dollars for the reservation relinquished in the first article of this treaty; in addition to the rights and immunities the parties may acquire under the aforesaid treaty at Payne's landing.

In testimony whereof, the commissioner, James Gadsden, in behalf of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at Pope's Fayette county, in the territory of Florida, this eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-eighth.

James Gadsden,	[L. S.]
Econ-chati-mico, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Billy Humpkin, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kaley Senehah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Elapy Tustenukey, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Vauxey Hajo, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Fose-e-mathla, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Lath-la-fi-cicio, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Witnesses:

Wm. S. Pope, sub-agent,
Robert Larance,
Joe Miller, his x mark, interpreter.
Jim Walker, his x mark, interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE OTO AND MISSOURI, 1833.

Sept. 21, 1833.

7 Stat., 429.
Proclamation Apr.
12, 1834.

Articles of agreement and convention, made at the Otoe Village on the River Platte, between Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner, in behalf of the United States, and the united bands of Otoes, and Missouriias dwelling on the said Platte this 21st day of September A. D. 1833.

Cession of land to
United States.

ARTICLE I. The said Otoes, and Missouriias, cede and relinquish to the United States, all their right and title, to the lands lying south of the following line viz.—Beginning, on the Little Nemohaw river, at the northwest corner of the land reserved by treaty at Prairie du Chien, on the 15th July 1830, in favor of certain half-breeds, of the Omahas, Ioways, Otoes, Yancton, and Santie bands of Sioux, and running westerly with said Little Nemohaw, to the head branches of the same; and thence running in a due west line as far west, as said Otoes and Missouriias, have, or pretend to have any claim.

Annuity of \$2,500
continued.

ARTICLE II. The United States agree, to continue the present annuity of twenty-five hundred dollars, granted by said treaty of Prairie du

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TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, ETC., 1833.

Sept. 26, 1833.

7 Stat., 431.
Proclamation, Feb.
21, 1835.See supplementary
articles, post, 410.

Articles of a treaty made at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, between George B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen and William Weatherford, Commissioners on the part of the United States of the one part, and the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatamie Indians of the other part, being fully represented by the Chiefs and Head-men whose names are hereunto subscribed—which Treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Lands ceded to
United States.

ARTICLE 1st.—The said United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, cede to the United States all their land, along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between this Lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation, at the treaty of Fort Armstrong made on the 15th September 1832—bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menominees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie du Chien made on the 29th July 1829—supposed to contain about five millions of acres.

Lands west of the
Mississippi assigned to
the Indians.

ARTICLE 2d—In part consideration of the above cession it is hereby agreed, that the United States shall grant to the said United Nation of Indians to be held as other Indian lands are held which have lately been assigned to emigrating Indians, a tract of country west of the Mississippi river, to be assigned to them by the President of the United States—to be not less in quantity than five millions of acres, and to be located as follows: beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river on the east side of the Missouri river, thence down the said river to the mouth of Naudoway river, thence due east to the west line of the State of Missouri, thence along the said State line to the northwest corner of the State, thence east along the said State line to the point where it is intersected by the western boundary line of the Sacs and Foxes—thence north along the said line of the Sacs and Foxes, so far as that when a straight line shall be run therefrom to the mouth of Boyer's river (the place of beginning) it shall include five millions of acres. And as it is the wish of the Government of the United States that the said nation of Indians should remove to the country thus assigned to them as soon as conveniently can be done; and it is deemed advisable on the part of their Chiefs and Headmen that a deputation should visit the said country west of the Mississippi and thus be assured that full justice has been done, it is hereby stipulated that the United States will defray the expenses of such deputation, to consist of not more than fifty persons, to be accompanied by not more than five individuals to be nominated by themselves, and the whole to be under the general direction of such officer of the United States Government as has been or shall be designated for the purpose.—And it is further agreed that as fast as the said Indians shall be prepared to emigrate, they shall be removed at the expense of the United States, and shall receive subsistence while upon the journey, and for one year after their arrival at their new homes.—It being understood, that the said Indians are to remove from all that part of the land now ceded, which is within the State of Illinois, immediately on the ratification of this treaty, but to be permitted to retain possession of the country north of the boundary line of the said State, for the term of three years, without molestation or interruption and under the protection of the laws of the United States.

Moneys to be paid
by United States.

ARTICLE 3d—And in further consideration of the above cession, it is agreed, that there shall be paid by the United States the sums of money hereinafter mentioned: to wit.

One hundred thousand dollars to satisfy sundry individuals, in behalf of whom reservations were asked, which the Commissioners refused to grant: and also to indemnify the Chippewa tribe who are parties to

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this treaty for certain lands along the shore of Lake Michigan, to which they make claim, which have been ceded to the United States by the Menominee Indians—the manner in which the same is to be paid is set forth in Schedule “A” hereunto annexed.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars to satisfy the claims made against the said United Nation which they have here admitted to be justly due, and directed to be paid, according to Schedule “B” hereunto annexed.

One hundred thousand dollars to be paid in goods and provisions, a part to be delivered on the signing of this treaty and the residue during the ensuing year.

Two hundred and eighty thousand dollars to be paid in annuities of fourteen thousand dollars a year, for twenty years.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be applied to the erection of mills, farm houses, Indian houses and blacksmith shops, to agricultural improvements, to the purchase of agricultural implements and stock, and for the support of such physicians, millers, farmers, blacksmiths and other mechanics, as the President of the United States shall think proper to appoint.

Seventy thousand dollars for purposes of education and the encouragement of the domestic arts, to be applied in such manner, as the President of the United States may direct.—[The wish of the Indians being expressed to the Commissioners as follows: The united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Potawatamie Indians being desirous to create a perpetual fund for the purposes of education and the encouragement of the domestic arts, wish to invest the sum of seventy thousand dollars in some safe stock, the interest of which only is to be applied as may be necessary for the above purposes. They therefore request the President of the United States, to make such investment for the nation as he may think best. If however, at any time hereafter, the said nation shall have made such advancement in civilization and have become so enlightened as in the opinion of the President and Senate of the United States they shall be capable of managing so large a fund with safety they may withdraw the whole or any part of it.]

Four hundred dollars a year to be paid to Billy Caldwell, and three hundred dollars a year, to be paid to Alexander Robinson, for life, in addition to the annuities already granted them—Two hundred dollars a year to be paid to Joseph Lafromboise and two hundred dollars a year to be paid to Shabehnay, for life.

Two thousand dollars to be paid to Wau-pon-eh-see and his band, and fifteen hundred dollars to Awn-kote and his band, as the consideration for nine sections of land, granted to them by the 3d Article of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of the 29th of July 1829 which are hereby assigned and surrendered to the United States.

ARTICLE 4th.—A just proportion of the annuity money, secured as well by former treaties as the present, shall be paid west of the Mississippi to such portion of the nation as shall have removed thither during the ensuing three years.—After which time, the whole amount of the annuities shall be paid at their location west of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 5th.—[Stricken out.]

This treaty after the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said George B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen, and William Weatherford, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the said nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Chicago, the said day and year.

G. B. Porter,
Th. J. V. Owen,
William Weatherford,
To-pen-e-bee, his x mark,

Sau-ko-noek,
Che-che-bin-quay, his x mark,
Joseph, his x mark,
Wah-mix-i-co, his x mark,

Fund for the purposes of education, etc.

Annuities.

Payments for sections of land.

Where annuities shall be paid.

Treaty binding when ratified.

Ob-wa-qua-unk, his x mark,
 N-saw-way-quet, his x mark,
 Puk-quech-a-min-nee, his x mark,
 Nah-che-wine, his x mark,
 Ke-wase, his x mark,
 Wah-bou-seh, his x mark,
 Mang-e-sett, his x mark,
 Caw-we-saut, his x mark,
 Ah-be-te-ke-zhic, his x mark,
 Pat-e-go-shuc, his x mark,
 E-to-wow-cote, his x mark,
 Shim-e-nah, his x mark,
 O-chee-pwaise, his x mark,
 Ce-nah-ge-win, his x mark,
 Shaw-waw-nas-see, his x mark,
 Shab-eh-nay, his x mark,
 Mac-a-ta-o-shic, his x mark,
 Squah-ke-zic, his x mark,
 Mah-che-o-tah-way, his x mark,
 Cha-ke-te-ah, his x mark,
 Me-am-ese, his x mark,
 Shay-tee, his x mark,
 Kee-new, his x mark,
 Ne-bay-noc-scum, his x mark,
 Naw-bay-caw, his x mark,
 O'Kee-mase, his x mark,
 Saw-o-tup, his x mark,
 Me-tai-way, his x mark,
 Na-ma-ta-way-shuc, his x mark,
 Shaw-waw-nuk-wuk, his x mark,
 Nah-che-wah, his x mark,
 Sho-bon-nier, his x mark,
 Me-nuk-quet, his x mark,
 Chis-in-ke-bah, his x mark,
 Mix-e-maung, his x mark,
 Nah-bwait, his x mark,

In presence of—

Wm. Lee D. Ewing, secretary to commis-
 sion,
 E. A. Brush,
 Luther Rice, interpreter,
 James Conner, interpreter,
 John T. Schermerhorn, commissioner,
 etc. west,
 A. C. Pepper, S. A. R. P.
 Gho. Kercheval, sub-agent,
 Geo. Bender, major, Fifth Regiment In-
 fantry,
 D. Wilcox, captain, Fifth Regiment,
 J. M. Baxley, captain, Fifth Infantry,
 R. A. Forsyth, U. S. Army,
 L. T. Jamison, lieutenant, U. S. Army,
 E. K. Smith, lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,
 P. Maxwell, assistant surgeon,
 J. Allen, lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,
 I. P. Simonton, lieutenant, U. S. Army,
 George F. Turner, assistant surgeon, U. S.
 Army,
 Richd. J. Hamilton,
 Robert Stuart,
 Jona. McCarty,

Sen-e-bau-um, his x mark,
 Puk-won, his x mark,
 Wa-be-no-say, his x mark,
 Mon-tou-ish, his x mark,
 No-nee, his x mark,
 Mas-quat, his x mark,
 Sho-min, his x mark,
 Ah-take, his x mark,
 He-me-nah-wah, his x mark,
 Che-pec-co-quah, his x mark,
 Mis-quab-o-no-quah, his x mark,
 Wah-be-Kai, his x mark,
 Ma-ca-ta-ke-shic, his x mark,
 Sho-min, (2d.) his x mark,
 She-mah-gah, his x mark,
 O'ke-mah-wah-ba-see, his x mark,
 Na-mash, his x mark,
 Shab-y-a-tuk, his x mark,
 Ah-cah-o-mah, his x mark,
 Quah-quah, tah, his x mark,
 Ah-sag-a-mish-cum, his x mark,
 Pa-mob-a-mee, his x mark,
 Nay-o-say, his x mark,
 Ce-tah-quah, his x mark,
 Ce-ku-tay, his x mark,
 Sauk-ee, his x mark,
 Ah-quee-wee, his x mark,
 Ta-cau-ko, his x mark,
 Me-shim-e-nah, his x mark,
 Wah-sus-kuk, his x mark,
 Pe-nay-o-cat, his x mark,
 Pay-maw-suc, his x mark,
 Pe-she-ka, his x mark,
 Shaw-we-mon-e-tay, his x mark,
 Ah-be-nab, his x mark,
 Sau-sau-quas-see, his x mark.

Daniel Jackson, of New York,
 Jno. H. Kinzie,
 Robt. A. Kinzie,
 G. S. Hubbard,
 J. C. Schwarz, adjutant general M. M.
 Jn. B. Beaubrier,
 James Kinzie,
 Jacob Beeson,
 Saml. Humes Porter,
 Andw. Porter,
 Gabriel Godfroy,
 A. H. Arndt,
 Laurie Marsh,
 Joseph Chaunier,
 John Watkins,
 B. B. Kercheval,
 Jas. W. Berry,
 Wm. French,
 Thomas Forsyth,
 Pierre Menard, fils,
 Edmd. Roberts,
 Geo. Hunt,
 Isaac Nash.

Victoire
 Jean Bt.
 Jane Mi
 Rosetta
 Thomas
 Alexan
 Paschal
 Margare
 Socra M
 Angeliq
 Josette
 Joseph
 Fanny
 Daniel
 Nancy
 Sally C
 Betsey
 Alexis
 Alexis
 Mrs. M
 Mrs. M
 Geo. T
 Jacque
 Antoni
 Franc
 Franci
 John I
 Claude
 Antoir
 Josette
 Mrs. V
 Alexan
 Billy C
 Mo-ab
 Medar
 Charle
 John
 Josett
 Angel
 Josett
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 Esthe
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 Rosa
 Jean
 Franc
 Mrs.
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 John
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 Robe
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SCHEDULE "A."

(Referred to in the Treaty, containing the sums payable to Individuals in lieu of Reservations.)

	Dollars.
Jesse Walker	1500
Henry Cleveland	800
Rachel Hall	600
Sylvia Hall	600
Joseph Laframboise and children	1000

Jear
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	Dollars.
Victoire Porthier and her children	700
Jean Bt. Miranda	300
Jane Miranda } For each of whom John	200
Rosetta Miranda } H. Kinzie is Trustee	300
Thomas Miranda }	400
Alexander Muller, Gholson Kercheval, trustee	800
Paschal Muller, do. do.	800
Margaret Muller	200
Socra Muller	200
Angelique Chevalier	200
Josette Chevallier	200
Joseph Chevalier	400
Fanny Leclare (Captain David Hunter, Trustee)	400
Daniel Bourassa's children	600
Nancy Contraman } For each of whom J. B	600
Sally Contraman } Campbell is Trustee	
Betsey Contraman }	
Alexis Laframboise	800
Alexis Laframbois' children	1200
Mrs. Mann's children	600
Mrs. Mann (daughter of Antoine Ouilmot)	400
Geo. Turkey's children (Fourtier) Th. J. V. Owen Trustee	500
Jacques Chapeau's children do. do.	600
Antonie Roscum's children	750
Francois Bourbonnais' Senrs. children	400
Francis Bourbonnais' Jnr. children	300
John Bt. Cloutier's children, (Robert A. Kinsie Trustee)	600
Claude Laframboise's children	300
Antoine Ouilmot's children	200
Josette Ouilmot (John H. Kinzie, Trustee)	200
Mrs. Welsh (daughter of Antoine Ouilmot)	200
Alexander Robinson's children	400
Billy Caldwell's children	600
Mo-ah-way	200
Medare B. Beaubien	300
Charles H. Beaubien	300
John K. Clark's Indian children, (Richard J. Hamilton, Trustee)	400
Josette Juno and her children	1000
Angelique Juno	300
Josette Beaubien's children	1000
Mah-go-que's child (James Kinzie, Trustee)	300
Esther, Rosene and Eleanor Bailly	500
Sophia, Hortense and Therese Bailly	1000
Rosa and Mary children of Hoo-mo-ni-gah wife of Stephen Mack	600
Jean Bt. Rabbu's children	400
Francis Chevallier's children	800
Mrs. Nancy Jamison and child	800
Co-pah, son of Archange	250
Martha Burnett (R. A. Forsyth, Trustee)	1000
Isadore Chabert's child (G. S. Hubbard Trustee)	400
Chee-bee-quai or Mrs. Allen	500
Luther Rice and children	2500
John Jones	1000
Pierre Corbonno's Children	800
Pierre Chalipeaux's children	1000
Phoebe Treat and children	1000
Robert Forsyth of St. Louis Mo	500
Alexander Robinson	5000
Billy Caldwell	5000
Joseph Laframboise	3000
Nis noan see (B. B. Kercheval Trustee)	200
Margaret Hall	1000
James, William, David and Sarah children of Margaret Hall	3200
Margaret Ellen Miller, Mont- } for each of whom Richard	
gomery Miller and Finly } J. Hamilton of Chicago is	
Miller, grandchildren of } Trustee	800
Margaret Hall.	
Jean Letendre's children	200
Bernard Grignon	100
Josette Polier	100
Joseph Vieux, Jacques Vieux, Louis Vieux, and Josette Vieux each \$100.	400
Angelique Hardwick's children	1800
Joseph Bourassa and Mark Bourassa	200
Jude Bourassa and Therese Bourassa	200

	Dollars.
Stephen Bourassa and Gabriel Bourassa.....	200
Alexander Bourassa and James Bourassa.....	200
Elai Bourassa and Jerome Bourassa.....	200
M. D. Bourassa.....	100
Ann Rice and her Son William M. Rice and Nephew John Leib.....	1000
Agate Biddle and her children.....	900
Magdaline Laframboise and her son.....	400
Therese Schandler.....	200
Joseph Dailly's son and daughter Robert and Therese.....	500
Therese Lawe and George Lawe.....	200
David Lawe and Rachel Lawe.....	200
Rebecca Lawe and Maria Lawe.....	200
Polly Lawe and Jane Lawe.....	200
Appotone Lawe.....	100
Angelique Vieux and Amable Vieux.....	200
Andre Vieux and Nicholas Vieux.....	200
Pierre Vieux and Maria Vieux.....	200
Madaline Thibeault.....	100
Paul Vieux and Joseph Vieux.....	200
Susanne Vieux.....	100
Louis Grignon and his son Paul.....	200
Paul Grignon Sen'r. and Amable Grignon.....	200
Perish and Robert Grignon.....	200
Catist Grignon and Elizabeth Grignon.....	200
Ursal Grignon and Charlotte Grignon.....	200
Louise Grignon and Rachel Grignon.....	200
Agate Porlier and George Grignon.....	200
Amable Grignon and Emily Grignon.....	200
Therese Grignon and Simon Grignon.....	200
William Burnett (B. B. Kercheval Trustee).....	1000
Shan-na-nees.....	400
Josette Beaubien.....	500
For the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Students at the Choctaw } Academy. The Hon. R. M. Johnson to be the Trustee.	5000
James and Richard J. Connor.....	700
Pierre Duverney and Children.....	300
Joshua Boyd's Children (Geo. Boyd Esq to be the Trustee.).....	500
Joseph Bailly.....	4000
R. A. Forsyth.....	3000
Gabriel Godfroy.....	2420
Thomas R. Covill.....	1300
George Hunt.....	750
James Kinzie.....	5000
Joseph Chaunier.....	550
John and Mark Noble.....	180
Alexis Provansalle.....	100
One hundred thousand dollars.....	\$100,000

SCHEDULE "B."

(Referred to in the treaty containing the sums payable to individuals, on claims admitted to be justly due, and directed to be paid.)
[See Second Amendment, at end of this treaty.]

	Dollars.
Brewster Hogan & Co.....	343
John S. C. Hogan.....	50
Frederick H. Contraman.....	200
Brookfield & Bertrand.....	100
R. E. Heacock.....	100
George W. McClure, U. S. A.....	125
David McKee.....	180
Oliver Emmell.....	300
George Hollenbeck.....	100
Martha Gray.....	78
Charles Taylor.....	187
Joseph Naper.....	71
John Mann.....	200
James Walker.....	200
John Blackstone.....	100

Dollars.		Dollars.
200	Harris & McCord	175
200	George W. Dole	133
200	George Haverhill	60
100	William Whistler, U. S. A.	1000
1000	Squire Thompson	100
900	C. C. Trowbridge	2000
400	Louis Druillard	350
200	Abraham Francis	25
500	D. R. Bearss & Co.	250
200	Dr. E. Winslow	150
200	Nicholas Klinger	77
200	Joseph Porthier	200
200	Clark Hollenbeck	50
100	Henry Enslen	75
200	Robert A. Kinzie	1216
200	Joseph Ogie	200
200	Thomas Hartzell	400
100	Calvin Britain	46
200	Benjamin Fry	400
100	Pierre F. Navarre	100
200	C. H. Chapman	30
200	James Kinzie	300
200	G. S. Hubbard	125
200	Jacque Jenveaux	150
200	John B. Du Charme	55
200	John Wright	15
200	James Galloway	200
200	William Marquis	150
200	Louis Chevalier, Adm'r of J. B. Chevalier dec'd ..	112
1000	Solomon McCullough	100
400	Joseph Curtis	50
500	Edward E. Hunter	90
5000	Rachel Legg	25
700	Peter Lamseet	100
300	Robert Beresford	200
500	G. W. & W. Laird	150
4000	M. B. Beaubien	440
3000	Jeduthan Smith	60
2420	Edmund Weed	100
1300	Philip Maxwell, U. S. A.	35
750	Henry Gratiot	116
5000	Tyler K. Blodgett	50
550	Nehemiah King	125
180	S. P. Brady	188
100	James Harrington	68
	Samuel Ellice	50
	Peter Menard, Maumee	500
	John W. Anderson	350
	David Bailey	50
	Wm. G. Knaggs	100
	John Hively	150
	John B. Bertrand, Sen'r	50
	Robert A. Forsyth	3000
	Maria Kercheval	3000
	Alice Hunt	3000
	Jane C. Forsyth	3000
	John H. Kinzie	5000
	Ellen M. Wolcott	5000
	Maria Hunter	5000
	Robert A. Kinzie	5000
	Samuel Godfroy	120
	John E. Schwarz	4800
	Joseph Loranger	5000
	H. B. and G. W. Hoffman	358
	Phelps & Wendell	660
	Henry Johns	270
	Benjamin C. Hoyt	20
	John H. Kinzie, in trust for the heirs of Jos. Miranda, dec'd ..	250
	Francis Bourbonnais, Senr	500
	Francis Bourbonnais, junr	200
	R. A. Forsyth, in trust for Catherine McKenzie	1000
	James Laird	50
	Montgomery Evans	250
	Joseph Bertrand, jr.	300

on claims

Dollars.

343
50
200
100
100
125
180
300
100
78
187
71
200
200
100

	Dollars.
George Hunt.....	900
Benjamin Sherman.....	150
W. and F. Brewster, Assignees of Joseph Bertrand, Senr.....	700
John Forsyth, in trust for the heirs of Charles Peltier, dec'd.....	900
William Hazard.....	30
James Shirley.....	125
Jacob Platter.....	25
John B. Bourie.....	2500
B. B. Kercheval.....	1500
Charles Lucier.....	75
Mark Beaubien.....	500
Catharine Stewart.....	82
Francis Mouton.....	200
Dr. William Brown.....	40
R. A. Forsyth, in trust for heirs of Charles Guion.....	200
Joseph Bertrand, Senr.....	652
Moses Rice.....	800
James Connor.....	2250
John B. Du Charme.....	250
Coquillard & Comparet.....	5000
Richard J. Hamilton.....	500
Adolphus Chapin.....	80
John Dixon.....	140
Wm. Huff.....	81
Stephen Mack, in trust for the heirs of Stephen Mack, dec'd.....	500
Thomas Forsyth.....	1500
Felix Fontaine.....	200
Jacque Mette.....	200
Francis Boucher.....	250
Margaret Helm.....	2000
O. P. Lacy.....	1000
Henry and Richard J. Connor.....	1500
James W. Craig.....	50
R. A. Forsyth (Maumee).....	1300
Antoine Peltier do.....	200
R. A. Forsyth, in trust for Wau-se-on-o-quet.....	300
John E. Hunt.....	1450
Payne C. Parker.....	70
Isaac Hull.....	1000
Foreman Evans.....	32
Horatio N. Curtis.....	300
Ica Rice.....	250
Thomas P. Quick.....	35
George B. Woodcox.....	60
John Woodcox.....	40
George B. Knaggs.....	1400
Ebenezer Read.....	100
George Pomeroy.....	150
Thomas K. Green.....	70
William Mieure, in trust for Willis Fellows.....	500
Z. Cicott.....	1800
John Johnson.....	100
Antoine Antilla.....	100
John Baldwin.....	500
Isaac G. Bailey.....	100
James Cowen.....	35
Joseph D. Lane.....	50
T. E. Phelps.....	250
Edmund Roberts.....	50
Augustus Bona.....	60
E. C. Winter & Co.....	1850
Charles W. Ewing.....	200
Antoine Ouilmett.....	800
John Bt. Chandonai, (\$1000 of this sum to be paid to Robert Stuart, agent of American Fur Company, by the particular request of Jno. B. Chandonai,).....	2500
Lowrin Marsh.....	3290
P. & J. J. Godfroy.....	2000
David Hull.....	500
Andrew Drouillard.....	500
Jacob Beeson & Co.....	220
Jacob Beeson.....	900
John Anderson.....	600
John Green.....	100
James B. Campbell.....	600

Pierre Men
George E.
Joseph The
Gideon Lo
Pierre Men
John Tharj
Pierre Men
Henry B. f
John Ham
Francois P
George Br
Franklin M
Lorance Sl
Martin G.
Peter Bella
Joseph Mo
John I. W
A. T. Hat
Stephen I
Samuel Mi
Moses Har
Margaret I
Frances F
John B. B
Harriet E
Nancy He
David Bo
Caroline I
Bowrie &
Charles M
Francis M
David Bo
Henry Os
Françoise
Dominiqu
Hanna &
John P. I
Françoise
Isadore C
Jacob Le
Amos An
Nicholas
Archibald
William
Tunis S.
Noel Vas
James Al
Robert S
Solomon
John Bt.
Stephen
John La
Alexis L
Daniel W
P. & A.
Louis Gr
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Laframb
Heirs of
John K.
William
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	Dollars.
Pierre Menard, Jun. in right of G. W. Campbell	250
George E. Walker	1000
Joseph Thebault	50
Gideon Lowe, U. S. A.	160
Pierre Menard, Jun	2000
John Tharp	45
Pierre Menard, Junr. in trust for Marie Tremblé	500
Henry B. Stillman	300
John Hamblin	500
Francois Pagé	100
George Brooks	20
Franklin McMillan	100
Lorance Shellhouse	30
Martin G. Shellhouse	35
Peter Bellair	150
Joseph Morass	200
John I. Wendell	2000
A. T. Hatch	300
Stephen Downing	100
Samuel Miller	100
Moses Hardwick	75
Margaret May	400
Frances Felix	1100
John B. Bourie	500
Harriet Ewing	500
Nancy Hedges	500
David Bourie	500
Caroline Ferry	500
Bowrie & Minie	500
Charles Minie	600
Francis Minie	700
David Bourie	150
Henry Ossum Reed	200
Françoise Bezon	2500
Dominique Rousseau	500
Hanna & Taylor	1570
John P. Hedges	1000
Francoise Chobare	1000
Isadore Chobare	600
Jacob Leephart	700
Amos Amsden	400
Nicholas Boilvin	350
Archibald Clyburn	200
William Conner (Michigan)	70
Tunis S. Wendall	500
Noel Vasseur	800
James Abbott, agent of the American Fur Company	2300
Robert Stewart, agent of the American Fur Company	17000
Solomon Jauneau	2100
John Bt. Beaubien	250
Stephen Mack, Jnr	350
John Lawe	3000
Alexis Larose	1000
Daniel Whitney	1350
P. & A. Grignon	650
Louis Grignon	2000
Jacques Vieux	2000
Laframboise & Bourassa	1300
Heirs of N. Boilvin, deceased	1000
John K. Clark	400
William G. & G. W. Ewing	5000
Rufus Hitchcock	400
Reed and Coons	200
B. H. Laughton	1000
Rufus Downing	500
Charles Reed	200

One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars \$175,000

The above claims have been admitted and directed to be paid, only in case they be accepted in full of all claims and demands up to the present date.

G. B. Porter,
Th. J. V. Owen,
William Weatherford.

Sept. 27, 1833.

Goods purchased
and delivered.

Agreeably to the stipulations contained in the 3d Article of the Treaty, there have been purchased and delivered at the request of the Indians, goods, provisions and horses to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars (leaving the balance to be supplied in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thirty-five thousand dollars.)

As evidence of the purchase and delivery as aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, and that the whole of the same have been received by the said Indians, the said George B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen and William Weatherford, and the undersigned Chiefs and Head-men on behalf of the said United Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands the twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

G. B. Porter,
Th. J. V. Owen,
William Weatherford,
Jo-pen-e-bee, his x mark,
We-saw, his x mark,
Ne-kaw-nosh-kee, his x mark,
Wai-saw-o-ke-ne-aw, his x mark,
Ne-see-waw-bee-tuck, his x mark,
Kai-kaw-tai-mon, his x mark,
Saw-ko-nosh,

Tshee-Tshee-chin-be-quay, his x mark,
Joseph, his x mark,
Shab-e-nai, his x mark,
Ah-be-te-ke-zhic, his x mark,
E-to-won-cote, his x mark,
Shab-y-a-tuk, his x mark,
Me-am-ese, his x mark,
Wah-be-me-mee, his mark,
Shim-e-nah, his x mark,
We-in-co, his x mark.

In presence of—

Wm. Lee D. Ewing, secretary to the
commission,
R. A. Forsyth, U. S. Army,
Madn. F. Abbott,
Saml. Humes Porter,

Andw. Porter,
Joseph Bertrand, junr.
Jno. H. Kinzie,
James Conner, interpreter,
J. E. Schwarz, adjutant-general, M. M.

Sept. 27, 1833.

7 Stat., 442.

Articles supplementary, to the treaty made at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, between George B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen and William Weatherford, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, of the other part, concluded at the same place on the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, between the said Commissioners on the part of the United States of the one part, and the Chiefs and Head-men of the said United Nation of Indians, residing upon the reservations of land situated in the Territory of Michigan, south of Grand river, of the other part.

Cession of land to
United States.

ARTICLE 1st—The said chiefs and head-men cede to the United States, all their land situate in the Territory of Michigan south of Grand river being the reservation at Notawasepe of 4 miles square contained in the 3d clause of the 2d article of the treaty made at Chicago, on the 29th day of August 1821, and the ninety-nine sections of land contained in the treaty made at St. Joseph on the 19th day of Sept. 1827;—and also the tract of land on St. Joseph river opposite the town of Niles, and extending to the line of the State of Indiana, on which the villages of To-pe-ne-bee and Pokagon are situated, supposed to contain about 49 sections.

Chiefs and headmen
parties to treaty.

ARTICLE 2d—In consideration of the above cession, it is hereby agreed that the said chiefs and head-men and their immediate tribes shall be considered as parties to the said treaty to which this is supplementary, and be entitled to participate in all the provisions therein contained, as a part of the United Nation; and further, that there shall be paid by the United States, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars: to be applied as follows.

Ten thousand
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G. B. P
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Wai-saw
Po-ka-g

Kai-ka
Pe-pe-a

Ne-see-
Kitcher

Pee-che
Nai-gav

Wag-m
Mai-go

Nai-ch
Aks-pu

Kaw-k
Mans-l

Pam-k
No-taw

Kauk-
Wee-se

Mo-so-
Kee-o-

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Wm. I

miss
E. A.
Luthe

James
Joseph
Geo. I

Ten thousand dollars in addition to the general fund of one hundred thousand dollars, contained in the said treaty to satisfy sundry individuals in behalf of whom reservations were asked which the Commissioners refused to grant;—the manner in which the same is to be paid being set forth in the schedule "A," hereunto annexed.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars contained in the said Treaty, to satisfy the claims made against all composing the United Nation of Indians, which they have admitted to be justly due, and directed to be paid according to Schedule "B," to the Treaty annexed.

Twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid in goods, provisions and horses, in addition to the one hundred thousand dollars contained in the Treaty.

And forty thousand dollars to be paid in annuities of two thousand dollars a year for twenty years, in addition to the two hundred and eighty thousand dollars inserted in the Treaty, and divided into payments of fourteen thousand dollars a year.

ARTICLE 3d—All the Indians residing on the said reservations in Michigan shall remove therefrom within three years from this date, during which time they shall not be disturbed in their possession, nor in hunting upon the lands as heretofore. In the mean time no interruption shall be offered to the survey and sale of the same by the United States. In case, however, the said Indians shall sooner remove the Government may take immediate possession thereof.

ARTICLE 4th—[Stricken out. See 4th Amendment at end of treaty.]

These supplementary articles after the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said George B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen, and William Weatherford, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the said United Nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Chicago, the said day and year.

G. B. Porter,
Th. J. V. Owen,
William Weatherford,
To-pen-e-bee, his x mark,
We-saw, his x mark,
Ne-kaw-nosh-kee, his x mark,
Wai-saw-o-ko-ne-aw, his x mark,
Po-ka-gon, his x mark,
Kai-kaw-tai-mon, his x mark,
Pe-pe-ah, his x mark,
Ne-see-waw-bee-tuck, his x mark,
Kitchee-bau, his x mark,
Pee-chee-ko, his x mark,
Nai-gaw-geucke, his x mark,
Wag-maw-kan-so, his x mark,
Mai-go-sai, his x mark,
Nai-chee-wai, his x mark,
Aks-puck-sick, his x mark,
Kaw-kai-mai, his x mark,
Mans-kai-sick, his x mark,
Pam-ko-wuck, his x mark,
No-taw-gai, his x mark,
Kauk-muck-kisin, his x mark,
Wee-see-mon, his x mark,
Mo-so-ben-net, his x mark,
Kee-o-kum, his x mark,

Maatch-kée, his x mark,
Kaw-bai-me-sai, his x mark,
Wees-ke-qua-tap, his x mark,
Ship-she-wuh-no, his x mark,
Wah-co-mah-o-pe-tuk, his x mark,
Ne-so-wah-quet, his x mark,
Shay-o-ne, his x mark,
Ash-o-nees, his x mark,
Mix-i-nee, his x mark,
Ne-wah-ox-sec, his x mark,
Sauk-e-mau, his x mark,
Shaw-waw-nuk-wuk, his x mark,
Mo-rah, his x mark,
Suk-see, his x mark,
Quesh-a-wase, his x mark,
Pat-e-go-to, his x mark,
Mash-ke-oh-see, his x mark,
Mo-nase, his x mark,
Wab-e-kaie, his x mark,
Shay-oh-new, his x mark,
Mo-gua-go, his x mark,
Pe-qua-shuc, his x mark,
A-muwa-noc-sey, his x mark,
Kau-ke-che-ke-to, his x mark,
Shaw-waw-nuk-wuk, his x mark,

In presence of

Wm. Lee D. Ewing, secretary to the commission,
E. A. Brush,
Luther Rice, interpreter,
James Conner, interpreter,
Joseph Bertrand, jr., interpreter,
Geo. Kercheval, sub Indian agent,

J. L. Thompson, lieutenant Fifth Infantry,
J. Allen, lieutenant Fifth Infantry,
P. Maxwell, assistant surgeon U. S. Army,
Geo. F. Turner, assistant surgeon U. S. Army,

Moneys to be paid for lands relinquished.

Goods, provisions, etc.

Annuities.

Indians to remove in three years.

Obligatory when ratified.

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, ETC., 1833.

B. B. Kercheval,	L. M. Taylor,
Thomas Forsyth,	Pierre Menard, fils,
Daniel Jackson, of New York,	Jacob Beeson.
J. E. Schwarz, adjutant-general M. M.	Samuel Humes Porter,
Robt. A. Kinzie,	Edmd. Roberts,
G. S. Hubbard,	Jno. H. Kinzie,
Geo. Bender, major Fifth Regiment In-	Jas. W. Berry,
fantry,	Gabriel Godfroy, jr.
D. Wilcox, captain Fifth Regiment,	Geo. Hunt,
J. M. Baxley, captain Fifth Infantry,	A. H. Arndt,
R. A. Forsyth, U. S. Army,	Andw. Porter,
L. T. Jamison, lieutenant U. S. Army,	Isaac Nash,
O. K. Smith, lieutenant Fifth Infantry,	Richard J. Hamilton.

Wai-saw-o-k
Ne-see-waw-
Kai-kaw-tai-
Saw-Ka-Nos
Tshee-tshee-
Joseph; his
Shab-e-nai,

In pres

Wm. Lee D.
mission,
R. A. Forsy
John H. K
Madn. F. A

SCHEDULE "A,"

Referred to in the Article supplementary to the Treaty, containing the sums paya-
ble to Individuals, in lieu of Reservations of Land.

	Dollars.
Po-ka-gon	2000
Rebecca Burnett } Edward Brooks Trustee for each {	500
Mary Burnett }	250
Martha Burnett (R. A. Forsyth Trustee)	250
Madaline Bertrand	200
Joseph Bertrand Junr.	200
Luke Bertrand Junr.	200
Benjamin Bertrand	200
Lawrence Bertrand	200
Theresa Bertrand	200
Amable Bertrand	200
Julianne Bertrand	200
Joseph H. Bertrand	100
Mary M. Bertrand	100
M. L. Bertrand	100
John B. Du Charme	200
Elizabeth Du Charme (R. A. Forsyth Trustee)	800
George Henderson	400
Mary Nado and children	400
John Bt. Chandonai	1000
Charles Chandonai } For each of whom R. A. Forsyth is Trustee {	400
Mary Chandonai }	400
Mary St. Comb and children	300
Sa-gen-nais' daughter	200
Me-chain, daughter of Pe-che-co	200
Alexis Rolan	200
Polly Neighbush	200
Francois Page's wife and children	200
Pierre F. Navarre's children	100
Jarmont (half breed)	100
Ten thousand dollars	\$10,000

Sept. 27, 1833.

Agreeably to the stipulations contained in the Articles supplementary to the Treaty, there have been purchased and delivered at the request of the Indians, Goods, Provisions and Horses to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars (leaving the balance to be supplied hereafter ten thousand dollars.)

As evidence of the purchase and delivery as aforesaid, under the direction of the said commissioners, and that the whole of the same been received by the said Indians, and the said George B. Porter, Thomas J. V. Owen, and William Weatherford, and the undersigned chiefs and head men on behalf of the said United Nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

G. B. Porter,
Th. J. V. Owen,
William Weatherford,

To-pen-e-bee, his x mark,
Wee-saw, his x mark,
Ne-kaw-nosh-kee, his x mark,

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Wai-saw-o-ko-ne-aw, his x mark,
 Ne-see-waw-be-tuk, his x mark,
 Kai-kaw-tai-mon, his x mark,
 Saw-Ka-Nosh, his x mark,
 Tshee-tshee-chin-ke-bequay, his x mark,
 Joseph, his x mark,
 Shab-e-nai, his x mark,

Ah-be-to-ke-Zhic, his x mark,
 E-to-wau-coto, his x mark,
 Shab-y-a-tuk, his x mark,
 Me-am-ese, his x mark,
 Wah-be-me-mee, his x mark,
 Shim-e-nah, his x mark,
 We-in-co, his x mark.

In presence of—

Wm. Lee D. Ewing, secretary to the com-
 mission,
 R. A. Forsyth, U. S. Army,
 John H. Kinzie,
 Madn. F. Abbott,

Saml. Humes Porter,
 Joseph Bertrand, junr.
 Andw. Porter,
 J. E. Schwarz, adjutant-general M. M.
 James Conner, interpreter.

On behalf of the Chiefs and Head men of the United Nation of Indians who signed the treaty to which these articles are supplementary we hereby, in evidence of our concurrence therein, become parties thereto.

And, as since the signing of the treaty a part of the band residing on the reservations in the Territory of Michigan, have requested, on account of their religious creed, permission to remove to the northern part of the peninsula of Michigan, it is agreed that in case of such removal the just proportion of all annuities payable to them under former treaties and that arising from the sale of the reservation on which they now reside shall be paid to them at, L'arbre, Croche.

Witness our hands, the said day and year.

Saw-ka-nosh, his x mark,
 Che-ohe-bin-quay, his x mark,
 Ah-be-te-ke-zhic, his x mark,
 Shab-e-nay, his x mark,

O-cheep-pwaise, his x mark,
 Maug-e-sett, his x mark,
 Shim-e-nah, his x mark,
 Ke-me-nah-wah, his x mark.

In the presence of—

Wm. Lee D. Ewing, secretary to the
 commission,
 Jno. H. Kinzie,
 Richd. J. Hamilton,
 Robert Stuart,

R. A. Forsyth, U. S. Army,
 Saml. Humes Porter,
 J. E. Schwarz, adjutant-general M. M.
 James Conner, interpreter.

The Commissioners certify that when these supplementary articles were ready for signature, the original paper of which the annexed is a copy was presented by Messrs. Peter and James J. Godfroy, and the due execution of it was made satisfactorily appear to the Commissioners, the subscribing witnesses R A Forsyth and Robert A Kinzie being present.—The Chiefs and Head men present recognizing this as a reservation, it was agreed that it shall be considered in the same light as though the purport of the instrument had been inserted in the body of the treaty;—with the understanding that the rejection of it by the President and Senate of the United States shall not affect the validity of the treaty.

G. B. PORTER,
 TH. J. V. OWEN,
 WILLIAM WEATHERFORD.

(Copy of the instrument referred to in the above certificate.—)

Know all men by these presents that we the undersigned Chiefs and Young men of the Potawatamie tribe of Indians living at Na-to-wa-se-pe in the territory of Michigan, for and in consideration of the friendship and sundry services rendered to us by Peter and James J.

May 18, 1830.

Godfroy we do hereby by these presents give, grant, alien, transfer and convey unto the said Godfroys their heirs and assigns forever one entire section of land situate lying and being on our reserve of Na-to-wa-se-pe, in the Territory aforesaid to be located by said Godfroys wherever on said reserve they shall think it more to their advantage and benefit.

It is moreover the wishes of the undersigned Chiefs and Young men as aforesaid, that so soon as there shall be a treaty held between the United States and our said tribe of Pottawatamies, that our great father the President confirm and make good this our grant unto them, the said Godfroys by issuing a patent therefor to them and to their heirs forever.—In so doing our great father will accomplish the wishes of his children.

Done at Detroit, this eighteenth day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed, sealed, and set our hands and seals, the day and year last above written.

Penenchese, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pit-goit-ke-se, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nah-o-te-nan, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ke-a-sac-wa, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Sko-paw-ka, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ce-ce-baw, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Na-wa-po-to, his x mark,	[L. S.]
To-ta-gas, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pierre Morin, alias Perish, his x mark,	[L. S.]
We-say-gah, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us—

R. A. Forsyth,
Robt. A. Kinzie,
G. Godfroy,

Witnesses to the signature of Pierre Morin, alias Perish,
and Wa-say-gah.

Richard Godfroy,
Francis Mouton.

Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 1, 1834.

THO. J. V. OWEN, Esqr. }
U. S. Indian Agent. }

Oct. 1, 1834.

FATHER: Feeling a disposition to comply with the resolution of Senate of the United States, and the views of the Government in relation to an alteration in the boundaries of the country ceded to the United nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians at the treaty at Chicago in the State of Illinois, concluded on the 26th and 27th days of September 1833:—we therefore propose as the chiefs of the said united nation, and for and on their behalf that we will accept of the following alteration in the boundaries of the said tract of country viz:—Beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river; thence down the Missouri river, to a point thereon; from which a due east line would strike the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; thence along the said east line, to the northwest corner of said State; then along the northern boundary line of the said State of Missouri, till it strikes the line of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians; thence northwardly along said line to a point from which a west line would strike the sources of the Little Sioux river; thence along said west line, till it strikes the said sources of said river; then down said river to its mouth; thence down the Missouri river to the place of beginning: *Provided* the said boundary shall contain five million of acres; but should it

contain more, then said boundaries are to be reduced so as to contain the said five millions of acres.

And, in consideration of the alteration of said boundary we ask that ten thousand dollars should be paid to such commissioner, as shall be designated by us to receive the same west of the Mississippi river, at such place on the tract of country ceded to the said united nation as we may designate, and to be applied, as we may direct for the use and benefit of the said nation. And the further sum of two thousand dollars to be paid to Gholson Kercheval, of Chicago, Ill.: for services rendered the said united nation of Indians during the late war, between the U. S. Government and the Sacs and Foxes; and the further sum of one thousand dollars to George E. Walker for services rendered the said United nation, in bringing Indian prisoners, from west of the Mississippi river to Ottawa, LaSalle county, Ill. for whose appearance at the circuit court of said county, the said nation was bound.

The foregoing propositions are made with the expectation, that with the exception of the alteration in the proposed boundary, and the indemnity herein demanded as an equivalent for said exchange, the whole of the treaty made and concluded at this place on the 26th and 27th days of September 1833, be ratified as made and concluded at that time, within the space of five months from the present date; otherwise it is our wish that the whole of the said treaty should be considered as cancelled.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned chiefs of the said United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pattawatamie Indians, being specially delegated with power and authority to effect this negotiation, have hereto set our hands and seals, at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the first day of October, A. D. 1834.

R. Caldwell,	[L. S.]
Kee-tshee-zhing-ee-beh, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tshee-tshee-beeng-guay, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Joseph, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ob-ee-tah-kee-zhik, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Wau-bon-see, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Kay-kot-ee-mo, his x mark,	[L. S.]

In presence of—

Richd. J. Hamilton,
Jno. H. Kenzie,
Dr. P. Maxwell, U. S. Army,
J. Grant, jr.,
E. M. Owen,
J. M. Baxley, captain Fifth Infantry.

[NOTE.—This Treaty and Supplementary Articles thereto, were ratified and confirmed, upon the conditions expressed in the two resolutions of the Senate in relation to the same; which conditions as contained in the first named resolution, are as follows:

“That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty, made on the 26th day of September 1833, at Chicago, by George B. Porter and others, Commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the United Nation of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies Indians, and the supplementary articles thereto, dated on the 27th day of September, 1833, with the following amendments and provisions, to wit. 1st: amend the third article in Schedule A, by striking out the word “ten” and inserting the word *five* as to each of the sums to be paid to Billy Caldwell and Alexander Robinson; so that the sum of five thousand dollars *only* will be paid to each of them, and the sum of ten thousand dollars, thus deducted, to be paid to the Indians.—2d. All the debts, mentioned in schedule B, in the same article, and which are specified in exhibit E, to the report of the committee, to be examined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the individuals to be paid only the sums found by said commissioner, to have been justly due; in no instance increasing the sum agreed to be paid; and whatever sum is saved by deduction or disallowance of the debts in exhibit E, to be paid to the Indians, and the residue to the claimants respectively. 3d. Strike out article 5th in the Treaty. 4th. Strike out article 4th in the supplementary articles: and provided, that the lands

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1834.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of—

Edward A. Ellsworth, secretary pro	Ware S. May, M. D.
tempore,	John Dunlop,
Jno. Dougherty, Indian agent,	John T. Irving, jr.
A. L. Papin,	Lewis La Chapelle, interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1834.

May 24, 1834.

7 Stat., 450.
Proclamation, July
1, 1834.

Articles of convention and agreement proposed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, in pursuance of the request made, by the Delegation representing the Chickasaw nation of Indians, and which have been agreed to.

Peace and friend-
ship.

Indians about to re-
move are to be pro-
tected by United
States.

United States to
prevent intrusions on
their lands.

Under what author-
ity reservations may
be sold.

ART. I. It is agreed that perpetual amity, peace and friendship, shall exist between the United States, and the Chickasaw nation of Indians.

ART. II. The Chickasaws are about to abandon their homes, which they have long cherished and loved; and though hitherto unsuccessful, they still hope to find a country, adequate to the wants and support of their people, somewhere west of the Mississippi and within the territorial limits of the United States; should they do so, the Government of the United States, hereby consent to protect and defend them against the inroads of any other tribe of Indians, and from the whites; and agree to keep them without the limits of any State or Territory. The Chickasaws pledge themselves never to make war upon any Indian people, or upon the whites, unless they are so authorized by the United States. But if war be made upon them, they will be permitted to defend themselves, until assistance, be given to them by the United States, as shall be the case.

ART. III. The Chickasaws are not acquainted with the laws of the whites, which are extended over them; and the many intruders which break into their country, interrupting their rights and disturbing their repose, leave no alternative whereby restraint can be afforded, other than an appeal to the military force of the country, which they are unwilling to ask for, or see resorted to; and therefore they agree to forbear such a request, for prevention of this great evil, with the understanding, which is admitted, that the agent of the United States, upon the application of the chiefs of the nation, will resort to every legal civil remedy, (at the expense of the United States,) to prevent intrusions upon the ceded country; and to restrain and remove trespassers from any selected reservations, upon application of the owner of the same. And it is also agreed, that the United States, will continue some discreet person as agent, such as they now have, to whom they can look for redress of wrongs and injuries which may be attempted against them; and it is consented, that if any of their property, be taken by persons of the United States, covertly or forcibly, the agent on satisfactory and just complaint being made, shall pursue all lawful civil means, which the laws of the State permit, in which the wrong is done, to regain the same, or to obtain a just remuneration; and on failure or inability to procure redress, for the offended, against the offending party; payment for the loss sustained, on production of the record, and certificate of the facts, by the agent, shall be made by the United States; but in all such cases, satisfactory proof, for the establishing of the claim, shall be offered.

ART. IV. The Chickasaws desire to have within their own direction and control, the means of taking care of themselves. Many of their people are quite competent to manage their affairs, though some are not capable, and might be imposed upon by designing persons; it is therefore agreed that the reservations hereinafter admitted, shall not be permitted to be sold, leased, or disposed of unless it appear by the

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certificate of at least two of the following persons, to wit: Ish-ta-ho-ta-pa the King, Levi Colbert, George Colbert, Martin Colbert, Isaac Alberson, Henry Love, and Benj. Love, of which five have affixed their names to this treaty, that the party owning or claiming the same, is capable to manage, and to take care of his or her affairs; which fact, to the best of his knowledge and information, shall be certified by the agent; and furthermore that a fair consideration has been paid; and thereupon, the deed of conveyance shall be valid provided the President of the United States, or such other person as he may designate shall approve of the same, and endorse it on the deed; which said deed and approval, shall be registered, at the place, and within the time, required by the laws of the State, in which the land may be situated; otherwise to be void. And where such certificate is not obtained; upon the recommendation of a majority of the Delegation, and the approval of the agent, at the discretion of the President of the United States, the same may be sold; but the consideration thereof, shall remain as part of the general Chickasaw fund in the hands of the Government, until such time as the chiefs in council shall think it advisable to pay it to the claimant or to those, who may rightfully claim under said claimant, and shall so recommend it. And as the King, Levi Colbert, and the Delegation, who have signed this agreement, and to whom certain important and interesting duties pertain to the nation, are assigned, may die, resign, or remove, so that their people may be without the benefit of their services, it is stipulated, that as often as any vacancy happens, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the chiefs shall select some discrete person of their nation to fill the occurring vacancy, who, upon a certificate of qualification, discretion and capability, by the agent, shall be appointed by the Secretary of War; whereupon, he shall possess all the authority granted to those who are here named, and the nation will make to the person so appointed, such reasonable compensation, as they with the assent of the agent and the Secretary of War, may think right, proper and reasonable to be allowed.

ART. V. It is agreed that the fourth article of the "Treaty of Pontitock," be so changed, that the following reservations be granted in fee:—To heads of families, being Indians, or having Indian families, consisting of ten persons, and upwards, four sections of land are reserved. To those who have five and less than ten persons, three sections. Those who have less than five, two sections. Also those who own more than ten slaves, shall be entitled to one additional section; and those owning ten and less than ten to half a section. These reservations shall be confined, to the sections or fractional sections on which the party claiming lives, or to such as are contiguous or adjoining to the sections resided upon, subject to the following restrictions and conditions:—

Firstly. In cases where there are interferences arising, the oldest occupant or settler, shall have the preference, or,

Secondly. Where the land is adjudged unfit for cultivation, by the Agent, and three of the seven persons, named in the fourth article above, the party entitled, shall be, and is, hereby authorized, to locate his claim upon other lands, which may be unappropriated, and not subject to any other claim; and where two or more persons, insist upon the entry of the same unappropriated section or fractional section, the priority of right shall be determined by lot; and where a fractional section is taken, leaving a balance greater or less than the surveyed subdivision of a section, then the deficiency shall be made up, by connecting all the deficiencies so arising: and the Register and Receiver thereupon, shall locate full or fractional sections, fit for cultivation, in the names respectively of the different persons claiming which shall be held by them as tenants in common, according to the respective inter-

Grants to be in fee;
how determined.

ests of those who are concerned; and the proceeds when sold by the parties claiming, shall be divided according to the interests, which each may have in said section or fractional section, so located, or the same may be divided agreeably to quality or quantity.

Reservations for
persons not heads of
families.

ART. VI. Also reservations of a section to each, shall be granted to persons male and female, not being heads of families, who are of the age of twenty-one years, and upwards, a list of whom, within a reasonable time shall be made out by the seven persons herein before mentioned, and filed with the Agent, upon whose certificate of its believed accuracy, the Register and Receiver, shall cause said reservations to be located upon lands fit for cultivation, but not to interfere with the settlement rights of others. The persons thus entitled, are to be excluded from the estimated numbers contained in any family enumeration, as is provided for in the fifth article preceding: and as to the sale, lease, or disposition of their reserves, they are to be subject to the conditions and restrictions, set forth in the fourth article. In these and in all other reserves where the party owning or entitled, shall die, the interest in the same shall belong to his wife, or the wife and children, or to the husband, or to the husband and children, if there be any; and in cases of death, where there is neither husband, wife, nor children left, the same shall be disposed of for the general benefit; and the proceeds go into the general Chickasaw fund. But where the estate as is prescribed in this article, comes to the children, and having so come, either of them die, the survivor or survivors of them, shall be entitled to the same. But this rule shall not endure longer than for five years, nor beyond the period when the Chickasaws may leave their present for a new home.

In case of marriage
between a white
man and an Indian
woman.

ART. VII. Where any white man, before the date hereof has married an Indian woman, the reservation he may be entitled to under this treaty, she being alive, shall be in her name, and no right of alienation of the same shall pertain to the husband unless he divest her of the title, after the mode and manner that feme coverts, usually divest themselves of title to real estate, that is, by the acknowledgment of the wife which may be taken before the Agent, and certified by him, that she consents to the sale freely, and without compulsion from her husband, who shall at the same time certify that the head of such family is prudent, and competent to care of and manage his affairs; otherwise the proceeds of said sale shall be subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in the fourth article of this agreement. Rights to reservations as are herein, and in other articles of this agreement secured, will pertain to those who have heretofore intermarried with the Chickasaws and are residents of the nation.

Provision for
orphans, etc.

ART. VIII. Males and females below the age of twenty-one years, whose father being dead, the mother again has married, or who have neither father nor mother, shall each be entitled to half a section of land, but shall not be computed as parts of families under the fifth article, the same to be located under the direction of the Agent, and under the supervision of the Secretary of War, so as not to interfere with any settlement right. These lands may be sold upon a recommendation of a majority of the seven persons, heretofore named in this agreement, setting forth that it will prove advantageous to the parties interested; subject however, to the approval of the President, or such other person as he shall designate. If sold, the funds arising shall be retained, in the possession of the Government, or if the President deem it advisable they shall be invested in stocks for the benefit of the parties interested, if there be a sufficient sum to be invested, (and it can be invested,) until said persons marry or come of age, when the amount shall be paid over to those who are entitled to receive it, provided a majority of the seven persons, with the Agent, shall certify, that in their opinion, it will be to their interest and advantage,

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then, and in that case, the proceeds shall be paid over to the party or parties entitled to receive them.

ART. IX. But, in running the sectional lines, in some cases it will happen, that the spring and the dwelling house, or the spring and the cleared land, or the cleared land and the dwelling house of settlers, may be separated by sectional lines, whereby manifest inconvenience and injury will be occasioned; it is agreed, that when any of these occurrences arise, the party shall be entitled as parts and portions of his reservations, to the adjoining section or fraction, as the case may be, unless there be some older occupant, claiming a preference; and in that event, the right of the party shall extend no farther than to give to the person, thus affected and injured, so much of his separated property, as will secure the spring; also, where a sectional line shall separate any improvement, dwelling house, kitchen or stable, so much of the section, which contains them, shall be added into the occupied section, as will secure them to their original owner; and then and in that case, the older occupant being deprived of preference, shall have his deficiency thus occasioned, made up to him by some fractional section, or after the mode pointed out in the latter part of the fifth article of this treaty.

Interfering sectional lines.

ART. X. Reservations are admitted to the following persons, in addition to those which may be claimed under the fifth article of this Treaty to wit:—Four sections to their beloved and faithful old Chief Levi Colbert; To George Colbert, Martin Colbert, Isaac Alberson, Henry Love and Benj. Love, in consideration of the trouble they have had in coming to Washington, and of the farther trouble hereafter to be encountered in taking care of the interests of their people, under the provisions of this treaty, one section of land to each. Also there is a fractional section, between the residence of George Colbert, and the Tennessee river, upon which he has a ferry, it is therefore consented, that said George Colbert, shall own and have so much of said fraction, as may be contained in the following lines, to wit.—beginning near Smith's ferry at the point where the base meridian line and the Tennessee river come in contact,—thence south so far as to pass the dwelling-house, (and sixty yards beyond it,) within which is interred the body of his wife,—thence east of the river and down the same to the point of beginning. Also there shall be reserved to him an island, in said river, nearly opposite to this fraction, commonly called Colberts Island. A reservation also of two sections is admitted to Ish-ta-ho-ta-pa the King of the Chickasaw nation. And to Min-ta-ho-yea the mother of Charles Colbert one section of land. Also one section, each, to the following persons:—Im-mub-bee, Ish-tim-o-lut-ka, Ah-to-ho-woh, Pis-tah-lah-tubbe, Capt. Samuel Seley and William McGilvery. To Col. Benj. Reynolds their long tried and faithful Agent, who has guarded their interests and twice travelled with their people far west, beyond the Mississippi, to aid them in seeking and finding a home, there is granted two sections of land. Jointly to William Cooper and John Davis, lawyers of Mississippi who have been faithful to the Indians, in giving them professional advice, and legal assistance, and who are to continue to do so, within the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, while the Chickasaw people remain in said States, one section is granted. To Mrs. Margt. Allen wife of the sub-agent in her own right, half a section. These reservations to Benj. Reynolds, William Cooper, James Davis and Margt. Allen, are to be located so as not to interfere with the Indian reservations.

Special reservations admitted.

ART. XI. After the reservations are taken and located, which shall be the case as speedily as may be after the surveys are completed, of which the Register and Receiver shall give notice, the residue of the Chickasaw country shall be sold, as public lands of the United States are sold, with this difference; The lands as surveyed shall be offered at

Disposal of the lands after the location of reservations.

public sale at a price not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre; and thereafter for one year those which are unsold, and which shall have been previously offered at public sale, shall be liable to private entry and sale at that price; Thereafter, and for one year longer they shall be subject to entry and private sale, at one dollar per acre; Thereafter and during the third year, they shall be subject to sale and entry, at fifty cents per acre; Thereafter, and during the fourth year, at twenty-five cents per acre; and afterwards at twelve and a half cents per acre. But as it may happen, in the fourth and after years, that the expenses may prove greater than the receipts, it is agreed, that at any time after the third year, the Chickasaws may declare the residue of their lands abandoned to the United States, and if so, they shall be thenceforth acquitted of all and every expense on account of the sale of the same.

And that they may be advised of these matters it is stipulated, that the Government of the United States, within six months after any public sale takes place, shall advise them of the receipts and expenditures, and of balances in their favor; and also at regular intervals of six months, after the first report is made, will afford them information of the proceeds of all entries and sales. The funds thence resulting, after the necessary expenses of surveying and selling, and other advances which may be made, are repaid to the United States, shall from time to time be invested in some secure stocks, redeemable within a period of not more than twenty years; and the United States will cause the interest arising therefrom, annually to be paid to the Chickasaws.

Notice of sale to be given.

ART. XII. When any portion of the country is fully surveyed, the President may order the same to be sold, but will allow six months, from the date of the first notice to the first sale; and three months' notice of any subsequent intended public sale, within which periods of time, those who can claim reservations, in the offered ranges of country, shall file their applications and entries with the Register and Receiver; that the name of the owner or claimant of the same, may be entered and marked on the general plat, at the office, whereby mistakes in the sales may be avoided, and injuries be prevented.

Provision for their removal.

ART. XIII. If the Chickasaws shall be so fortunate as to procure a home, within the limits of the United States, it is agreed, that with the consent of the President and Senate so much of their invested stocks, as may be necessary to the purchase of a country for them to settle in, shall be permitted to them to be sold, or the United States will advance the necessary amount, upon a guarantee and pledge of an equal amount of their stocks; also, as much of them may be sold, with the consent of the President and Senate, as shall be adjudged necessary for establishing schools, mills, blacksmiths shops; and for the education of their children; and for any other needful purpose, which their situation and condition, may make, and by the President and Senate be considered, necessary; and on the happening of such a contingency, and information thereof being given of an intention of the whole or any portion of the nation to remove; the United States will furnish competent persons, safely to conduct them to their future destination, and also supplies necessary to the same, and for one year after their arrival at the west, provided the Indians shall desire supplies, to be furnished for so long a period; the supplies so afforded, to be chargeable to the general Chickasaw account, provided the funds of said nation shall be found adequate to the expenses which under this and other articles of this agreement may be required.

Certain articles of the treaty of Pontitock to remain in force.

ART. XIV. It is understood and agreed, that articles twelve and thirteen of the "Treaty of Pontitock," of the twentieth day of October, one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two, and which was concluded, with Genl. John Coffee shall be retained; all the other articles of said

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treaty, inconsistent in any respect with the provisions of this, are declared to be revoked. Also so much of the supplemental treaty as relates to Colbert Moore; to the bond of James Colbert transferred to Robert Gordon; to the central position of the Land Office; to the establishment of mail routes through the Chickasaw country; and as it respects the privilege given to John Donely; be, and the same are declared to be in full force.

ART. XV. By the sixth article of a treaty made with the Chickasaw nation, by Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, on the nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, it was provided that a Commissioner should be appointed, to mark the southern boundary of said cession; now it is agreed that the line which was run and marked by the Commissioner on the part of the United States, in pursuance of said treaty, shall be considered the true line to the extent that the rights and interests of the Chickasaws are concerned, and no farther.

Boundary under treaty of 1818, how considered.

ART. XVI. The United States agree that the appropriation made by Congress, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for carrying into effect "the treaty with the Chickasaws," shall be applicable to this; to be reimbursed by them; and their agent may receive and be charged with the same, from time to time, as in the opinion of the Secretary of War, any portion may be wanted for national purposes, by the Chickasaws; of which nature and character, shall be considered their present visit to Washington City.

Appropriation made in 1833 to be applied. 1833, ch. 59.

Done at the city of Washington, on the 24th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Jn. H. Eaton,

commissioner on the part of the United States.

George Colbert, his x mark,

Isaac Albertson, his x mark,

Martin Colbert,

Henry Love,

Benjamin Love,

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Witnesses—

Charles F. Little, secretary to commissioner,

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,

G. W. Long,

James Standefer,

Thomas S. Smith,

Saml. Swartwout,

Wm. Gordon,

F. W. Armstrong, c. agent,

John M. Millard.

The undersigned, appointed by the Chickasaw nation of Indians in the two-fold capacity of a delegate and interpreter, hereby declares that in all that is set forth in the above articles of convention and agreement, have been by him fully and accurately interpreted and explained, and that the same has been approved by the entire delegation.

May 24, 1834.

Benjamin Love, delegate and interpreter.

Charles F. Little, secretary to commissioner.

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent.

May 24, 1834.

7 Stat., 456.

Articles supplementary to those concluded and signed, by the United States Commissioner, and the Chickasaw delegation on the 24th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; which being agreed to by the President and Senate of the United States, are to stand as part of said treaty.

Provision in favor
of Levi Colbert, etc.

ART. I. It is represented that the old chiefs Levi Colbert and Isaac Alberson, who have rendered many and valuable services to their nation, desire on account of their health, to visit some watering place, during the present year, for recovery and restoration; it is agreed that there be paid to the agent for these purposes, and to discharge some debts which are due and owing from the nation, the sum of three thousand dollars, out of the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, for carrying into effect the "treaty of Pontitock," which said sum so far as used is to be hereafter reimbursed to the nation, by said Levi Colbert and Isaac Alberson, and by the nation to the United States, as other advances are to be reimbursed, from the sale of their lands.

Children to be edu-
cated in the United
States.

ART. II. The Chickasaw people express a desire that the Government shall at the expense of the United States, educate some of their children, and they urge the justice of their application, on the ground, that they have ever been faithful and friendly to the people of this country,—that they have never raised the tomahawk, to shed the blood of an American, and have given up heretofore to their white brothers, extensive and valuable portions of their country, at a price wholly inconsiderable and inadequate; and from which the United States have derived great wealth and important advantages; therefore, with the advice and consent of the President and Senate of the United States, it is consented, that three thousand dollars for fifteen years, be appropriated and applied under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the education and instruction within the United States, of such children male and female or either, as the seven persons named in the treaty to which this is a supplement, and their successors, with the approval of the agent, from time to time may select and recommend.

A former reserva-
tion ceded to United
States.

ART. III. The Chickasaw nation desire to close finally, all the business they have on the east side of the Mississippi, that their Great Father, may be no more troubled with their complaints, and to this end, they ask the Government to receive from them a tract of land, of four miles square, heretofore reserved under the 4th article of their "Treaty of 1818," and to pay them within three months, from the date of this arrangement, the Government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, for said reserve; and accordingly the same is agreed to, provided a satisfactory relinquishment of title from the parties interested, be filed with the Secretary of War, previous to said payment being made.

Money stolen from
the agent.

ART. IV. Benj. Reynolds, agent at the time of paying their last annuity, had stolen from him by a negro slave of the Chickasaws, a box containing one thousand dollars; the chiefs of the Chickasaw people satisfied of the fact, and hence unwilling to receive the lost amount from their agent, ask, and it is agreed, that the sum so stolen and lost, shall be passed to the credit of their nation by the United States, to be drawn on hereafter for their national purposes.

An additional clerk
to be appointed.

ART. V. The Chickasaw people are aware that one clerk is insufficient to the bringing of their lands early into market; and rather than encounter the delay which must ensue, they prefer the increased expense of an additional one. It is therefore stipulated that the President shall appoint another clerk, at the same annual compensation, agreed upon by the "Treaty of Pontitock;" who shall be paid after the manner prescribed therein. But whenever the President shall

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be of opinion that the services of any officer employed under this treaty, for the sale of lands can be dispensed with; he will in justice to the Chickasaws, and to save them from unnecessary expenses, discontinue the whole, or such as can be dispensed with.

Signed the 24th of May, 1834.

Jn. H. Eaton, commissioner on the part of the United States.	Martin Colbert,	[L. S.]
George Colbert, his x mark,	Henry Love,	[L. S.]
Isaac Albertson, his x mark,	Benjamin Love,	[L. S.]

Witnesses:

Charles F. Little, secretary to commis- sioner,	Thomas S. Smith,
Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,	Saml. Swartwout,
G. W. Long,	Wm. Gordon,
James Standefer,	F. W. Armstrong, C. agent,
	John M. Millard.

TREATY WITH THE MIAMI, 1834.

Articles of a treaty between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, on the 23d day of October, 1834, by and between William Marshall, commissioner of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of said tribe.

Oct. 23, 1834.

7 Stat., 458.
7 Stat., 468.
Proclamation, Dec.
22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. The Miami tribe of Indians agree to cede to the United States the following described tracts of land within the State of Indiana, being a part of reservations made to said tribe from former cessions, now conveyed for and in consideration of the payments stipulated to be made to them in the 2d article of this treaty of cession.

The Indians cede
the following tracts of
land.

One tract of land, thirty-six sections, at Flat Belly's village, a reserve made by the treaty of Wabash of 1826.

Also, one tract of land, about twenty-three thousand acres more or less, a reserve made at Wabash treaty in 1826, of five miles in length on the Wabash river, extending back to Eel river.

Also, one other tract of ten sections at Racoon village, and a tract of ten sections at Mudd creek on Eel river, reserves made at Wabash treaty of 1826.

Also, one reserve of two miles square, on the Salamany river at the mouth of At-che-pong-quaw creek, reserve made at the treaty of St. Mary's of 1818.

Also, one other tract being a portion of the ten mile square reserve, made at the treaty of St. Mary's of 1818, opposite the mouth of the river Aboutte, commencing at the northeast corner of said reserve, thence south with the eastern boundary of the same ten miles to the southeast corner of the reserve, thence west with the southern boundary one mile, thence north nine miles, thence west nine miles, thence north one mile to the northwest corner of said reserve, thence to the place of beginning.

The Miaries also agree to cede a portion of their big reserve, made at the treaty of St. Mary's of 1818, situated southeast of the Wabash, extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamany river, to the mouth of Eel river. The part now ceded shall be embraced within the following bounds to wit: commencing on the Wabash river, opposite the mouth of Eel river, running up said Wabash river eight miles, thence south two miles, thence westerly one mile, thence south to the southern boundary of said reserve, thence along said boundary line seven miles to the southwest corner, thence northerly with the western boundary line to the place of beginning.

In presence of—

R. B. Mason, major of dragoons,
G. Birch, major, U. S. Army,
Francis Lee, captain, Seventh Infantry,
Samuel G. I. DeCamp, surgeon,
W. Seawell, lieutenant and aid de camp;
secretary to the commissioners,
Thomas B. Ballard,

Augustine A. Chouteau,
John Hambly, United States interpreter
to the Creeks,
George Herron,
Leonard C. McPhail, assistant surgeon,
U. S. Army,
Robert M. French.

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEE, 1835.

Articles of a treaty, concluded at New Echota in the State of Georgia on the 29th day of Decr. 1835 by General William Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn commissioners on the part of the United States and the Chiefs Head Men and People of the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

Dec. 29, 1835.

7 Stat., 478.

Proclamation, May 23, 1836.

Preamble

WHEREAS the Cherokees are anxious to make some arrangements with the Government of the United States whereby the difficulties they have experienced by a residence within the settled parts of the United States under the jurisdiction and laws of the State Governments may be terminated and adjusted; and with a view to reuniting their people in one body and securing a permanent home for themselves and their posterity in the country selected by their forefathers without the territorial limits of the State sovereignties, and where they can establish and enjoy a government of their choice and perpetuate such a state of society as may be most consonant with their views, habits and condition; and as may tend to their individual comfort and their advancement in civilization.

And whereas a delegation of the Cherokee nation composed of Messrs. John Ross Richard Taylor Danl. McCoy Samuel Gunter and William Rogers with full power and authority to conclude a treaty with the United States did on the 28th day of February 1835 stipulate and agree with the Government of the United States to submit to the Senate to fix the amount which should be allowed the Cherokees for their claims and for a cession of their lands east of the Mississippi river, and did agree to abide by the award of the Senate of the United States themselves and to recommend the same to their people for their final determination.

And whereas on such submission the Senate advised "that a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars be paid to the Cherokee Indians for all their lands and possessions east of the Mississippi river."

And whereas this delegation after said award of the Senate had been made, were called upon to submit propositions as to its disposition to be arranged in a treaty which they refused to do, but insisted that the same "should be referred to their nation and there in general council to deliberate and determine on the subject in order to ensure harmony and good feeling among themselves."

And whereas a certain other delegation composed of John Ridge Elias Boudinot Archilla Smith S. W. Bell John West Wm. A. Davis and Ezekiel West, who represented that portion of the nation in favor of emigration to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi entered into propositions for a treaty with John F. Schermerhorn commissioner on the part of the United States which were to be submitted to their nation for their final action and determination:

And whereas the Cherokee people, at their last October council at Red Clay, fully authorized and empowered a delegation or committee of twenty persons of their nation to enter into and conclude a treaty with the United States commissioner then present, *at that place or elsewhere* and as the people had good reason to believe that a treaty would

then and there be made or at a subsequent council at New Echota which the commissioners it was well known and understood, were authorized and instructed to convene for said purpose; and since the said delegation have gone on to Washington city, with a view to close negotiations there, as stated by them notwithstanding they were officially informed by the United States commissioner that they would not be received by the President of the United States; and that the Government would transact no business of this nature with them, and that if a treaty was made it must be done here in the nation, where the delegation at Washington last winter *urged that it should be done for the purpose of promoting peace and harmony among the people*; and since these facts have also been corroborated to us by a communication recently received by the commissioner from the Government of the United States and read and explained to the people in open council and therefore believing said delegation can effect nothing and since our difficulties are daily increasing and our situation is rendered more and more precarious uncertain and insecure in consequence of the legislation of the States; and seeing no effectual way of relief, but in accepting the liberal overtures of the United States.

And whereas Genl William Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn were appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, with full power and authority to conclude a treaty with the Cherokees east and were directed by the President to convene the people of the nation in general council at New Echota and to submit said propositions to them with power and authority to vary the same so as to meet the views of the Cherokees in reference to its details,

And whereas the said commissioners did appoint and notify a general council of the nation to convene at New Echota on the 21st day of December 1835; and informed them that the commissioners would be prepared to make a treaty with the Cherokee people who should assemble there and those who did not come they should conclude gave their assent and sanction to whatever should be transacted at this council and the people having met in council according to said notice.

Therefore the following articles of a treaty are agreed upon and concluded between William Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn commissioners on the part of the United States and the chiefs and head men and people of the Cherokee nation in general council assembled this 29th day of Decr 1835.

Cherokees relinquish to United States all their lands east of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 1. The Cherokee nation hereby cede relinquish and convey to the United States all the lands owned claimed or possessed by them east of the Mississippi river, and hereby release all their claims upon the United States for spoliations of every kind for and in consideration of the sum of five millions of dollars to be expended paid and invested in the manner stipulated and agreed upon in the following articles But as a question has arisen between the commissioners and the Cherokees whether the Senate in their resolution by which they advised "that a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars be paid to the Cherokee Indians for all their lands and possessions east of the Mississippi river" have included and made any allowance or consideration for claims for spoliations it is therefore agreed on the part of the United States that this question shall be again submitted to the Senate for their consideration and decision and if no allowance was made for spoliations that then an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars be allowed for the same.

Treaty of May, 1828, and Feb., 1833, referred to.

ARTICLE 2. Whereas by the treaty of May 6th 1828 and the supplementary treaty thereto of Feb. 14th 1833 with the Cherokees west of the Mississippi the United States guarantied and secured to be conveyed by patent, to the Cherokee nation of Indians the following tract of country "Beginning at a point on the old western territorial line of Arkansas Territory being twenty-five miles north from the point where

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the territorial line crosses Arkansas river, thence running from said north point south on the said territorial line where the said territorial line crosses Verdigris river; thence down said Verdigris river to the Arkansas river; thence down said Arkansas to a point where a stone is placed opposite the east or lower bank of Grand river at its junction with the Arkansas; thence running south forty-four degrees west one mile; thence in a straight line to a point four miles northerly, from the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian; thence along the said four mile line to the Canadian; thence down the Canadian to the Arkansas; thence down the Arkansas to that point on the Arkansas where the eastern Choctaw boundary strikes said river and running thence with the western line of Arkansas Territory as now defined, to the southwest corner of Missouri; thence along the western Missouri line to the land assigned the Senecas; thence on the south line of the Senecas to Grand river; thence up said Grand river as far as the south line of the Osage reservation, extended if necessary; thence up and between said south Osage line extended west if necessary, and a line drawn due west from the point of beginning to a certain distance west, at which a line running north and south from said Osage line to said due west line will make seven millions of acres within the whole described boundaries. In addition to the seven millions of acres of land thus provided for and bounded, the United States further guaranty to the Cherokee nation a perpetual outlet west, and a free and unmolested use of all the country west of the western boundary of said seven millions of acres, as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend:

Provided however That if the saline or salt plain on the western prairie shall fall within said limits prescribed for said outlet, the right is reserved to the United States to permit other tribes of red men to get salt on said plain in common with the Cherokees; And letters patent shall be issued by the United States as soon as practicable for the land hereby guarantied."

Proviso.

And whereas it is apprehended by the Cherokees that in the above cession there is not contained a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of the whole nation on their removal west of the Mississippi the United States in consideration of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars therefore hereby covenant and agree to convey to the said Indians, and their descendants by patent, in fee simple the following additional tract of land situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Osage reservation beginning at the southeast corner of the same and runs north along the east line of the Osage lands fifty miles to the northeast corner thereof; and thence east to the west line of the State of Missouri; thence with said line south fifty miles; thence west to the place of beginning; estimated to contain eight hundred thousand acres of land; but it is expressly understood that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds the same shall be reserved and excepted out of the lands above granted and a pro rata reduction shall be made in the price to be allowed to the United States for the same by the Cherokees.

Additional land conveyed to the nation, etc.

ARTICLE 3. The United States also agree that the lands above ceded by the treaty of Feb. 14 1833, including the outlet, and those ceded by this treaty shall all be included in one patent executed to the Cherokee nation of Indians by the President of the United States according to the provisions of the act of May 28 1830. It is, however, agreed that the military reservation at Fort Gibson shall be held by the United States. But should the United States abandon said post and have no further use for the same it shall revert to the Cherokee nation. The United States shall always have the right to make and establish such post and military roads and forts in any part of the Cherokee country, as they may deem proper for the interest and protection of the same

Further agreement.

1830, ch. 148.

Right to establish forts, etc.

and the free use of as much land, timber, fuel and materials of all kinds for the construction and support of the same as may be necessary; provided that if the private rights of individuals are interfered with, a just compensation therefor shall be made.

Osage titles to reservations to be extinguished.

ARTICLE 4. The United States also stipulate and agree to extinguish for the benefit of the Cherokees the titles to the reservations within their country made in the Osage treaty of 1825 to certain half-breeds and for this purpose they hereby agree to pay to the persons to whom the same belong or have been assigned or to their agents or guardians whenever they shall execute after the ratification of this treaty a satisfactory conveyance for the same, to the United States; the sum of fifteen thousand dollars according to a schedule accompanying this treaty of the relative value of the several reservations.

Missionary reservations to be paid for.

And whereas by the several treaties between the United States and the Osage Indians the Union and Harmony Missionary reservations which were established for their benefit are now situated within the country ceded by them to the United States; the former being situated in the Cherokee country and the latter in the State of Missouri. It is therefore agreed that the United States shall pay the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the improvements on the same what they shall be appraised at by Capt. Geo. Vashon Cherokee sub-agent Abraham Redfield and A. P. Chouteau or such persons as the President of the United States shall appoint and the money allowed for the same shall be expended in schools among the Osages and improving their condition. It is understood that the United States are to pay the amount allowed for the reservations in this article and not the Cherokees.

Lands permanently ceded to the nation.

ARTICLE 5. The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands ceded to the Cherokee nation in the forgoing article shall, in no future time without their consent, be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory. But they shall secure to the Cherokee nation the right by their national councils to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property within their own country belonging to their people or such persons as have connected themselves with them: provided always that they shall not be inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and such acts of Congress as have been or may be passed regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians; and also, that they shall not be considered as extending to such citizens and army of the United States as may travel or reside in the Indian country by permission according to the laws and regulations established by the Government of the same.

Peace to be preserved.

ARTICLE 6. Perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee Indians. The United States agree to protect the Cherokee nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies and against intestine wars between the several tribes. The Cherokees shall endeavor to preserve and maintain the peace of the country and not make war upon their neighbors they shall also be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States, who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent; and all such persons shall be removed from the same by order of the President of the United States. But this is not intended to prevent the residence among them of useful farmers mechanics and teachers for the instruction of Indians according to treaty stipulations.

Congress may allow a delegate from the Cherokee nation.

ARTICLE 7. The Cherokee nation having already made great progress in civilization and deeming it important that every proper and laudable inducement should be offered to their people to improve their condition as well as to guard and secure in the most effectual manner the rights guarantied to them in this treaty, and with a view to illustrate the liberal and enlarged policy of the Government of the United States towards

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the Indians in their removal beyond the territorial limits of the States, it is stipulated that they shall be entitled to a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States whenever Congress shall make provision for the same.

ARTICLE 8. The United States also agree and stipulate to remove the Cherokees to their new homes and to subsist them one year after their arrival there and that a sufficient number of steamboats and baggage-wagons shall be furnished to remove them comfortably, and so as not to endanger their health, and that a physician well supplied with medicines shall accompany each detachment of emigrants removed by the Government. Such persons and families as in the opinion of the emigrating agent are capable of subsisting and removing themselves shall be permitted to do so; and they shall be allowed in full for all claims for the same twenty dollars for each member of their family; and in lieu of their one year's rations they shall be paid the sum of thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents if they prefer it.

Expense of removal to be paid by United States.

Such Cherokees also as reside at present out of the nation and shall remove with them in two years west of the Mississippi shall be entitled to allowance for removal and subsistence as above provided.

ARTICLE 9. The United States agree to appoint suitable agents who shall make a just and fair valuation of all such improvements now in the possession of the Cherokees as add any value to the lands; and also of the ferries owned by them, according to their net income; and such improvements and ferries from which they have been dispossessed in a lawless manner or under any existing laws of the State where the same may be situated.

Agents to value improvements made by the Cherokee.

The just debts of the Indians shall be paid out of any monies due them for their improvements and claims; and they shall also be furnished at the discretion of the President of the United States with a sufficient sum to enable them to obtain the necessary means to remove themselves to their new homes, and the balance of their dues shall be paid them at the Cherokee agency west of the Mississippi. The missionary establishments shall also be valued and appraised in a like manner and the amount of them paid over by the United States to the treasurers of the respective missionary societies by whom they have been established and improved in order to enable them to erect such buildings and make such improvements among the Cherokees west of the Mississippi as they may deem necessary for their benefit. Such teachers at present among the Cherokees as this council shall select and designate shall be removed west of the Mississippi with the Cherokee nation and on the same terms allowed to them.

ARTICLE 10. The President of the United States shall invest in some safe and most productive public stocks of the country for the benefit of the whole Cherokee nation who have removed or shall remove to the lands assigned by this treaty to the Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi the following sums as a permanent fund for the purposes hereinafter specified and pay over the net income of the same annually to such person or persons as shall be authorized or appointed by the Cherokee nation to receive the same and their receipt shall be a full discharge for the amount paid to them viz: the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in addition to the present annuities of the nation to constitute a general fund the interest of which shall be applied annually by the council of the nation to such purposes as they may deem best for the general interest of their people. The sum of fifty thousand dollars to constitute an orphans' fund the annual income of which shall be expended towards the support and education of such orphan children as are destitute of the means of subsistence. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to the present school fund of the nation shall constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which shall be applied annually by the council of the nation for the support of

The President to make investments in productive stock.

common schools and such a literary institution of a higher order as may be established in the Indian country. And in order to secure as far as possible the true and beneficial application of the orphans' and school fund the council of the Cherokee nation when required by the President of the United States shall make a report of the application of those funds and he shall at all times have the right if the funds have been misapplied to correct any abuses of them and direct the manner of their application for the purposes for which they were intended. The council of the nation may by giving two years' notice of their intention withdraw their funds by and with the consent of the President and Senate of the United States, and invest them in such manner as they may deem most proper for their interest. The United States also agree and stipulate to pay the just debts and claims against the Cherokee nation held by the citizens of the same and also the just claims of citizens of the United States for services rendered to the nation and the sum of sixty thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose but no claims against individual persons of the nation shall be allowed and paid by the nation. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby set apart to pay and liquidate the just claims of the Cherokees upon the United States for spoliations of every kind, that have not been already satisfied under former treaties.

Commutation of
school fund.

ARTICLE 11. The Cherokee nation of Indians believing it will be for the interest of their people to have all their funds and annuities under their own direction and future disposition hereby agree to commute their permanent annuity of ten thousand dollars for the sum of two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, the same to be invested by the President of the United States as a part of the general fund of the nation; and their present school fund amounting to about fifty thousand dollars shall constitute a part of the permanent school fund of the nation.

Provision respecting
Cherokees averse to
removal.

ARTICLE 12. Those individuals and families of the Cherokee nation that are averse to a removal to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi and are desirous to become citizens of the States where they reside and such as are qualified to take care of themselves and their property shall be entitled to receive their due portion of all the personal benefits accruing under this treaty for their claims, improvements and *per capita*; as soon as an appropriation is made for this treaty.

Such heads of Cherokee families as are desirous to reside within the States of No. Carolina Tennessee and Alabama subject to the laws of the same; and who are qualified or calculated to become useful citizens shall be entitled, on the certificate of the commissioners to a pre-emption right to one hundred and sixty acres of land or one quarter section at the minimum Congress price; so as to include the present buildings or improvements of those who now reside there and such as do not live there at present shall be permitted to locate within two years any lands not already occupied by persons entitled to pre-emption privilege under this treaty and if two or more families live on the same quarter section and they desire to continue their residence in these States and are qualified as above specified they shall, on receiving their pre-emption certificate be entitled to the right of pre-emption to such lands as they may select not already taken by any person entitled to them under this treaty.

It is stipulated and agreed between the United States and the Cherokee people that John Ross James Starr George Hicks John Gunter George Chambers John Ridge Elias Boudinot George Sanders John Martin William Rogers Roman Nose Situwake and John Timpson shall be a committee on the part of the Cherokees to recommend such persons for the privilege of pre-emption rights as may be deemed entitled to the same under the above articles and to select the missionaries who shall be removed with the nation; and that they be hereby

fully empowered and authorized to transact all business on the part of the Indians which may arise in carrying into effect the provisions of this treaty and settling the same with the United States. If any of the persons above mentioned should decline acting or be removed by death; the vacancies shall be filled by the committee themselves.

It is also understood and agreed that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be expended by the commissioners in such manner as the committee deem best for the benefit of the poorer class of Cherokees as shall remove west or have removed west and are entitled to the benefits of this treaty. The same to be delivered at the Cherokee agency west as soon after the removal of the nation as possible.

ARTICLE 13. In order to make a final settlement of all the claims of the Cherokees for reservations granted under former treaties to any individuals belonging to the nation by the United States it is therefore hereby stipulated and agreed and expressly understood by the parties to this treaty—that all the Cherokees and their heirs and descendants to whom any reservations have been made under any former treaties with the United States, and who have not sold or conveyed the same by deed or otherwise and who in the opinion of the commissioners have complied with the terms on which the reservations were granted as far as practicable in the several cases; and which reservations have since been sold by the United States shall constitute a just claim against the United States and the original reservee or their heirs or descendants shall be entitled to receive the present value thereof from the United States as unimproved lands. And all such reservations as have not been sold by the United States and where the terms on which the reservations were made in the opinion of the commissioners have been complied with as far as practicable, they or their heirs or descendants shall be entitled to the same. They are hereby granted and confirmed to them—and also all persons who were entitled to reservations under the treaty of 1817 and who as far as practicable in the opinion of the commissioners, have complied with the stipulations of said treaty, although by the treaty of 1819 such reservations were included in the unceded lands belonging to the Cherokee nation are hereby confirmed to them and they shall be entitled to receive a grant for the same. And all such reservees as were obliged by the laws of the States in which their reservations were situated, to abandon the same or purchase them from the States shall be deemed to have a just claim against the United States for the amount by them paid to the States with interest thereon for such reservations and if obliged to abandon the same, to the present value of such reservations as unimproved lands but in all cases where the reservees have sold their reservations or any part thereof and conveyed the same by deed or otherwise and have been paid for the same, they their heirs or descendants or their assigns shall not be considered as having any claims upon the United States under this article of the treaty nor be entitled to receive any compensation for the lands thus disposed of. It is expressly understood by the parties to this treaty that the amount to be allowed for reservations under this article shall not be deducted out of the consideration money allowed to the Cherokees for their claims for spoliations and the cession of their lands; but the same is to be paid for independently by the United States as it is only a just fulfilment of former treaty stipulations.

Settlement of claims
for former reserva-
tions.

ARTICLE 14. It is also agreed on the part of the United States that such warriors of the Cherokee nation as were engaged on the side of the United States in the late war with Great Britain and the southern tribes of Indians, and who were wounded in such service shall be entitled to such pensions as shall be allowed them by the Congress of the United States to commence from the period of their disability.

Pensions to certain
warriors.

Funds to be divided
among the Indians.

ARTICLE 15. It is expressly understood and agreed between the parties to this treaty that after deducting the amount which shall be actually expended for the payment for improvements, ferries, claims, for spoliations, removal subsistence and debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation and for the additional quantity of lands and goods for the poorer class of Cherokees and the several sums to be invested for the general national funds; provided for in the several articles of this treaty the balance whatever the same may be shall be equally divided between all the people belonging to the Cherokee nation east according to the census just completed; and such Cherokees as have removed west since June 1833 who are entitled by the terms of their enrolment and removal to all the benefits resulting from the final treaty between the United States and the Cherokees east they shall also be paid for their improvements according to their approved value before their removal where fraud has not already been shown in their valuation.

Indians to remove
in two years.

ARTICLE 16. It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the Cherokees that they shall remove to their new homes within two years from the ratification of this treaty and that during such time the United States shall protect and defend them in their possessions and property and free use and occupation of the same and such persons as have been dispossessed of their improvements and houses; and for which no grant has actually issued previously to the enactment of the law of the State of Georgia, of December 1835 to regulate Indian occupancy shall be again put in possession and placed in the same situation and condition, in reference to the laws of the State of Georgia, as the Indians that have not been dispossessed; and if this is not done, and the people are left unprotected, then the United States shall pay the several Cherokees for their losses and damages sustained by them in consequence thereof. And it is also stipulated and agreed that the public buildings and improvements on which they are situated at New Echota for which no grant has been actually made previous to the passage of the above recited act if not occupied by the Cherokee people shall be reserved for the public and free use of the United States and the Cherokee Indians for the purpose of settling and closing all the Indian business arising under this treaty between the commissioners of claims and the Indians.

The United States, and the several States interested in the Cherokee lands, shall immediately proceed to survey the lands ceded by this treaty; but it is expressly agreed and understood between the parties that the agency buildings and that tract of land surveyed and laid off for the use of Colonel R. J. Meigs Indian agent or heretofore enjoyed and occupied by his successors in office shall continue subject to the use and occupancy of the United States, or such agent as may be engaged specially superintending the removal of the tribe.

Commissioners to
settle claims.

ARTICLE 17. All the claims arising under or provided for in the several articles of this treaty, shall be examined and adjudicated by such commissioners as shall be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States for that purpose and their decision shall be final and on their certificate of the amount due the several claimants they shall be paid by the United States. All stipulations in former treaties which have not been superseded or annulled by this shall continue in full force and virtue.

United States to
make advances for
provisions, clothing,
etc.

ARTICLE 18. Whereas in consequence of the unsettled affairs of the Cherokee people and the early frosts, their crops are insufficient to support their families and great distress is likely to ensue and whereas the nation will not, until after their removal be able advantageously to expend the income of the permanent funds of the nation it is therefore agreed that the annuities of the nation which may accrue under this

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treaty for two years, the time fixed for their removal shall be expended in provision and clothing for the benefit of the poorer class of the nation: and the United States hereby agree to advance the same for that purpose as soon after the ratification of this treaty as an appropriation for the same shall be made. It is however not intended in this article to interfere with that part of the annuities due the Cherokees west by the treaty of 1819.

ARTICLE 19. This treaty after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

ARTICLE 20. [Supplemental article. Stricken out by Senate.]

In testimony whereof, the commissioners and the chiefs, head men, and people whose names are hereunto annexed, being duly authorized by the people in general council assembled, have affixed their hands and seals for themselves, and in behalf of the Cherokee nation.

I have examined the foregoing treaty, and although not present when it was made, I approve its provisions generally, and therefore sign it.

Wm. Carroll,
J. F. Schermerhorn.

Major Ridge, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Te-gah-e-ske, his x mark,	[L. s.]
James Foster, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Robert Rogers,	[L. s.]
Tesa-ta-esky, his x mark,	[L. s.]	John Gunter,	[L. s.]
Charles Moore, his x mark,	[L. s.]	John A. Bell,	[L. s.]
George Chambers, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Charles F. Foreman,	[L. s.]
Tah-yeske, his x mark,	[L. s.]	William Rogers,	[L. s.]
Archilla Smith, his x mark,	[L. s.]	George W. Adair,	[L. s.]
Andrew Ross,	[L. s.]	Elias Boudinot,	[L. s.]
William Lassley,	[L. s.]	James Starr, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Cae-te-hee, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Jesse Half-breed, his x mark,	[L. s.]

Signed and sealed in presence of—

Western B. Thomas, secretary.	C. M. Hitchcock, M. D., assistant surgeon,
Ben. F. Currey, special agent.	U. S. A.
M. Wolfe Batman, first lieutenant, sixth	G. W. Currey,
U. S. Infantry, disbursing agent.	Wm. H. Underwood,
Jon. L. Hooper, lieutenant, fourth Infantry.	Cornelius D. Terhune,
	John W. H. Underwood.

In compliance with instructions of the council at New Echota, we sign this treaty.

Stand Watie,
John Ridge.

March 1, 1836.

Witnesses:

Elbert Herring,	Wm. Y. Hansell,
Alexander H. Everett,	Samuel J. Potts,
John Robb,	Jno. Little,
D. Kurtz,	S. Rockwell.

Whereas the western Cherokees have appointed a delegation to visit the eastern Cherokees to assure them of the friendly disposition of their people and their desire that the nation should again be united as one people and to urge upon them the expediency of accepting the overtures of the Government; and that, on their removal they may be assured of a hearty welcome and an equal participation with them in all the benefits and privileges of the Cherokee country west and the undersigned two of said delegation being the only delegates in the eastern nation from the west at the signing and sealing of the treaty lately concluded at New Echota between their eastern brethren and the United States; and having fully understood the provisions of the same they agree to it in behalf of the western Cherokees. But it is expressly understood that nothing in this treaty shall affect any claims of the western Cherokees on the United States.

Dec. 31, 1835.

7 Stat., 487.

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEE, 1835.

In testimony whereof, we have, this 31st day of December, 1835, hereunto set our hands and seals.

James Rogers,
John Smith,

Delegates from the western Cherokees.

Test:

Ben. F. Currey, special agent.
M. W. Batman, first lieutenant, Sixth Infantry,
Jno. L. Hooper, lieutenant, Fourth Infantry,
Elias Boudinot.

Schedule and estimated value of the Osage half-breed reservations within the territory ceded to the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, (referred to in article 5 on the foregoing treaty,) viz:

Augustus Clamont one section.....	\$6,000
James " " ".....	1,000
Paul " " ".....	1,300
Henry " " ".....	800
Anthony " " ".....	1,800
Rosalie " " ".....	1,800
Emilia D, of Mihanga.....	1,000
Emilia D, of Shemianga.....	1,300
	<u>\$15,000</u>

I hereby certify that the above schedule is the estimated value of the Osage reservations; as made out and agreed upon with Col. A. P. Choteau who represented himself as the agent or guardian of the above reservees.

J. F. Schermerhorn.

March 14, 1835.

March 1, 1836.

7 Stat., 488.
Proclamation, May
23, 1836.

Supplementary articles to a treaty concluded at New Echota, Georgia, December 29, 1835, between the United States and Cherokee people.

WHEREAS the undersigned were authorized at the general meeting of the Cherokee people held at New Echota as above stated, to make and assent to such alterations in the preceding treaty as might be thought necessary, and whereas the President of the United States has expressed his determination not to allow any pre-emptions or reservations his desire being that the whole Cherokee people should remove together and establish themselves in the country provided for them west of the Mississippi river.

Preemption rights
declared void.

ARTICLE 1. It is therefore agreed that all the pre-emption rights and reservations provided for in articles 12 and 13 shall be and are hereby relinquished and declared void.

ARTICLE 2. Whereas the Cherokee people have supposed that the sum of five millions of dollars fixed by the Senate in their resolution of — day of March, 1835, as the value of the Cherokee lands and possessions east of the Mississippi river was not intended to include the amount which may be required to remove them, nor the value of certain claims which many of their people had against citizens of the United States, which suggestion has been confirmed by the opinion expressed to the War Department by some of the Senators who voted upon the question and whereas the President is willing that this subject should be referred to the Senate for their consideration and if it was not intended by the Senate that the above-mentioned sum of five millions of dollars should include the objects herein specified that in that case such further provision should be made therefor as might appear to the Senate to be just.

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ARTICLE 3. It is therefore agreed that the sum of six hundred thousand dollars shall be and the same is hereby allowed to the Cherokee people to include the expense of their removal, and all claims of every nature and description against the Government of the United States not herein otherwise expressly provided for, and to be in lieu of the said reservations and pre-emptions and of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars for spoliations described in the 1st article of the above-mentioned treaty. This sum of six hundred thousand dollars shall be applied and distributed agreeably to the provisions of the said treaty, and any surplus which may remain after removal and payment of the claims so ascertained shall be turned over and belong to the education fund.

Allowance in lieu of preemptions, etc.

But it is expressly understood that the subject of this article is merely referred hereby to the consideration of the Senate and if they shall approve the same then this supplement shall remain part of the treaty.

ARTICLE 4. It is also understood that the provisions in article 16, for the agency reservation is not intended to interfere with the occupant right of any Cherokees should their improvement fall within the same.

Provisions for agency reservations not to interfere, etc.

It is also understood and agreed, that the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated in article 12 for the poorer class of Cherokees and intended as a set-off to the pre-emption rights shall now be transferred from the funds of the nation and added to the general national fund of four hundred thousand dollars so as to make said fund equal to five hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 5. The necessary expenses attending the negotiations of the aforesaid treaty and supplement and also of such persons of the delegation as may sign the same shall be defrayed by the United States.

Expense of negotiations to be defrayed by the United States.

In testimony whereof, John F. Schermerhorn, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the undersigned delegation have hereto set their hands and seals, this first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

J. F. Schermerhorn.

Major Ridge, his x mark,
James Foster, his x mark,
Tah-ye-ske, his x mark,
Long Shell Turtle, his x mark,
John Fields, his x mark,
James Fields, his x mark,
George Welch, his x mark,
Andrew Ross,
William Rogers,
John Gunter,

[L. S.] John A. Bell,
[L. S.] Jos. A. Foreman,
[L. S.] Robert Sanders,
[L. S.] Elias Boudinot,
[L. S.] Johnson Rogers,
[L. S.] James Starr, his x mark,
[L. S.] Stand Watie,
[L. S.] John Ridge,
[L. S.] James Rogers,
[L. S.] John Smith, his x mark.

[L. S.]
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[L. S.]

Witnesses:

Elbert Herring,
Thos. Glascock,
Alexander H. Everett,
Jno. Garland, Major, U. S. Army,
C. A. Harris,

John Robb,
Wm. Y. Hansell,
Saml. J. Potts,
Jno. Little,
S. Rockwell.

S. Doc. 319, 58-2, vol 2—29

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1836.

Mar. 26, 1836.
7 Stat., 490.
Proclamation, June
4, 1836.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at camp in Turkey Creek Prairie, in the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper commissioner of the United States and Mes-quaw-buck, a chief of the Pottawatamy tribe of Indians and his band, on twenty-sixth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Cession of land to
United States.

ART. 1. The above named chief and his band hereby cede to the United States the four sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Pottawatamy Indians, on Tippecanoe river on the twenty-seventh day of October 1832.

Payment therefor.

ART. 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay the above named chief and his band the sum of twenty-five hundred and sixty dollars in specie at the next payment of annuity after the ratification of this treaty.

Expenses of this
treaty to be paid by
United States.

ART. 3. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

Indians to remove
within two years.

ART. 4. The above named chief and his band agree to yield peaceable possession of the above sections of land and remove to the country west of the Mississippi provided for the Pottawatamy nation by the United States, within two years from this date.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

ART. 5. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

ART. 6. [Stricken out by Senate.]

In testimony whereof, the said A. C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the above named chief and head men for themselves and their band, hereunto subscribed their names, the day and year above written.

A. C. Pepper,
Mes-quaw-buck, his x mark,
Mess-Sett, his x mark,
Muck Rose, his x mark,

Waw-baw-que-ke-aw, his x mark,
Naush-waw-pi-tant, his x mark,
Che-qua-sau-quah, his x mark.

Witnesses:

C. Carter, secretary,
Edward McCartney, interpreter.

TREATY WITH THE OTTAWA, ETC., 1836.

Mar. 28, 1836.
7 Stat., 491.
Proclamation, May
27, 1836.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, between Henry R. Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians, by their chiefs and delegates.

Cession of land to
the United States.

ARTICLE FIRST. The Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians cede to the United States all the tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan on the north bank thereof, and following up the same to the line called for, in the first article of the treaty of Chicago of the 29th of August 1821, thence, in a direct line, to the head of Thunder-bay river, thence with the line established by the treaty of Saganaw of the 24th of September 1819, to the mouth of said river, thence northeast to the boundary line in Lake Huron between the United States and the British province of Upper Canada, thence northwestwardly, following the said line, as established by the commissioners acting under the treaty of Ghent,

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Expenses of this
treaty to be paid by
United States.

ART. 3. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

Indians to remove
within two years.

ART. 4. The above named chief and his band agree to yield peaceable possession of the above sections of land and remove to the country west of the Mississippi provided for the Pottawatamy nation by the United States, within two years from this date.

Treaty binding
when ratified.

ART. 5. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

ART. 6. [Stricken out by Senate.]

In testimony whereof, the said A. C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the above named chief and head men for themselves and their band, hereunto subscribed their names, the day and year above written.

A. C. Pepper,
Mes-quaw-buck, his x mark,
Mess-Sett, his x mark,
Muck Rose, his x mark,

Waw-baw-que-ke-aw, his x mark,
Naush-waw-pi-tant, his x mark,
Che-qua-sau-quah, his x mark.

Witnesses:

C. Carter, secretary,
Edward McCartney, interpreter.

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the United States.

ARTICLE FIRST. The Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians cede to the United States all the tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan on the north bank thereof, and following up the same to the line called for, in the first article of the treaty of Chicago of the 29th of August 1821, thence, in a direct line, to the head of Thunder-bay river, thence with the line established by the treaty of Saganaw of the 24th of September 1819, to the mouth of said river, thence northeast to the boundary line in Lake Huron between the United States and the British province of Upper Canada, thence northwestwardly, following the said line, as established by the commissioners acting under the treaty of Ghent,

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through the straits, and river St. Mary's, to a point in Lake Superior north of the mouth of *Gitchy Seebing*, or Chocolate river, thence south to the mouth of said river and up its channel to the source thereof, thence, in a direct line to the head of the *Skonawba* river of Green bay, thence down the south bank of said river to its mouth, thence, in a direct line, through the ship channel into Green bay, to the outer part thereof, thence south to a point in Lake Michigan west of the north cape, or entrance of Grand river, and thence east to the place of beginning, at the cape aforesaid, comprehending all the lands and islands, within these limits, not hereinafter reserved.

ARTICLE SECOND. From the cession aforesaid the tribes reserve for their own use, to be held in common the following tracts for the term of five years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, and no longer; unless the United States shall grant them permission to remain on said lands for a longer period, namely: One tract of fifty thousand acres to be located on Little Traverse bay: one tract of twenty thousand acres to be located on the north shore of Grand Traverse bay, one tract of seventy thousand acres to be located on, or north of the *Pieire Marquette* river, one tract of one thousand acres to be located by Chingassanoo,—or the Big Sail, on the Cheboigan. One tract of one thousand acres, to be located by Mujeekewis, on Thunder-bay river.

Reservations in common.

ARTICLE THIRD. There shall also be reserved for the use of the Chippewas living north of the straits of Michilimackinac, the following tracts for the term of five years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, and no longer, unless the United States shall grant them permission to remain on said lands for a longer period, that is to say: Two tracts of three miles square each, on the north shores of the said straits, between *Point-au-Barbe* and *Mille Coquin* river, including the fishing grounds in front of such reservations, to be located by a council of the chiefs. The Beaver islands of Lake Michigan for the use of the Beaver-island Indians. Round island, opposite Michilimackinac, as a place of encampment for the Indians, to be under the charge of the Indian department. The islands of the *Chenos*, with a part of the adjacent north coast of Lake Huron, corresponding in length, and one mile in depth. Sugar island, with its islets, in the river of St. Mary's. Six hundred and forty acres, at the mission of the Little Rapids. A tract commencing at the mouth of the *Pississowining* river, south of Point Iroquois, thence running up said stream to its forks, thence westward, in a direct line to the Red water lakes, thence across the portage to the Tacquimenon river, and down the same to its mouth, including the small islands and fishing grounds, in front of this reservation. Six hundred and forty acres, on Grand island, and two thousand acres, on the main land south of it. Two sections, on the northern extremity of Green bay, to be located by a council of the chiefs. All the locations, left indefinite by this, and the preceding articles, shall be made by the proper chiefs, under the direction of the President. It is understood that the reservation for a place of fishing and encampment, made under the treaty of St. Mary's of the 16th of June 1820, remains unaffected by this treaty.

Reservations for Chippewas.

ARTICLE FOURTH. In consideration of the foregoing cessions, the United States engage to pay to the Ottawa and Chippewa nations, the following sums, namely. 1st. An annuity of thirty thousand dollars per annum, in specie, for twenty years; eighteen thousand dollars, to be paid to the Indians between Grand River and the Cheboigan; three thousand six hundred dollars, to the Indians on the Huron shore, between the Cheboigan and Thunder-bay river; and seven thousand four hundred dollars, to the Chippewas north of the straits, as far as the cession extends; the remaining one thousand dollars, to be invested in stock by the Treasury Department and to remain incapable of being

Payments to be made to the Indians.

sold, without the consent of the President and Senate, which may, however, be given, after the expiration of twenty-one years. 2nd. Five thousand dollars per annum, for the purpose of education, teachers, school-houses, and books in their own language, to be continued twenty years, and as long thereafter as Congress may appropriate for the object. 3rd. Three thousand dollars for missions, subject to the conditions mentioned in the second clause of this article. 4th. Ten thousand dollars for agricultural implements, cattle, mechanics' tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper. 5th. Three hundred dollars per annum for vaccine matter, medicines, and the services of physicians, to be continued while the Indians remain on their reservations. 6th. Provisions to the amount of two thousand dollars; six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco; one hundred barrels of salt, and five hundred fish barrels, annually, for twenty years. 7th. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in goods and provisions, on the ratification of this treaty, to be delivered at Michilimackinac, and also the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in consideration of changing the permanent reservations in article two and three to reservations for five years only, to be paid whenever their reservations shall be surrendered, and until that time the interest on said two hundred thousand dollars shall be annually paid to the said Indians.

Payment of claims
against the Indians.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid to said Indians to enable them, with the aid and assistance of their agent, to adjust and pay such debts as they may justly owe, and the overplus, if any, to apply to such other use as they may think proper.

Provision for half-
breeds, etc.

ARTICLE SIXTH. The said Indians being desirous of making provision for their half-breed relatives, and the President having determined, that individual reservations shall not be granted, it is agreed, that in lieu thereof, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be set apart as a fund for said half-breeds. No person shall be entitled to any part of said fund, unless he is of Indian descent and actually resident within the boundaries described in the first article of this treaty, nor shall any thing be allowed to any such person, who may have received any allowance at any previous Indian treaty. The following principles, shall regulate the distribution. A census shall be taken of all the men, women, and children, coming within this article. As the Indians hold in higher consideration, some of their half-breeds than others, and as there is much difference in their capacity to use and take care of property, and, consequently, in their power to aid their Indian connexions, which furnishes a strong ground for this claim, it is, therefore, agreed, that at the council to be held upon this subject, the commissioner shall call upon the Indian chiefs to designate, if they require it, three classes of these claimants, the first of which, shall receive one-half more than the second, and the second, double the third. Each man woman and child shall be enumerated, and an equal share, in the respective classes, shall be allowed to each. If the father is living with the family, he shall receive the shares of himself, his wife and children. If the father is dead, or separated from the family, and the mother is living with the family, she shall have her own share, and that of the children. If the father and mother are neither living with the family, or if the children are orphans, their share shall be retained till they are twenty-one years of age; provided, that such portions of it as may be necessary may, under the direction of the President, be from time to time applied for their support. All other persons at the age of twenty-one years, shall receive their shares agreeably to the proper class. Out of the said fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be reserved to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the support of such of the poor half breeds, as may require

assistance, to be expended in annual instalments for the term of ten years, commencing with the second year. Such of the half-breeds, as may be judged incapable of making a proper use of the money, allowed them by the commissioner, shall receive the same in instalments, as the President may direct.

ARTICLE SEVENTH. In consideration of the cessions above made, and as a further earnest of the disposition felt to do full justice to the Indians, and to further their well being, the United States engage to keep two additional blacksmith-shops, one of which, shall be located on the reservation north of Grand river, and the other at the *Sault Ste. Marie*. A permanent interpreter will be provided at each of these locations. It is stipulated to renew the present dilapidated shop at Michilimackinac, and to maintain a gunsmith, in addition to the present smith's establishment, and to build a dormitory for the Indians visiting the post, and appoint a person to keep it, and supply it with fire-wood. It is also agreed, to support two farmers and assistants, and two mechanics, as the President may designate, to teach and aid the Indians, in agriculture, and in the mechanic arts. The farmers and mechanics, and the dormitory, will be continued for ten years, and as long thereafter, as the President may deem this arrangement useful and necessary; but the benefits of the other stipulations of this article, shall be continued beyond the expiration of the annuities, and it is understood that the whole of this article shall stand in force, and inure to the benefit of the Indians, as long after the expiration of the twenty years as Congress may appropriate for the objects.

Two additional blacksmiths, etc.

ARTICLE EIGHTH. It is agreed, that as soon as the said Indians desire it, a deputation shall be sent to the southwest of the Missouri River, there to select a suitable place for the final settlement of said Indians, which country, so selected and of reasonable extent, the United States will forever guaranty and secure to said Indians. Such improvements as add value to the land, hereby ceded, shall be appraised, and the amount paid to the proper Indian. But such payment shall, in no case, be assigned to, or paid to, a white man. If the church on the Cheboigan, should fall within this cession, the value shall be paid to the band owning it. The net proceeds of the sale of the one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon the Grand River upon which the missionary society have erected their buildings, shall be paid to the said society, in lieu of the value of their said improvements. When the Indians wish it, the United States will remove them, at their expence, provide them a year's subsistence in the country to which they go, and furnish the same articles and equipments to each person as are stipulated to be given to the Pottowatomies in the final treaty of cession concluded at Chicago.

Locations to be sought for; payment for improvements, etc.

ARTICLE NINTH. Whereas the Ottawas and Chippewas, feeling a strong consideration for aid rendered by certain of their half-breeds on Grand river, and other parts of the country ceded, and wishing to testify their gratitude on the present occasion, have assigned such individuals certain locations of land, and united in a strong appeal for the allowance of the same in this treaty; and whereas no such reservations can be permitted in carrying out the special directions of the President on this subject, it is agreed, that, in addition to the general fund set apart for half-breed claims, in the sixth article, the sum of forty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars shall be paid for the extinguishment of this class of claims, to be divided in the following manner: To Rix Robinson, in lieu of a section of land, granted to his Indian family, on the Grand river rapids, (estimated by good judges to be worth half a million,) at the rate of thirty-six dollars an acre: To Leonard Slater, in trust for Chiminonoquat, for a section of land above said rapids, at the rate of ten dollars an acre: To John A. Drew, for a tract of one section and three quarters, to his Indian

Payment to half-breeds in lieu of reservations.

family, at Cheboigan rapids, at the rate of four dollars; to Edward Biddle, for one section to his Indian family at the fishing grounds, at the rate of three dollars: To John Holiday, for five sections of land to five persons of his Indian family, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents; to Eliza Cook, Sophia Biddle, and Mary Holiday, one section of land each, at two dollars and fifty cents: To Augustin Hamelin junr, being of Indian descent, two sections, at one dollar and twenty-five cents; to William Lasley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Trotier, Henry A. Levake, for two sections each, for their Indian families, at one dollar and twenty-five cents: To Luther Rice, Joseph Lafrombois, Charles Butterfield, being of Indian descent, and to George Moran, Louis Moran, G. D. Williams, for half-breed children under their care, and to Daniel Marsac, for his Indian child, one section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents.

Payment to chiefs.

ARTICLE TENTH. The sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be paid to the chiefs, on the ratification of this treaty, to be divided agreeably to a schedule hereunto annexed.

Annuities to two aged chiefs.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH. The Ottawas having consideration for one of their aged chiefs, who is reduced to poverty, and it being known that he was a firm friend of the American Government, in that quarter, during the late war, and suffered much in consequence of his sentiments, it is agreed, that an annuity of one hundred dollars per annum shall be paid to Ningweegon or the Wing, during his natural life, in money or goods, as he may choose. Another of the chiefs of said nation, who attended the treaty of Greenville in 1793, and is now, at a very advanced age, reduced to extreme want, together with his wife, and the Government being apprized that he has pleaded a promise of Gen. Wayne, in his behalf, it is agreed that Chusco of Michilimackinac shall receive an annuity of fifty dollars per annum during his natural life.

Expenses of this treaty to be paid by United States.

ARTICLE TWELFTH. All expenses attending the journeys of the Indians from, and to their homes, and their visit at the seat of Government, together with the expenses of the treaty, including a proper quantity of clothing to be given them, will be paid by the United States.

Right of hunting on lands ceded.

ARTICLE THIRTEENTH. The Indians stipulate for the right of hunting on the lands ceded, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, until the land is required for settlement.

In testimony whereof, the said Henry R. Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and delegates of the Ottawa and Chippewa nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at Washington the seat of Government, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Henry R. Schoolcraft.

John Hulbert, secretary.

Oroun Aishkum, of Maskigo, his x mark,

Wassangaze, of Maskigo, his x mark,

Osawya, of Maskigo, his x mark,

Wabi Windego, of Grand river, his x mark,

Megiss Ininee, of Grand river, his x mark,

Nabun Ageezhig, of Grand river, his x mark,

Winnimissagee, of Grand river, his x mark,

Mukutaysee, of Grand river, his x mark,

Wasaw Bequm, of Grand river, his x mark,

Ainse, of Michilimackinac, his x mark,

Chabowaywa, of Michilimackinac, his x mark,

Jawba Wadiek, of Sault Ste. Marie, his x mark,

Waub Ogeeg, of Sault Ste. Marie, his x mark,

Kawgayosh, of Sault Ste. Marie, by Maidysage, his x mark,

Apawkozigun, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Keminitchagun, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Tawaganee, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Kinoshamaig, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Naganigobowa, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Onaisino, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Mukuday Benais, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Chingassamo, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,

Aishquagonabee, of Grand Traverse, his x mark,

Akosa, of Grand Traverse, his x mark,

Oshawun Epenaysse, of Grand Traverse, his x mark.

Lucius Lyon,
R. P. Parrott,
W. P. Zantzir
Josiah F. Poll
John Holiday
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John Holiday,
John A. Drew,
Rix Robinson,

Leonard Slater,
Louis Moran,
Augustin Hamelin, jr.,
Henry A. Lenake,
William Lasley,
George W. Woodward,
C. O. Ermatinger.

Schedule referred to, in the tenth article.

1. The following chiefs constitute the first class, and are entitled to receive five hundred dollars each, namely: On Grand river, Muccutay Osha, Namatippy, Nawequa Geezhig or Noon Day, Nabun Egeezhig son of Kewayguabowequa, Wabi Windego or the White Giant, Cawpe-mossay or the Walker, Mukutay Oquot or Black Cloud, Megis Ininee or Wampum-man, Winnimissagee: on the Maskigo, Osawya, and Owun Aishcum; at L'Arbre Croche, Apawkozigun, or Smoking Weed, Niso-wakeout, Keminechawgun; at Grand Travers, Aishquagonabee, or the Feather of Honor, Chabwossun, Mikenok: on the Cheboigan, Chingas-samo, or the Big Sail; at Thunder-bay; Mujeekiwiss; on the Manistic North, Mukons Ewyau; at Oak Point on the straits, Ains: at the Chenos, Chabowaywa: at Sault Ste. Marie, Iawba Wadick and Kewayzi Shawano; at Tacquimenon, Kawgayosh; at Grand Island, Oshawun Epenaysee, or the South Bird.

Chiefs entitled to \$500 each.

2. The following chiefs constitute the second class, and are entitled to receive two hundred dollars each, namely: On Grand river, Keeshawash, Nugogikaybee, Kewaytowaby, Wapoos or the Rabbit, Wabitouguaysay, Kewatondo, Zhaquinaw, Nawiqua Geezhig of Flat river, Kenaytinunk, Weenonga, Pabawboco, Windecowiss, Muccutay Penay or Black Patridge, Kaynotin Aishcum, Boynashing, Shagwabeno son of White Giant, Tushetowun, Keway Gooshcum the former head chief, Pamossayga; at L'Arbre Croche, Sagitondowa, Ogiman Wininee, Megisawba, Mukuday Benais; at the Cross, Nishcajininee, Nawamushcota, Pabamitabi, Kimmewun, Gitchy Mocoman; at Grand Traverse, Akosa, Nebauquaum, Kabibonocca; at Little Traverse, Miscomamaingwa or Red Butterfly, Keezhigo Benais, Pamanikinong, Paimossega; on the Cheboigan, Chonees, or Little John, Shaweenossegay; on Thunder bay, Suganikwato; on Maskigo, Wassangazo; on Ossigomico or Platte river, Kaigwaidosay; at Manistee, Keway Gooshcum: on river Pierre Markette, Saugima: at Sault Ste. Marie, Neegaubayun, Mukudaywacquot, Cheegud; at Carp river west of Grand island, Kaug Wyana: at Mille Cocquin on the straits, Aubunway: at Michilimackinac, Missutigo, Saganosh, Akkukogeesh, Chebyawboas.

Chiefs entitled to \$200 each.

3. The following persons constitute the third class, and are entitled to one hundred dollars each, namely: Kayshewa, Penasee or Gun lake, Kenisoway, Keenabie of Grand river: Wasso, Mosaniko, Unwatin Oashcum, Nayogirna, Itawachkochi, Nanaw Ogomoo, Gitchy, Peendowan or Scabbard, Mukons, Kinochimaig, Tekamosimo, Pewaywitung, Mudji Keguabi, Kewayaum, Paushkizigun or Big Gun, Onaausino, Ashquabaywiss, Negaunigabowi, Petosségay, of L'Arbre Croche: Poiees or Dwarf and Pamossay of Cheboigan: Gitchy Ganocquot and Pamossegay of Thunder Bay: Tabushy Geeshick and Mikenok, of Carp river south of Grand Traverse; Wapooso, Kaubinau, and Mudjeekee of river Pierre Markette: Pubokway, Manitowaba, and Mischewatig, of White river: Shawun Epenaysee and Agausgee of Grand Traverse: Micqumisut, Chusco of Mackinac; Keshkidjiwum, Waub Ojeeg, Aukudo, Winikis, Jaubeens, Maidosagee, Autya, Ishquagunaby, Shaniwaygwunabi son of Kakakee, Nittum Egabowi, Magisanikway, Ketekewegauboway, of Sault Ste. Marie: Chegauzehe and Waubudo of Grand island: Ashegons, Kinuwais, Misquaonaby and

Chiefs entitled to \$100 each.

Mongons of Carp and Chocolate rivers; Gitchy Penaisson of Grosse Tete, and Waubissaig of Bay de Nocquet: Kainwaybekis and Pazhikwaywitem of Beaver islands: Neezhick Epenais of the Ance: Ahdanimina of Manistic: Mukwyon, Wahzahkoon, Oshawun, Oneshannocquot of the north shore of Lake Michigan: Nagauniby and Keway Gooshkum of the Chenos.

Henry R. Schoolcraft,
Commissioner.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

How certain provisions in preceding articles are to be construed.

To guard against misconstruction in some of the foregoing provisions, and to secure, by further limitations, the just rights of the Indians, it is hereby agreed: that no claims under the fifth article shall be allowed for any debts contracted previous to the late war with Great Britain, or for goods supplied by foreigners to said Indians, or by citizens, who did not withdraw from the country, during its temporary occupancy by foreign troops, for any trade carried on by such persons during the said period. And it is also agreed: that no person receiving any commutation for a reservation, or any portion of the fund provided by the sixth article of this treaty, shall be entitled to the benefit of any part of the annuities herein stipulated. Nor shall any of the half-breeds, or blood relatives of the said tribes, commuted with, under the provisions of the ninth article, have any further claim on the general commutation fund, set apart to satisfy reservation claims, in the said sixth article. It is also understood, that the personal annuities, stipulated in the eleventh article, shall be paid in specie, in the same manner that other annuities are paid. Any excess of the funds set apart in the fifth and sixth articles, shall, in lieu of being paid to the Indians, be retained and vested by the Government in stock under the conditions mentioned in the fourth article of this treaty.

In testimony whereof, the parties above recited, have hereunto set their hands, at Washington the seat of Government, this thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Henry R. Schoolcraft,
John Hulbert, Secretary.

Owun Aaishkum, of Maskigo, his x mark,	Apawkozigun, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Wassangazo, of Maskigo, his x mark,	Keminitchagun, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Osawya, of Maskigo, his x mark,	Tawagnee, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Wabi Widego, of Grand river, his x mark,	Kinoshemaig, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Megiss Ininee, of Grand river, his x mark,	Naganigabawi, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Nabun Ageezhig, of Grand river, his x mark,	Oniasino, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Ainse, of Michilimackinac, his x mark,	Mukaday Benais, of L'Arbre Croche, his x mark,
Chabowaywa, of Michilimackinac, his x mark,	Chingassamoo, of Cheboigan, his x mark,
Jauba Wadic, of Sault Ste. Marie, his x mark,	Aishquagonabee, of Grand Traverse, his x mark,
Waub Ogeeg, of Sault Ste. Marie, his x mark,	Akosa, of Grand Traverse, his x mark,
Kawgayosh, of Sault Ste. Marie, by	Oshawun Epenaysee, of Grand Traverse, his x mark.
Maidosagee, his x mark,	

Robert Stewart,
Wm. Mitchell,
John A. Drew,

Augustin Hamelin, jr.
Rix Robinson,
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the same shall be sold as the other lands are sold, and they allowed to receive the respective sums arising from said sale.

ART. 8. If during the progress of the sale, the Indians are not satisfied with the prices at which the lands sell, the Register and Receiver shall, on the written application of the chiefs, close the sale, and report the proceedings to the War Department—and the President may appoint such other time for the sale as he may deem proper.

Indians may close the sale.

ART. 9. The President shall give such directions as he may judge necessary for the execution of this treaty, through the proper Departments of the Government.

Authority of the President.

Signed this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

John A. Bryan,
Com'r. on the part of the United States,
Wm. Walker,
John Barnett, his x mark,
— Peacock, his x mark.

In presence of us—
Jn. McClene,
John McElvain.

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, 1836.

Articles of a treaty made at Washington in the District of Columbia on the ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, between Henry R. Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the United States and the chiefs of the Swan-creek and Black-river bands of the Chippewa nation, residing within the limits of Michigan.

May 9, 1836.

7 Stat., 503.
Proclamation, May 25, 1836.

WHEREAS certain reservations of land were made to the said bands of Indians in the treaty concluded at Detroit on the 17th of November 1807, and these reservations after having been duly located, under the authority of the Government, have remained in their possession and occupancy to the present time: and whereas the said Indians actuated by considerations affecting their permanent improvement and happiness, are desirous of fixing their residence at some point more favorable to these objects, and have expressed their wishes to dispose of the same and authorized their chiefs to proceed to Washington for the purpose of making the necessary arrangement: It is therefore, after mature deliberation on their part, agreed as follows.

ARTICLE 1. The Swan-creek and Black-river bands of Chippewas cede to the United States the following tracts, namely:

Tracts ceded to the United States.

One tract of three miles square, or five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres on Swan-creek of Lake St. Clair: One tract of one section and three quarters near Salt creek of said lake: One tract of one-fourth of a section at the mouth of the river Au Vaseau contiguous to the preceding cession: and one tract of two sections near the mouth of Black-river of the river St. Clair, estimated to contain, in the aggregate, eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cessions, the United States agree to pay to the said Indians the net proceeds of the sale thereof, after deducting the cost of survey and sale and the contingent expenses attending the treaty. The lands shall be surveyed and offered for sale in the usual manner, at the land office in Detroit, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty. A special account shall be kept at the Treasury of the amount of the sales of the said lands, and after deducting therefrom the sums hereafter stipulated, to be

Proceeds of sale to be paid to the Indians.

advanced by the United States, ten thousand dollars shall be retained by the Treasury, and shall be paid to the said Indians in annuities of one thousand dollars a year for ten years; and the residue of the fund shall be vested by the Secretary of the Treasury in the purchase of some State stock, the interest of which shall be annually paid to the said Indians like other annuities: *Provided*, That if at any time hereafter the said Indians shall desire to have the said stock sold, and the proceeds paid over to them; the same may be done, if the President and Senate consent thereto.

Advance to be made
by United States.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will advance to said Indians on the ratification of this treaty, to be deducted from the avails of the lands, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and also goods to the value of four thousand dollars to be purchased in New York and delivered in bulk, at their expense, to the proper chiefs at Detroit, or at such point on Lake St. Clair as the chiefs may request: together with the expenses of the treaty, the journeys of the Indians to and from Washington and their subsistence and other expenses at the seat of Government.

Land west of the
Mississippi to be fur-
nished.

ARTICLE 4. The United States will furnish the said Indians, eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres or thirteen sections of land, west of the Mississippi or northwest of St. Anthony's Falls, to be located by an agent or officer of the Government, and the evidence of such location shall be delivered to the chiefs.

In testimony whereof, the said Henry R. Schoolcraft, commissioner as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs of the said bands of Chippewas, have hereunto set their hands, at Washington, the seat of Government, the day and year above expressed.

Henry R. Schoolcraft,
Esh-ton-o-quot, or clear sky, his x mark,
Nay-gee-zhig, or driving clouds, his x mark,
May-zin, or checkered, his x mark,
Kee-way-gee-zhig, or returning sky, his x mark.

In presence of—

Samuel Humes Porter, secretary,
Stevens T. Mason, governor of Michigan,
Lucius Lyon,
John Holliday, interpreter,
Joseph F. Murray,
George Moran.

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1836.

Aug. 5, 1836.
7 Stat., 505.
Proclamation, Feb.
18, 1837.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at a camp near Yellow river, in the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States and Pe-pin-a-warw, No-taw-kah & Mac-kah-tah-mo-ah, chiefs and headmen of the Potawattimie tribe of Indians, and their bands on the fifth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Land ceded to the
United States.

ART. 1st. The above named chiefs and headmen and their bands hereby cede to the United States twenty-two sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Potawattimie tribe of Indians on Tippecanoe river, on the twenty-sixth day of October in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Payment therefor.

ART. 2d. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States stipulate to pay to the above named chiefs and headmen and their bands, the sum of fourteen thousand and eighty dollars in specie after the rati-

Presents to Indians.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States towards the Wahpaakootah, Susseton and Upper Medawakanton tribes of Sioux Indians, and as an evidence of the sense entertained for the good will manifested by said tribes to the citizens and Government of the United States, as evinced in the preceding session or relinquishment, the undersigned agrees, on behalf of the United States, to cause said tribes to be furnished with presents to the amount of five hundred and fifty dollars *in goods*, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Law. Taliaferro,	[L. s.]	Upper Medawakantons:
Sussetons:		Wahkon-Tunkah, or the big thun-
Ese-tah-ken-bah, or the sleepy		der, his x mark, [L. s.]
eyes, his x mark, [L. s.]		Wahmadee-tunkah, or big eagle,
Kahe-maa-doh-kah, or the male		his x mark, [L. s.]
rover, his x mark, [L. s.]		Marcpeeah-mah-zah, or iron cloud,
Tunkah-munnee, or the great walk-		his x mark, [L. s.]
er, his x mark, [L. s.]		Koc-ko-moc-ko, or afloat, his x
Hoh-wah-munnee, or the walking		mark, [L. s.]
crier, his x mark, [L. s.]		Tah-chunk-pee-sappah, or the black
Wahpaakootas:		tomahawk, his x mark, [L. s.]
Tah-sau-ga, or the cane, his x mark, [L. s.]		Marc-pee-wee-chas-tah, or chiefs
Wahmaadee-sappah, or black		of the clouds, his x mark, [L. s.]
eagle, his x mark, [L. s.]		Tah-chunk-washtaa, or the good
Skushkahnah, or moving shadow,		road, his x mark, [L. s.]
his x mark, [L. s.]		Mah-zah-hoh-tah, or the gray iron,
Ahppaa-hoh-tah, or the gray mane,		his x mark, [L. s.]
his x mark, [L. s.]		Patah-eu-hah, or he that holds the
		five, his x mark, [L. s.]

Executed in presence of—

J. McClure, lieutenant, First Infantry,
S. M. Plummer, lieutenant, First Infan-

J. N. Nicollet,
Scott Campbell, United States interpre-

TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, 1837.

Jan. 14, 1837.

7 Stat., 528.
Proclamation, July
2, 1838.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, between the United States of America by their commissioner, Henry R. Schoolcraft, and the Saganaw tribe of the Chippewa nation, by their chiefs and delegates, assembled in council.

Cession of land to
United States.

ART. 1st. The said tribe cede to the United States the following tracts of land, lying within the boundaries of Michigan; namely; One tract of eight thousand acres, on the river Au Sable. One tract of two thousand acres, on the *Misho-wusk* or Rifle river. One tract of six thousand acres, on the north side of the river *Kawkawling*. One tract of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres upon Flint river, including the site of Reaums village, and a place called *Kishkawbarwee*. One tract of eight thousand acres on the head of the Cass (formerly Huron) river, at the village of Otusson. One island in the Saganaw bay, estimated at one thousand acres, being the island called *Shaingwaukokaug*, on which *Mukokoosh* formerly lived. One tract of two thousand acres at *Nababish*, on the Saganaw river. One tract of one thousand acres, on the east side of the Saganaw river. One tract of six hundred and forty acres, at Great Bend, on Cass river. One tract of two thousand acres at the mouth of Point Augrais river. One tract of one thousand acres, on the Cass river at *Menoquet's* village. One tract of ten thousand acres on the *Shiawasse* river at *Ketchewarundaugumink* or Big Lick. One tract of six thousand acres at the Little Forks, on the

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Tetabwasing river. One tract of six thousand acres at the Black-Birds' town, on the *Tetabwasing* river. One tract of forty thousand acres, on the west side of the Saganaw river. The whole containing one hundred and two thousand four hundred acres, be the same more or less.

ART. 2d. The said Indians shall have the right of living upon the tracts at the river Augrais, and Mushowusk or Rifle rivers, on the west side of Saganaw bay, for the term of five years, during which time no white man shall be allowed to settle on said tracts, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, at the suit of the informer; one half to the benefit of said informer, the other half to the benefit of the Indians.

Indians may live on certain tracts for five years.

ART. 3rd. The United States agree to pay to the said Indians, in consideration of the lands above ceded, the net proceeds of the sales thereof, after deducting the expense of survey and sale, together with the incidental expenses of this treaty. The lands shall be surveyed in the usual manner, and offered for sale, as other public lands, at the land offices of the proper districts, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty. A special account of the sales shall be kept at the Treasury, indicating the receipts from this source, and after deducting therefrom the sums hereinafter set apart, for specified objects, together with all other sums, justly chargeable to this fund, the balance shall be invested, under the direction of the President, in some public stock, and the interest thereof shall be annually paid to the said tribe, in the same manner, and with the same precautions, that annuities are paid. *Provided*, That, if the said Indians shall, at the expiration of twenty years, or at any time thereafter, require the said stock to be sold, and the proceeds thereof distributed among the whole tribe, or applied to the advancement of agriculture, education, or any other useful object, the same may be done, with the consent of the President and Senate.

Payment for cession, etc.

Proviso.

ART. 4th. The said Indians hereby set apart, out of the fund, created by the sale of their lands, the following sums, namely;

Sums set apart by the Indians.

For the purchase of goods and provisions, to be delivered to them, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, forty thousand dollars.*

*Abrogated by art. 4 of treaty of Dec. 20, 1837.

For distribution among the heads of families, to be paid to them, as an annuity in 1837, ten thousand dollars.*

*Abrogated by art. 4 of treaty of Dec. 20, 1837.

For a special payment to each of the principal chiefs, agreeably to a schedule annexed, five thousand dollars.

For the support of schools, among their children, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of their just debts, accruing since the treaty of Ghent, and before the signing of this treaty, forty thousand dollars.

For compensating American citizens, upon whose property this tribe committed depredations after the surrender of Detroit in 1812, ten thousand dollars.

For meeting the payment of claims which have been considered and allowed by the chiefs and delegates in council, as per schedule B hereto annexed, twelve thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars, and seventy-five cents.

For vaccine matter, and the services of a physician, one hundred dollars per annum for five years.

For the purchase of tobacco to be delivered to them, two hundred dollars per annum for five years.

The whole of these sums shall be expended under the direction of the President, and the following principles shall govern the application. The goods and provisions shall be purchased by an agent, or officer of the Government, on contract, and delivered to them, at their expense, as early as practicable, after the ratification of the treaty. The annuity of ten thousand dollars shall be divided among the heads

To be expended under direction of the President.

of families, agreeably to a census, to be taken for the purpose. The school fund shall be put at interest, by investment in stocks, and the interest applied annually to the object, commencing in the year 1840, but the principal shall constitute a permanent fund for twenty years, nor shall the stock be sold, nor the proceeds diverted, at *that* period, without the consent of the President and Senate.

Payment of the moneys set apart for debts, etc.

The monies set apart for the liquidation of their debts, and for depredations, committed by them, shall be paid, under such precautions for ascertaining the justice of the indebtedness or claim, as the President may direct, but no payment shall be made, under either head, which is not supported by satisfactory proof, and sanctioned by the Indians: and if any balance of either sum remains, it shall be immediately divided by the disbursing officer, among the Indians. The other items of expenditure, mentioned in this article, shall be disbursed, under the usual regulations of the Indian Department, for insuring faithfulness and accountability in the application of the money.

The United States will advance the amount.
[See art. 3, treaty of Dec. 20, 1837.]

ART. 5th. The United States will advance the amount set apart in the preceding article for the purchase of goods and provisions, and the payment of debts, and depredations by the Indians, also the several sums stipulated to be paid to the chiefs, and distributed to the Indians as an annuity in 1837, and the amount set apart for claims allowed by the Indians, together with the expense of this negotiation.

Removal of Indians.

*See art. 2, treaty of Dec. 20, 1837.

ART. 6th. The said tribe agrees to remove from the State of Michigan, as soon as a proper location can be obtained. For this purpose, a deputation shall be sent, to view the country, occupied by their kindred tribes, west of the most westerly point of Lake Superior,* and if an arrangement for their future and permanent residence can be made in that quarter, which shall be satisfactory to them, and to the Government, they shall be permitted to form a reunion, with such tribes, and remove thereto. If such arrangement cannot be effected, the United States will afford its influence in obtaining a location for them at such place, west of the Mississippi, and southwest of the Missouri, as the legislation of Congress may indicate. The agency of the exploration, purchase, and removal will be performed by the United States, but the expenses attending the same shall be chargeable to said Indians at the Treasury, to be refunded out of the proceeds of their lands, at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem proper.

The smith's shop, etc., to be continued, etc.

ART. 7th. It is agreed, that the smith's shop shall be continued among the Saganaws, together with the aid in agriculture, farming utensils, and cattle, secured to them under the treaty of September 24th 1819, as fixed, in amount, by the act of Congress of May 15th 1820. But the President is authorized to direct the discontinuance of the stated farmers should he deem proper, and the employment of a supervisor or overseer, to be paid out of this fund, who shall procure the services, and make the purchases required, under such instructions as may be issued by the proper department. And the services shall be rendered, and the shop kept, at such place or places, as may be most beneficial to the Indians. It shall be competent for the Government, at the request of the Indians, seasonably made, to furnish them agricultural products, or horses and saddlery, in lieu of said services, whenever the fund will justify it. *Provided*, That the whole annual expense, including the pay of the supervisor, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, fixed by the act herein above referred to.

Proviso.

Payment for two certain reservations.

ART. 8th. The United States, agree to pay to the said tribe, as one of the parties to the treaty, concluded at Detroit, on the 17th of November 1807, the sum of one thousand dollars, to quiet their claim, to two reservations of land, of two sections each, lying in Oakland county, in the State of Michigan, which were ceded to the Government by the Pottowatomies of St. Joseph's, on the nineteenth of Sep-

tember 1827. This sum will be paid to the chiefs, who are designated in the schedule referred to, in the fourth article, at the same time and place, that the annuities for the present year are paid to the tribe. And the said tribe hereby relinquish, and acknowledge full satisfaction, for any claim they now have, or have ever possessed, to the reservations aforesaid.

ART. 9th. Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to affect the payment of any annuity, due to the said tribe, by any prior treaty. But the same shall be paid as heretofore.

Annuities by former treaties not affected.

ART. 10th. Should not the lands herein ceded, be sold, and the avails thereof, vested for said tribe, as provided in the third article, before the thirtieth day of September of the present year, so that the annual interest of such investment may be relied on, to constitute an annuity for said tribe in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the United States will, during the said year 1838, advance the same amount which is provided for that object in the fourth article of this treaty, which sum shall be refunded to the Treasury by said tribe with interest, out of any fund standing to their credit, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Abrogated by art. 4 treaty of Dec. 20, 1837.]

ART. 11th. The usual expenses, attending the formation of this treaty, will be paid by the United States, provided, that the Government may, in the discretion of the President, direct the one moiety thereof to be charged to the Indian fund, created by the third article of this treaty.

Expenses of treaty to be paid by United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Henry R. Schoolcraft, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and delegates of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, and affixed their marks, at the city of Detroit in Michigan, the day and year above written.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Commissioner.

Ogima Keegido,
Naum Gitchigomee,
Osau Wauban,
Penayseewubee,
Washwa,
Peenaysee Weegezhig,
Mauk Esaut,
Peetwayweetum,
Tontagonnee,
Kaichenoding,
Maishkoodagwana,
Naishkayshig,
Wasso,
Pabaumosh,

Monetogaubwee,
Aindunossega,
Ugahbakwum,
Shawun Epenaysee,
Waubredoaince,
Sheegunageezhig,
Etowanaquot,
Mukuday Ghenien,
Mukuckoosh,
Penayshie Weegezhig, the 2d,
Mazinos,
Pondiac,
Nawa Geezhig.

Francis Willett Shearman, secretary.
Henry Whiting, major, U. S. Army.
J. P. Simonton, captain, U. S. Army.
Z. Pitcher, surgeon, U. S. Army.
Henry Connor, subagent.
Robert Stuart.
Jno. Hulbert.

Douglass Houghton.
G. D. Williams.
William Johnston.
Joseph F. Menoy, interpreter.
John A. Drew.
Darius Lawson.
Charles H. Rodd.

(To the Indian names are subjoined marks.)

Schedule of the names of chiefs entitled to payments under the fourth and eighth articles of the foregoing treaty:

The following chiefs, representing the several bands of the tribe of the Saganaws, are entitled to receive the several sums of five hundred and one hundred dollars each, to wit:

1. Ogima Kegido
2. Shawun, Epenaysse
3. Naum Gitchegomee
4. Mauk Esaub
5. Muckuk, Kosh
6. Peteway, Weetum

7. Paypah, Monshee
8. Tontagonee
9. Wasse
10. Wahputo-ains.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Commissioner.

Schedule B.

To Wawasso	\$400 00
Ke-she-ah-be-no-quaa, sister of Wawasso	400 00
Ke-wah-ne-quot	400 00
Peter Provencal	400 00
Leon, or Oge-ma-ge-ke-to	400 00
Moran, or Chemoquemont	200 00
Ke-she-go-quaa	200 00
Wetonsaw, son of James Connor	400 00
Odis-pa-be-go-quaa and children	800 00
Pen-a-see	400 00
Ozhe-me-ega	400 00
Bourissa's wife, at River au Sable	800 00
Nah-bwa-quo-una	400 00
Muttoway-bun-gee	400 00
Chonne	400 00
Mah-in-gun	800 00
Ma-conse	800 00
J. P. Simonton	800 00
Wabishkindib, or Henry Conner	3, 243 75
Peepegauaince	200 00

Ogima Keegido,
Shawun Epenaysee,
Naum Gitchegomee,
Mauk Esauh,
Muckuk, Kosh,

Peteway, Weetum,
Pabaumoshee,
Tontagonee,
Wasse,
Waputo ains.

Signed in presence of—

Henry Whiting, major, U. S. Army.
E. Backus, U. S. Army.
J. P. Simonton, captain, U. S. Army.

Levi Cook, mayor of the city of Detroit.
Jno. Hulbert.

Francis Willett Shearman, Secretary.

(To the Indian names are subjoined marks.)

TREATY WITH THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW, 1837.

Jan. 17, 1837.
11 Stats., 573.
Proclamation Mar.
24, 1837.

Articles of convention and agreement made on the seventeenth day of January, 1837, between the undersigned chiefs and commissioners duly appointed and empowered by the Choctaw tribe of red people, and John McLish, Pitman Colbert, James Brown, and James Perry, delegates of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, duly authorized by the chiefs and head-men of said people for that purpose, at Doaksville, near Fort Towson, in the Choctaw country.

Chickasaws may
form a district in the
Choctaw country.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the Choctaws that the Chickasaws shall have the privilege of forming a district within the limits of their country, to be held on the same terms that the Choctaws now hold it, except the right of disposing of it, (which is held in common with the Choctaws and Chickasaws,) to be called the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw Nation; to have an equal representation in their general council, and to be placed on an equal footing in every other respect with any of the other districts of said nation, except a voice in the management of the consideration which is given for these rights and privileges; and the Chickasaw people to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Choctaws, with the exception of participating in the Choctaw annuities and the consideration to be paid for these rights and privileges, and to be subject to the same laws to which the Choctaws are; but the Chickasaws reserve to themselves the sole right and privilege of controlling and managing the residue of their funds as far

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