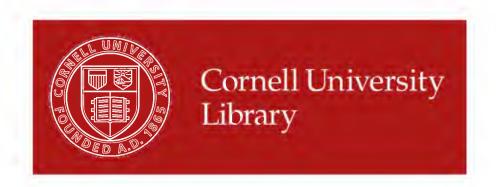


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## COMPILATION OF ALL THE TREATIES

BETWEEN THE

## UNITED STATES AND THE INDIAN TRIBES

NOW IN FORCE AS LAWS.

PREPARED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1873, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE
PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION TO CONGRESS OF THE
REVISION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, CONSOLIDATING THE LAWS RELATING TO THE POSTROADS, AND A CODE RELATING TO MILITARY OFFENSES, AND THE REVISION
OF TREATIES WITH THE
INDIAN TRIBES NOW
IN FORCE."

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1873.



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TC

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## A COMPILATION OF ALL THE TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE INDIAN TRIBES NOW IN FORCE AS LAWS.

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#### APPALACHICOLAS. '

Treaty with the Appalachicola Band.

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 2. 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 3. 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 in-

dulgence of the government of the United States will be reasonably extended for a term, not to exceed, however, another year.

ARTICLE 4. 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.

Proclaimed February 13, 1833.

#### Treaty with the Appalachicola band.

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 2. 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 them-selves, 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 direc-tion 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 

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chiefs and warriors, and that they thereafter become subject to the government and laws of the Territory of Florida.

ARTICLE 3. The U. States stipulate to continue to Mulatto King and Tustenuggy Hadjo, their sub-chiefs and warriors, their proportion of the annuity of (5,000) 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 4. 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 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.

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

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

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 ou 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 2. 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-122 chiefs, and warriors, three sections of land, (or contiguous quar-123 ter and fractional sections containing a like quantity of acres,) 124 to be laid off hereafter under the direction of the President of 125 the U. States, so as to embrace the said chiefs' fields, im-126 provements, &c., after the lands shall have been surveyed, and 127 the boundaries to correspond with the public surveys; it being 128 understood that the aforesaid chief may, with the consent and 129 under the advisement of the executive of the Territory of Flor-130 ida, at any time previous to the expiration of the above three 131 132 years, dispose of the said sections of land, and migrate to a country of their choice; but that, should they remain on their 133 lands, the U. States will, so soon as Blunt's band and the 134 135 Seminoles generally have migrated under the stipulations of 136 the treaty concluded with them, withdraw the immediate pro-137 tection hitherto extended to the aforesaid chief, his sub-chiefs, 138 and warriors, and that they thereafter become subject to the 139 government and laws of the Territory of Florida. 140

ARTICLE 3. The United States stipulate to continue to Econchatimico, his sub-chiefs and warriors, their proportion of the annuity of (5,000) 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 anuuity 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.

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149 ARTICLE 4. If, at any time hereafter, the chiefs and 150 warriors, parties to this agreement, should feel disposed to mi-151 grate from the Territory of Florida to the country allotted to the 152 Creeks and Seminoles in Arkansas; should they elect to sell 153 their grants of land as provided for in the first article of this 154 treaty, they must defray from the proceeds of the sales of said 155 land, or from their private resources, all the expenses of their migration, subsistence, &c. But, if they prefer, they may, by 156 157 surrendering to the U. States all the rights and privileges 158 acquired under the provisions of this agreement, become parties 159 to the obligations, provisions, and stipulations of the treaty con-160 cluded at Payne's Landing with the Seminoles on the 9th May, 161 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 162 163 that event agreeing to pay (3,000) three thousand dollars for the reservation relinquished in the first article of this treaty; in ad-164 dition to the rights and immunities the parties may acquire 165 166 under the aforesaid treaty at Payne's Landing.

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#### BLACKFOOT.

168 Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America. 169 to all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: 170 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the councilground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith 171 172 River, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the seventeenth day of 173 October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be-174 tween A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the 175 part of the United States, and the Blackfoot and other tribes 176 of Indians, which treaty is in the words and figures following. 177 to wit:

Articles of agreement and conventiou made and concluded at the council-ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the Territory of Nebraska, this seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfive, by and between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the following nations and tribes of Indians, who occupy, for the purposes of hunting, the territory on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and who have permanent homes, as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, the Blackfoot Nation, consisting of the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians; west of the Rocky Mountains, the Flathead Nation, consisting of the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay tribes of Indians, and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, the said chiefs, headmen, and delegates, in behalf of and acting for said nations and tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

ARTICLE 1. Peace, friendship, and amity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, and the same shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, do hereby jointly and severally covenant that peaceful relations shall likewise be maintained among themselves in future; and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against each other, and cultivate mutual good-will and friendship. And the nations and tribes aforesaid do furthermore jointly and severally covenant, that peaceful relations shall be maintained with and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever, excepting in self-defense, against the followingnamed nations and tribes of Indians, to wit: the Crows, Assineboins, Crees, Snakes, Blackfeet, Sans Arcs, and Aunce-pa-pas bands of Sioux, and all other neighboring nations and tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 3. The Blackfoot Nation consent and agree that all that portion of the country recognized and defined by the treaty of Laramie as Blackfoot territory, lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in an easterly direction to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek, thence up the Yellowstone River to its northern source, and thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in a northerly direction, to the point of beginning, shall be a com-mon hunting ground for ninety-nine years, where all the nations, tribes, and bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, may enjoy equal and uninterrupted privileges of hunting, fishing, and gathering fruit, grazing animals, curing meat, and dressing robes. They further agree that they will not establish villages, or in any other way exercise exclusive rights within ten miles of the north-ern line of the common hunting-ground, and that the parties to this treaty may hunt on said northern boundary line and within ten miles thereof. 

Provided, That the western Indians, parties to this treaty, may hunt on the trail leading down the Muscle Shell to the Yellowstone; the Muscle Shell River being the boundary separating the Blackfoot from the Crow territory.

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And provided, That no nation, band, or tribe of Indians, parties to this treaty, nor any other Indians, shall be permitted to establish permanent settlements, or in any other way exercise, during the period above mentioned, exclusive rights or privileges within the limits of the above-described hunting-ground.

And provided further, That the rights of the western Indians to a whole or a part of the common hunting-ground, derived from occupancy and possession, shall not be affected by this article, except so far as said rights may be determined by the treaty of Laramie.

ARTICLE 4. The parties to this treaty agree and consent, that the tract of country lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes, in an easterly direction, to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence down said river to its mouth, thence down the channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of Milk River, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel, thence due west on said parallel to the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and thence southerly along said range to the place of beginning, shall be the territory of the Blackfoot Nation, over which said nation shall exercise exclusive control, excepting as may be otherwise provided in this treaty. Subject, however, to the provisions of the third article of this treaty, giving the right to hunt, and prohibiting the establishment of permanent villages and the exercise of any ex-

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clusive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting ground, drawn from the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River to the Medicine Rock Passes, for the period of ninety-nine years:

Provided also, That the Assiniboins shall have the right of 263 hunting, in common with the Blackfeet, in the country lying between the aforesaid eastern boundary line, running from the mouth of Milk River to the forty-ninth parallel, and a line drawn from the left bank of the Missouri River, opposite the Round Butte, north, to the forty ninth parallel.

ARTICLE 5. The parties to this treaty, residing west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, agree and consent that they will not enter the common huuting-ground, nor any part of the Blackfoot territory, or return home, by any pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the north of the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes. And they further agree that they will not hunt or otherwise disturb the game, when visiting the Blackfoot territory for trade or social intercourse.

ARTICLE 6. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, agree and consent to remain within their own respective countries, except when going to or from, or whilst hunting upon, the "common hunting-ground," or when visiting each other for the purpose of trade or social intercourse.

ARTICLE 7. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians agree that citizens of the United States may live in and pass unmolested through the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them. And the United States is hereby bound to protect said Indians against depredations and other unlawful acts which white men residing in or passing through their country may commit.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares through their country, and the better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, the aforesaid nations and tribes do hereby consent and agree, that the United States may, within the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them, construct roads of every description; establish lines of telegraph and military posts; use materials of every description found in the Indian country; build houses for agencies, missions, schools, farms, shops, mills, stations, and for any other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above ennmerated, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. In consideration of the foregoing agreements, stipulations, and cessions, and on condition of their faithful ob-servance, the United States agree to expend, annually, for the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians, constituting the Blackfoot Nation, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed at the time of signing this treaty, twenty thousand dollars, annually, for ten years, to be expended in such useful goods and provisions, and other articles, as the Presi-dent, at his discretion, may from time to time determine; and the superintendent, or other proper officer, shall each year in-form the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation there-to: Provided, however, That if, in the judgment of the President and Senate, this amount be deemed insufficient, it may be in-creased not to exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars per vear.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to expend annually, for the benefit of the aforesaid tribes of the Blackfoot Nation, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars annually, for ten years, in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and in any other respect promoting their civilization and Christianization: Provided, however, That to accomplish the objects of this article, the President may, at his discretion, apply any or all the annuities provided for in this treaty: And provided, also, That the President may, at his discression, determine in what proportions the said annuities shall be divided among the several tribes.

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ARTICLE 11. The aforesaid tribes acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations or other violence upon such citizens. And should any one or more violate this pledge, and the fact be proved to the satisfaction of the President, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of the annuities. The aforesaid tribes are hereby bound to deliver such offenders to the proper authorities for trial and punishment, and are held responsible, in their tribal capacity, to make reparation for depredations so committed.

Nor will they make war upon any other tribes except in self-defense, but will submit all matter of difference, between themselves and other Indians, to the Government of the United States, through its agent, for adjustment, and will abide thereby. And-if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations on any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in

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this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed and understood, by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any nation or tribe of Indians aforesaid shall violate any of the agreements, obligations, or stipulations, herein contained, the United States may withhold, for such length of time as the President and Congress may determine, any portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to said nation or tribe under the ninth and tenth articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 13. The nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, desire to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquor, and to prevent their people from drinking the same. Therefore it is provided, that any Indian belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing such liquor into the Indian country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her, for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 14. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, west of the Rocky Monntains, parties to this treaty, do agree, in consideration of the provisions already made for them in existing treaties, to accept the guarantees of the peaceful occupation of their hunting-grounds, east of the Rocky Mountains, and of remnneration for depredations made by the other tribes, pledged to be secured to them in this treaty ont of the annuities of said tribes, in full compensation for the concessions which they, in common with the said tribes, have made in this treaty.

The Indians east of the mountains, parties to this treaty, likewise recognize and accept the guarantees of this treaty, in full compensation for the injuries or depredations which have been, or may be committed by the aforesaid tribes, west of the Rocky Mountains.

ARTICLE 15. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 16. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties hereto, from the date hereof, and upon the United States as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate.

Proclaimed 25th April, 1856.

391 ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, 392 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 393 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in

the Territory of Dakota, on the nineteenth day of Oetober, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Wah-hah-chunk-i-ah-pee, (The one that is used as a Shield,) Wah-mun-dee-wak-ko-no, (The War Eagle in the Air,) and other chiefs and headmen of the Blackfeet band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Blackfeet band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Blackfeet band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, individually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influence, and, if necessary, physical force to prevent other bands of the Dakota or Sioux, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government of the United States, or its people.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the Blackfeet band of Dakota or Sioux, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree and bind themselves to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Blackfeet band of Dakota or Sioux, represented in council, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

ARTICLE 4. The said band, represented in council, shall withdraw from the routes overland, already established or hereafter to be established, through their country, and in consideration thereof the Government of the United States agree to pay to the said band the sum of seven thousand dollars annually, for twenty years, in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That said band, so represented in council, shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and headmen of said nation.

Proclaimed 17 March, 1866.

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#### BELANTSE-ETOA.

Treaty with the Belantse-etoa or Minnetsaree Tribe.

Whereas acts of hostility have been committed, by some restless men of the Belantse-etea or Minnetaree tribe of Indians. upon some of the citizens of the United States: Therefore, to put a stop to any further outrages of the sort, and to establish a more friendly understanding between the United States and the said Belantse-etea or Minnetaree tribe, the President of the United States, by Henry Atkinson, brigadier-general of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, commissioners duly appointed and commissioned to treat with the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi River, forgive the offences which have been committed, the chiefs and warriors having first made satisfactory explanations touching the same-And, for the purpose of removing all future cause of misunderstanding, as respects trade and friendly intercourse, between the parties, the above-named commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Belautse. etea or Minnetaree tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions; which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding to both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. Henceforth there shall be a firm and lasting peace between the United States and the Belantse etea or Minnetaree tribe of Indians; and a friendly intercourse shall immediately take place between the parties.

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ARTICLE 2. It is admitted by the Belantse-etea or Minne-484 taree tribe of Indians, that they reside within the territorial 485 limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and 486 claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with 488 489 them.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to receive the Belantse. etea or Minnetaree tribe of Indians into their friendship, and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. All trade and intercourse with the Belantse-eta or Minnetaree tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed ont, by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citizens, dnly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 5. That the Belantse-eta or Minnetaree tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations: in consideration of which, the Belantse-eta or Miunetaree tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their district of country. And the said Belantse eta or Minnetaree tribe further agree, that if any foreigner or other person, not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country, for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally anthorized by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 6. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Belantse eta or Minnetaree 521tribe shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals. it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished, agreeably to the laws

530 of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, 531violence, or murder, shall be committed on any Indian or Indians 532belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall 533 be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner 534as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed 535 that the chiefs of the said Belantse-eta or Minnetaree tribe shall, 536 to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses, 537 or other property, which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or indi-538 539viduals of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be 540 forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to 541 receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. 542the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of 543said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property 544which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Pro-545vided, That the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that 546sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citi-547zen of the United States. And the said Belantse-eta or Minne-548taree tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white 549550man resident among them.

ARTICLE 7. And the chiefs and warriors as aforesaid promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians not in amity with the United States with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed Feb'y 6, 1826.

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557 CADDOS.

Articles of a treaty made at the agency-house in the Caddo Nation and State of Louisiana, on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Jehiel Brooks, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Caddo Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said nation agree to cede and relinquish to the United States all their land contained in the following boundaries, to wit:

Bounded on the west by the north and south line which separates the said United States from the republic of Mexico between the Sabine and Red Rivers, wheresoever the same shall be defined and acknowledged to be by the two governments. On the north and east by the Red River from the point where

the said north and south boundary-line shall intersect the Red River, whether it be in the Territory of Arkansas or the State of Louisiana, following the meanders of the said river down to its On the south by the function with the Pascagoula Bayou. said Pascagoula Bayou to its junction with the Bayou Pierre, by said bayou to its junction with Bayou Wallace, by said bayou and Lake Wallace to the mouth of the Cypress Bayou, thence up said bayou to the point of its intersection with the first-men-tioned north and south line, following the meanders of the said water-courses; but if the said Cypress Bayou be not clearly definable, so far, then, from a point which shall be definable by a line due west till it intersect the said first-mentioned north and south boundary-line, be the contents of land within said bounda-ries more or less.

ARTICLE 2. The said chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said nation do voluntarily relinquish their possession to the territory of laud aforesaid, and promise to remove at their own expense out of the boundaries of the United States and the territories belonging and appertaining thereto within the period of one year from and after the signing of this treaty, and never more return to live, settle, or establish themselves as a nation, tribe, or community of people within the same.

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ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, relinquishment, and removal, it is agreed the said United States shall pay to the said nation of Caddo Indians the sums in goods, horses, and money hereinafter mentioned, to wit:

Thirty thousand dollars, to be paid in goods and horses, as agreed upon, to be delivered on the signing of this treaty.

Ten thousand dollars in money, to be paid within one year from the first day of September next.

Ten thousand dollars per annum in money for the four years next following, so as to make the whole sum paid and payable eighty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed that the said Caddo Nation of Indians shall have anthority to appoint an agent or attorney in fact, resident within the United States, for the purpose of receiving for them from the said United States all of the annuities stated in this treaty, as the same shall become due, to be paid to their said agent or attorney in fact at such place or places within the said United States as shall be agreed on between him and the proper officer of the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty, after the same shall have been ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Agreeably to the stipulations in the third article of the treaty,

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618 there have been purchased at the request of the Caddo Indians, and delivered to them, goods and horses to the amount of thirty 619 620thousand dollars.

As evidence of the purchase and delivery as aforesaid, under the direction of the commissioner, and that the whole of the same 622have been received by the said Indians, the said commissioner, 623624Jehiel Brooks, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the 625whole Caddo Nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands 626 and affixed their seals the third day of July, in the year of our ·Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. 627

628 Articles supplementary to the treaty made at the agency-house in the 629 Caddo Nation and State of Louisiana on the first day of July, 630 one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between Jehiel Brooks, 631 commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs. 632head men, and warriors of the Caddo Nation of Indians, con-633 cluded at the same place and on the same day between the said 634 commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, 635 head men, and warriors of the said Nation of Indians, to wit:

636 Whereas the said nation of Indians did, in the year one 637 thousand eight hundred and one, give to one François Grappe and 638 to his three sons then born and still living, named Jacques, 639 Dominique, and Belthazar, for reasons stated at the time and 640 repeated in a memorial which the said nation addressed to the 641 President of the United States in the month of January last, 642one league of land to each, in accordance with the Spanish cus-643 tom of granting land to individuals; that the chiefs and head. 644men, with the knowledge and approbation of the whole Caddo 645 people, did go with the said François Grappe, accompanied by a 646number of white men, who were invited by the said chiefs and 647 head men to be present as witnesses, before the Spanish authority 648 at Natchitoches, and then and there did declare their wishes 649 touching the said donation of land to the said Grappe and his 650 three sons, and did request the same to be written out in form 651 and ratified and confirmed by the proper authorities agreeably 652to law; and

Whereas Larkin Edwards has resided for many years to the present time in the Caddo Nation—was a long time their true and faithful interpreter, and though poor he has never sent the red man away from his door hungry. He is now old and nnable to support himself by manual labor, and since his employment as their interpreter has ceased, possesses no adequate means by which to live: Now, therefore,

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the legal representatives of the said Francois Grappe, deceased, and his three sons, Jacques,

Dominique, and Belthazar Grappe, shall have their right to the 662said four leagues of land reserved to them and their heirs and 663 assigns forever. The said land to be taken out of the lands 664 ceded to the United States by the said Caddo Nation of Indians, 665 as expressed in the treaty to which this article is supplementary. 666 And the said four leagues of land shall be laid off in one body 667 in the southeast corner of their lands ceded as aforesaid, and 668 bounded by the Red River four leagues, and by the Paseagoula 669 Bayon one league, running back for quantity from each, so as to 670 contain four square leagues of land, in conformity with the 671 boundaries established and expressed in the original deed of gift 672673 made by the said Caddo Nation of Indians to the said François Grappe and his three sons, Jacques, Dominique, and Belthazar 674 675 Grappe.

ARTICLE 2. And it is further agreed that there shall be reserved to Larkin Edwards, his heirs and assigns, forever, one section of land, to be selected out of the lands ceded to the United States by the said nation of Indians, as expressed in the treaty to which this article is supplementary, in any part thereof not otherwise appropriated by the provisions contained in these supplementary articles.

ARTICLE 3. These supplementary articles, or either of them, after the same shall have been ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties, otherwise to be void and of no effect upon the validity of the original treaty to which they are supplementary.

Proclaimed February 2, 1836.

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## 690 CALAPOOIAS.

691 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 692 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 693 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Dayton, Oregon Territory, in the month of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the confederated bands of Indians residing in the Willamette Valley, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Dayton, Oregon Territory, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs of the confederated bands of Indians residing in the Willamette Valley, they being duly authorized thereto by

their respective bands, to wit: Ki-a-kuts, Le Medecin, and Yat-skaw, or Dave, chiefs of the Tualatin band of Calapooias; Shap-h, or William, Shel-ke-ah, or David, and Cha-ah, or Jesse, chiefs of the Yam Hill band; Dabo, or Jim, Sco-la-quit, or John, and Yah-kow, or Kompetine, chiefs of the Che-luk-i-ma-uke band; Ah-mo, or George, Himpher, or Hubbard, and Oh-no, or Tim, chiefs of the Chep-en-a-pho or Marysville band; Ma-mah-mo, or Charley Peter, Cha-che-clue, or Tom, and Quineflat, or Ben, chiefs of the Chem-a-pho or Maddy band; Luck-a-ma-foo, or Antoine, and Hoo-til, or Charley, chiefs of the Che-lam-e-la or Long Tom band, all of the Calapooias; Qui-a-qua-ty, Yalkus, and Kow-ka-ma, or Long Hair, chiefs of the Mo-lal-la band of Mo-lal-las; Kiles, or Jim, and Kow-ah-tough, or John, chiefs of the Calapooia band of Calapooias; Anta-quil-al-la, or John, and Mequah, of the Winnefelly and Mohawk bands; Yack-a-tee, or Sam, To-phor, or Jim Brown, and Hal-la-be, or Doctor, of the Tekopa band; Pulk-tah, of the Chafan band of the Calapooia tribe; Tum-walth and O-ban-a-hah, chiefs of the Wah-lal-la band of Tum-waters; Wateh-a-no, Te-ap-i-niek, and Wal-lah-pi-coto, chiefs of the Clack-a-mas tribe; Lallak and Cuck-a-man-na, or David, of the Clow-we-wal-la or Willamette Tum-water band; Tow-ye-col-la, or Louis; Yelk-ma, or Jo, La-ham, or Tom, Joseph Sanegertta, Pullican, Te-na, or Kiles, Pul-kup-li-ma, or John, Sallaf, or Silas, Hoip-ke-nek, or Jack, Yepta, and Sat-invose, or James, chiefs and head-men of the Santiam bands of Calapooias. 

ARTICLE 1. The above named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country included in the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of the first creek emptying into said river from the south below Oak Point, thence south to the first standard parallel north of the base-line in the Government survey, thence west to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, thence southerly along the summit of said range to the Calapooia Mountains, thence easterly along the summit of said mountains to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, thence along said summit northerly, to the middle of the Columbia River, at the Cascade Falls, and thence down the middle of said river to the place of beginning:

Provided, however, That said bands be permitted to remain within the limits of the country ceded, and on such temporary reserves as may be made for them by the superintendent of Indian affairs, until a suitable district of country shall be designated for their permanent home, and proper improvements made thereon: And provided, That the United States make

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proper provision for the security of their persons and property **751** from the hostile attacks of Indians of other tribes and bands. 752At which time, or when thereafter directed by the superintend-753 ent of Indian affairs, or agent, said confederated bands engage 754peaceably, and without expense to the United States other than 755 that provided for in this treaty, to vacate the country hereby 756 ceded, and remove to the district which shall be designated for  $757 \cdot$ their permanent occupancy. 758

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of, and payment for, the country herein described, the United States agree to pay to the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country, the several sums of money following, to wit:

Ten thousand dollars per annum for the first five years, commencing on the first day of September, 1855.

Eight thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first five.

Six thousand five hundred dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second five.

Five thousand five hundred dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five.

All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confederated bands, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may, from time to time, at his discretion, determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as in his judgment will promote their well-being, and advance them in civilization, for their moral improvement and education, for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and tools; for medical purposes; providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of fifty thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be expended for such articles as the superintendent of Indian affairs shall furnish the Indians, as soon as practicable after the signing of this treaty; and in providing, after the ratification thereof, and while the Indians shall reside on the temporary reserves that may be assigned them, horses, oxen, and other stock, wagons, agricultural implements, clothing, and provisions, as the President may direct; and for erecting on the tract that may be selected as their permanent homes, mills, shops, school-houses. a hospital, and other necessary buildings, and making improvements; for seeds, stock, and farming operations thereon; for paying for the permanent improvements of settlers, should any such be on said tract at the time of its selection; to pay the 796 expenses of the removal of the Indians thereto, and in provid797 ing for their subsistence thereon for the first year after their re-798 moval: Provided, however, That if any band or bands of Indians, residing on or claiming any portion or portions of the 799 800 country described in article first, shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereunto agree 801 802to receive such part of the several annual and other payments 803 herein named, as a consideration for the entire country described 804 as aforesaid, as shall be in the proportion that their aggregate 805 number may bear to the whole number of Indians residing in 806 and claiming the entire country aforesaid, as consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country claimed by them: 807 808 And provided, Any of the bands becoming parties to this treaty 809 establish a legitimate claim to any portion of the country north 810 of the Columbia River, that the amount to which they may be 811 entitled as a consideration for such country, in any treaties here-812 after entered into with the United States, shall be added to the 813 annuities herein provided for.

ARTICLE 3. In addition to the considerations specified, the United States agree to provide for the employment, for the term of five years from and after the removal of said Indians to their permanent reserve, of a physician, a school-teacher, a blacksmith, and a superintendent of farming operations.

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819 The President may, from time to time, at his ARTICLE 4. 820 discretion, cause the whole, or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may hereafter be set apart as the per-822manent home of these Indians, to be surveyed into lots, and 823 assign them to such Indians of the confederated bands as may 824 wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently; to 825 a single person, over twenty-one years of age, twenty acres; to  $82\hat{6}$ a family of two persons, forty acres; to a family of three, and not exceeding five persons, fifty acres; to a family of six per-828 sons, and not exceeding ten, eighty acres; and to each family 829over ten in number, twenty acres for each additional three mem. bers. And the President may provide such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent 833 home and the improvements thereon; and he may, at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location 834 on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to 836 such person or family, for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer time than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture; which conditions shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such lands within its boundaries, shall have 840 been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the 842 restrictions: Provided, however, That no state legislature shall

remove the restrictions herein provided for, without the consent 843 And if any such family shall at any time neglect 844 of Congress. or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned, and 845 on which they have located, or shall rove from place to place, 846 the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke 847 the same; or, if not issued, cancel the assignment; and may 848 also withhold from such person or family their proportion of the 849 annuities or other moneys due them, until they shall have re-850 turned to such permanent home, and resume the pursuits of in-851 dustry; and in default of their return, the tract may be declared 852 abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or 853 family of the Indians residing on the reserve. 854

ARTICLE 5. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

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ARTICLE 6. The confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citi-And should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other band or tribe of Indians, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. Said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, rules, and regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

ARTICLE. 7. In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, it is hereby provided that any one of them who shall drink liquor, or procure it for other Indians to drink, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 8. The said confederated bands agree that when a permanent reserve shall be assigned them, all roads, highways, and railroads, demanded at any time by the public convenience, shall have the right of way therein, a just compensation being made therefor.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 10, 1855.

889 CHASTAS.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded, at the councilground, opposite the mouth of Applegate Creek, on Rogue River, in the Territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between the United States and the Chasta and other tribes of Indiaus, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a convention and agreement made and concluded at the council-ground, opposite the mouth of Applegate Creek, on Rogue River, in the Territory of Oregon, on the eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Quil-sieton and Na-hel-ta bands, of the Chasta tribe of Indiaus, the Cow-nan-ti-co, Sa-cher-i-ton, and Na-al-ye bands of Scotons, and the Grave Creek band of Umpquas, to wit, Jes-tul-tut, or Little Chief, Ko-ne-che-quot, or Bill, Se-sel-che-tel, or Salmon Fisher, Kul-ki-am-i-na, or Bush-head, Te-po-kon-ta, or Sam, and Jo, they being duly authorized thereto by said united bands.

ARTICLE 1. The aforesaid united bands cede to the United States all their country, bounded as follows:

Commencing at a point in the middle of Rogue River, one mile below the mouth of Applegate Creek; thence northerly, on the western boundary of the country heretofore purchased of the Rogue River tribe by the United States, to the head-waters of Jump-Off-Jo Creek; thence westerly to the extreme northeastern limit of the country purchased of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas; thence along that boundary to its extreme south. western limit; thence due west to a point from which a line runniug due south would cross Rogue River, midway between the mouth of Grave Creek and the great bend of Rogne River; thence south to the southern boundary of Oregon; thence east along said boundary to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskiou Mountains, or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased of the Rogne River tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. The said united bands agree that, as soon after the ratification of this convention as practicable, they will remove to such portion of the Table Rock reserve as may be assigned them by the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, or to whatsoever other reserve the President of the United States may at any time hereafter direct.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of and payment for the coun-934 try herein ceded, the United States agree to pay to the said 935united bands the sum of two thousand dollars annually for fif-936 teen years, from and after the first day of September, one thou-937sand eight hundred and fifty-five, which annuities shall be added 938 to those secured to the Rogue River tribe by the treaty of the 939 10th September, 1853, and the amount shared by the members 940 of the united bands and of the Rogue River tribe, jointly and 941 alike: said annuities to be expended for the use and benefit of 942 said bands and tribe in such manner as the President may from 943 time to time prescribe; for provisions, clothing, and merchan-944 dise; for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, 945 providing stock, agricultural implements, tools, seeds, and such 946 other objects as will in his judgment promote the comfort and 947advance the prosperity and civilization of said Indians. 948949United States also agree to appropriate the additional sum of 950 five thousand dollars, for the payment of the claims of persons 951 whose property has been stolen or destroyed by any of the said 952 united bands of Iudians since the first day of January, 1849; 953 such claims to be audited and adjusted in such manner as the 954 President may prescribe. 955

ARTICLE 4. When said united bands shall be required to remove to the Table Rock reserve or elsewhere, as the President may direct, the further sum of six thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended by the United States for provisions to aid in their subsistence during the first year they shall reside thereon; for the erecting of necessary buildings, and the breaking and fencing of fifty acres of land, and providing seed to plant the same, for their use and benefit, in common with the other Indians on the reserve.

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ARTICLE 5. The United States engage that the following provisions, for the use and benefit of all Indians residing on the reserve, shall be made:

An experienced farmer shall be employed to aid and instruct the Indians in agriculture for the term of fifteen years.

Two blacksmith-shops shall be erected at convenient points on the reserve, and furnished with tools and the necessary stock, and skilful smiths employed for the same for five years.

A hospital shall be erected, and proper provision made for medical purposes, and the care of the sick for ten years.

School-houses shall be erected, and qualified teachers employed to instruct children on the reserve, and books and stationery furnished for fifteen years.

All of which provisions shall be controlled by such laws, rules, or regulations as Congress may enact or the President prescribe.

ARTICLE 6. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, direct the surveying of a part or all of the agricultural lands on said reserve, divide the same into small farms of from twenty to eighty acres, according to the number of persons in a family, and assign them to such Indians as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege and locate thereon as a permanent home, and to grant them a patent therefor under such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted or prescribed.

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The said united bands acknowledge themselves subject to the Government of the United States, and engage to live in amity with the citizens thereof, and commit no depredations on the property of said citizens; and should any Indian or Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven, the property shall be returned, or if not returned, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made therefor out of their annui-They also pledge themselves to live peaceably with one another, and with other Indians, to abstain from war and private acts of revenge, and to submit all matters of difference between 1000 -themselves and Iudians of other tribes and bands to the decision of the United States or the agent, and to abide thereby. It is also agreed that if any individual shall be found guilty of bringing liquor into their country, or drinking the same, his or her annuity may be withheld during the pleasure of the President.

ARTICLE 9. This convention shall be obligatory on the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 10, 1855.

## 1000 CHEROKEES.

1010 Articles concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlane 1011 M'Intosh, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States 1012 of America, of the one part, and the head-men and warriors of 1013 all the Cherokees of the other. 1014

The commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1. The head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the

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late war from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place as the commissioners shall appoint.

ARTICLE 2. The commissioners of the United States in Congress assembled shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the head-men and warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE 3. The said Indians, for themselves and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosever.

ARTICLE 4. The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting-grounds between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Duck River, on the Tennessee; thence running north-east to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a northeast line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland forty miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river; thence to Camp-bell's line, near Cumberland Gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's Creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney-Top Mountain; thence to Camp-Creek, near the mouth of Big Limestone, on Nolichuckey; thence a southerly course six miles to a mountain; thence south to the North Carolina line; thence to the South Carolina Indian boundary, and along the same southwest over the top of the Oconee Mountain till it shall strike Tugaloo River: thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee Mountain: thence to the head of the south fork of Oconee River.

ARTICLE 5. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands westward or southward of the said boundary which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this treaty, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him or not as they please: *Provided nevertheless*, That this article shall not extend to the people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holstein Rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States in Congress assembled for their decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

ARTICLE 6. If any Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime, on any cit-

izen of the United States, or person under their protection, the nation, or the tribe to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States: *Provided*, That the punishment shall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

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ARTICLE 7. If any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the murder or robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States; and the punishment shall be in presence of some of the Cherokees, if any shall attend at the time and place; and that they may have an opportunity so to do, due notice of the time of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE 8. It is understood that the punishment of the innocent, under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE 9. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE 10. Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Cherokees to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE 11. The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade, or interest of the United States.

ARTICLE 12. That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress.

ARTICLE 13. The hatchet shall be forever buried, and the peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and all the Cherokees

on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties

1116 shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as

1117 aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

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Concluded November 22, 1785.

1119 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between the
1120 President of the United States of America, on the part and
1121 behalf of the said States, and the undersigned chiefs and war1122 riors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the part and be1123 half of the said nation.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace 1124 and friendship between the United States and the said Cherokee 1125 Nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove 1126 the causes of war, by ascertaining their limits and making other 1127necessary, just, and friendly arrangements: The President of 1128 the United States, by William Blount, governor of the territory 1129 1130 of the United States of America south of the river Ohio, and superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, who 1131 1132 is vested with full powers for these purposes, by and with the 1133 advice and consent of the Senate of the United States: And the Cherokee Nation, by the undersigned chiefs and warriors 1134 representing the said nation, have agreed to the following arti-1135 1136 cles, namely:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the whole Cherokee Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and all parts of the Cherokee Nation, do acknowledge themselves and the said Cherokee Nation to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever; and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee Nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual State, or with individuals of any State.

ARTICLE 3. The Cherokee Nation shall deliver to the governor of the territory of the United States of America south of the river Ohio, on or before the 1st day of April next, at this place, all persons who are now prisoners, captured by them from any part of the United States: And the United States shall on or before the same day, and at the same place, restore to the Cherokees all the prisoners now in captivity which the citizens of the United States have captured from them.

ARTICLE 4. The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee Nation is and shall be as follows: Beginning at the top of the Currahee Monntain, where

the Creek line passes it; thence a direct line to Tugelo River thence northeast to the Occunna Mountain, and over the same along the South Carolina Indian boundary to the North Caro-lina boundary; thence north to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that shall pass to Holston at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little River from those running into the Tennessee; thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the same to the top of Cumberland Mountain; thence a direct line to the Cumberland River where the Kentucky road crosses it; thence down the Comberland River to a point from which a southwest line will strike the ridge which divides the waters of Cumberland from those of Duck River, forty miles above Nashville; thence down the said ridge to a point from whence a southwest line will strike the month of Duck River.

And in order to preclude forever all disputes relative to the said boundary, the same shall be ascertained and marked plainly by three persons appointed on the part of the United States, and three Cherokees on the part of their nation.

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And in order to extinguish forever all claims of the Cherokee Nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the right of the line above described, beginning as aforesaid at the Currahee Mountain, it is hereby agreed, that in addition to the consideration heretofore made for the said land, the United States will cause certain valuable goods to be immediately delivered to the undersigned chiefs and warriors, for the use of their nation; and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid annually to the said Cherokee Nation. And the undersigned chiefs and warriors do hereby for themselves and the whole Cherokee Nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above mentioned, release, quit-claim, relinquish, and cede, all the land to the right of the line described, and beginning as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 5. It is stipulated and agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have a free and unmolested use of a road from Washington district to Mero district, and of the navigation of the Tennessee River.

ARTICLE 6. It is agreed on the part of the Cherokees that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade.

ARTICLE 7. The United States solemnly guarantee to the Cherokee Nation all their lands not hereby ceded.

ARTICLE 8. If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokees' lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United

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States, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they 1204 1205 please.

ARTICLE 9. No citizen or inhabitant of the United States shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the lands of the Cherokees; nor shall any citizen or inhabitant go into the Cherokee country without a passport first obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or territorial districts, or such other person as the President of the United States may from 1212 time to time authorize to grant the same.

ARTICLE 10. If any Cherokee Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall steal a horse from, or commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Cherokee Nation shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 11. If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement, or territory belonging to the Cherokees, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any State, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such State or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the State or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ARTICLE 12. In case of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation or reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

ARTICLE 13. The Cherokees shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interest of the United States.

ARTICLE 14. That the Cherokee Nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will from time to time furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful implements of husbandry; and further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as 1250 they may judge proper, not exceeding four in number, who shall 1251 qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall 1252have lands assigned by the Cherokees for cultivation for them-1253 selves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded 1254exercising any kind of traffic.

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ARTICLE 15. All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution with all good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE 16. 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, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

1263 Additional article to the treaty made between the United States 1264 and the Cherokees on the second day of July, one thousand 1265 seven hundred and ninety-one.

It is hereby mutually agreed between Henry Knox, Secretary of War, duly authorized thereto in behalf of the United States, on the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, in behalf of themselves and the Cherokee Nation, on the other part, that the following article shall be added to and considered as part of the treaty made between the United States and the said Cherokee Nation on the second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, to wit:

The sum to be paid annually by the United States to the 1275 Cherokee Nation of Indians, in consideration of the relinquishment of land, as stated in the treaty made with them on the second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, shall be one thousand five hundred dollars instead of one thousand dollars, mentioned in the said treaty.

Proclaimed February 7, 1792.

## Treaty with the Cherokee Indians.

Whereas the treaty made and concluded on Holston River, on the second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, has not been fully carried into execution by reason of some misunderstandings which have arisen:

ARTICLE 1. And whereas the undersigned Henry Knox. Secretary for the Department of War, being authorised thereto by the President of the United States, in behalf of the said United States, and the undersigued chiefs and warriors, in their own names, and in behalf of the whole Cherokee Nation, are

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 desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the said parties in a permanent manner, do hereby declare that the said treaty of Holston is, to all intents and purposes, in full force and binding upon the said parties, as well in respect to the boundaries therein mentioned as in all other respects whatever.

ARTICLE 2. It is hereby stipulated that the boundaries mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty shall be actually ascertained and marked in the manner prescribed by the said article, whenever the Cherokee Nation shall have ninety days' notice of the time and place at which the commissioners of the United States intend to commence their operation.

ARTICLE 3. The United States, to evince their justice by amply compensating the said Cherokee Nation of Indians for all relinquishments of land made either by the treaty of Hopewell upon the Keowee River, concluded on the twenty-eighth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, or the aforesaid treaty made upon the Holston River, on the second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, do hereby stipulate, in lieu of all former sums to be paid annually, to furnish the Cherokee Indians with goods suitable for their use, to the amount of five thousand dollars yearly.

ARTICLE 4. And the said Cherokee Nation, in order to evince the sincerity of their intentions in future, to prevent the practice of stealing horses, attended with the most pernicious consequences to the lives and peace of both parties, do hereby agree, that for every horse which shall be stolen from the white inhabitants by any Cherokee Indians, and not returned within three months, that the sum of fifty dollars shall be deducted from the said annuity of five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 5. The articles now stipulated will be considered as permanent additions to the treaty of Holston, as soon as they shall have been ratified by the President of the United States and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed January 21, 1795.

1326 Articles of a treaty between the United States of America and the 1327 Cherokee Indians.

Whereas the treaty made and concluded on Holston River, on the second day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, had not been carried into execution for some time thereafter, by reason of some misunderstandings which had arisen; and

Whereas in order to remove such misunderstandings, and

1335 to provide for carrying the said treaty into effect, and for re-1336 establishing more fully the peace and friendship between the 1337 parties, another treaty was held, made, and concluded by and 1338 between them, at Philadelphia, the twenty-sixth day of June, in 1339 the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; in which, 1340 among other things, it was stipulated that the boundaries 1341 mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty of Holston 1342 should be actually ascertained and marked in the manner pre-1343 scribed by the said article, whenever the Cherokee Nation should 1344 have ninety days' notice of the time and place at which the com-1345 missioners of the United States intended to commence their 1346 operation; and

Whereas further delays in carrying the said fourth article into complete effect did take place, so that the boundaries mentioned and described therein were not regularly ascertained and marked nutil the latter part of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven; before which time, and for want of knowing the direct course of the said boundary, divers settlements were made, by divers citizens of the United States, upon the Indian lands over and beyond the boundaries so mentioned and described in the said article, and contrary to the intention of the said treaties; but which settlers were removed from the said Indian lands, by authority of the United States, as soon after the boundaries had been so lawfully ascertained and marked as the nature of the case had admitted; and

Whereas for the purpose of doing justice to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, and remedying inconveniencies arising to citizens of the United States from the adjustment of the boundary-line between the lands of the Cherokees and of the United States, or the citizens thereof, or from any other cause in relation to the Cherokees; and in order to promote the interests and safety of the said States, and the citizens thereof, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed George Walton, of Georgia, and the President of the United States bath also appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Butler, commanding the troops of the United States in the State of Tennessee, to be commissioners for the purpose aforesaid; and who on the part of the United States, and the Cherokee Nation by the undersigned chiefs and warriors, representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles, namely:

ARTICLE 1. The peace and friendship subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee people are hereby renewed, continued, and declared perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The treaties subsisting between the present contracting parties are acknowledged to be of full and operat-

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ing force; together with the construction and usage under their respective articles, and so to continue.

ARTICLE 3. The limits and boundaries of the Cherokee Nation, as stipulated and marked by the existing treaties between the parties, shall be and remain the same, where not altered by the present treaty.

1387 ARTICLE 4. In acknowledgment for the protection of the United States, and for the considerations hereinafter expressed 1388 1389 and contained, the Cherokee Nation agree, and do hereby relin-1390 quish and cede to the United States all the lands within the fol-1391 lowing points and lines, viz: From a point on the Tennessee 1392 River, below Tellico block-house, called the Wild-cat Rock, in a 1393 direct line to the Militia spring, near the Maryville road leading from Tellico. From the said spring to the Chill-howle Mountain, 1394 1395 by a line so to be run as will leave all the farms on Nine-mile 1396 Creek to the northward and eastward of it; and to be continued 1397 along Chill-howie Mountain, until it strikes Hawkins's line. 1398 Thence along the said line to the great Iron Mountain; and from 1399 the top of which a line to be continued in a southeastwardly 1400 course to where the most southwardly branch of Little River 1401 crosses the divisional line to Tuggaloe River: From the place of 1402 beginning, the Wild-cat Rock, down the northeast margin of the 1403 Tennessee River (not including islands) to a point or place one 1404 mile above the junction of that river with the Clinch, and from 1405 thence by a line to be drawn in a right angle, until it intersects 1406 Hawkins's line leading from Clinch. Thence down the said line 1407 to the river Clinch; thence up the said river to its junction with 1408 Emmery's River; and thence up Emmery's River to the foot of 1409 Cumberland Mountain. From thence a line to be drawn, north-1410 eastwardly, along the foot of the mountain, until it intersects 1411 with Campbell's line. 1412

ARTICLE 5. To prevent all future misunderstanding about the line described in the foregoing article, two commissioners shall be appointed to superintend the running and marking the same, where not ascertained by the rivers, immediately after signing this treaty; one to be appointed by the commissioners of the United States, and the other by the Cherokee Nation; and who shall cause three maps or charts thereof to be made out; one whereof shall be transmitted and deposited in the War Office of the United States; another with the executive of the State of Tennessee, and the third with the Cherokee Nation, which said line shall form a part of the boundary between the United States and the Cherokee Nation.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the relinquishment and cession hereby made, the United States, upon signing the present treaty, shall cause to be delivered to the Cherokees, goods,  $\frac{1427}{1428}$ 

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wares, and merchandize, to the amount of five thousand dollars, and shall cause to be delivered, annually, other goods, to the amount of one thousand dollars, in addition to the annuity already provided for; and will continue the guarantee of the remainder of their country forever, as made and contained in former treaties.

ARTICLE 7. The Cherokee Nation agree, that the Kentucky road, running between the Cumberland Mountain and the Cumberland River, where the same shall pass through the Indian land, shall be an open and free road for the use of the citizens of the United States in like manner as the road from Southwest Point to Cumberland River. In consideration of which it is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that until settlements shall make it improper, the Cherokee hunters shall be at liberty to hunt and take game upon the lands relinquished and ceded by this treaty.

ARTICLE 8. Due notice shall be given to the principal towns of the Cherokees, of the time proposed for delivering the annual stipends; and sufficient supplies of provisions shall be furnished, by and at the expense of the United States, to subsist such reasonable number that may be sent, or shall attend to receive them during a reasonable time.

ARTICLE 9. It is mutually agreed between the parties, that horses stolen and not returned within ninety days shall be paid for at the rate of sixty dollars each; if stolen by a white man, citizen of the United States, the Indian proprietor shall be paid in cash; and if stolen by an Indian from a citizen, to be deducted as expressed in the fourth article of the treaty of Philadelphia. This article shall have retrospect to the commencement of the first conferences at this place in the present year, and no further. And all animosities, aggressions, thefts, and plunderings, prior to that day, shall cease, and be no longer remembered or demanded on either side.

ARTICLE 10. The Cherokee Nation agree, that the agent who shall be appointed to reside among them from time to time shall have a sufficient piece of ground allotted for his temporary use.

And lastly, This treaty, and the several articles it contains, shall be considered as additional to, and forming a part of, treaties already subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, and shall be carried into effect on both sides, with all good faith, as soon as the same shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, and the Senate thereof.

Concluded October 2, 1798.

Articles of a treaty between the United States of America and the 1472Cherokee Indians. 1473

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Daniel Smith and Return J. Meigs, being commissioned by Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, with powers of acting in behalf of the said United States, in arranging certain matters with the Cherokee Nation of Indians; and the underwritten principal chiefs, representing the said nation, hav-1478 ing met the said commissioners in a conference at Tellico, and having taken into their consideration certain propositions made to them by the said commissioners of the United States; the parties aforesaid have unanimously agreed and stipulated, as is definitely expressed in the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. For the considerations hereinafter expressed, the Cherokee Nation relinquish and cede to the United States a tract of land bounding, southerly, on the boundary-line between the State of Georgia and the said Cherokee Nation, beginning at a point on the said boundary-line northeasterly of the most northeast plantation, in the settlement known by the name of Wafford's Settlement, and running at right angles with the said boundary line four miles into the Cherokee land; thence at right angles southwesterly and parallel to the first mentioned boundary-line, so far as that a line, to be run at right angles southerly to the said first mentioned boundary-line, shall include in this cession all the plantations in Wafford's Settlemeut, so-called, as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 2. For and in consideration of the relinquishment and cession, as expressed in the first article, the United States. upon signing the present treaty, shall cause to be delivered to the Cherokees useful goods, wares, and merchandise, to the amount of five thousand dollars, or that sum in mouey, at the option (timely signified) of the Cherokees, and shall, also, cause to be delivered, annually, to them, other useful goods to the amount of one thousand dollars, or money to that amount, at the option of the Cherokees, timely notice thereof being given, in addition to the annuity heretofore stipulated, and to be delivered at the usual time of their receiving their annuity.

Proclaimed May 17, 1804.

Articles of a treaty agreed upon between the United States of Amer-1509 ica, by their commissioners, Return J. Meigs and Daniel Smith, 1510 appointed to hold conferences with the Cherokee Indians, for the 1511 1512 purpose of arranging certain interesting matters with the said 1513 Cherokees, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the said nation, of the other part. 1514

ARTICLE 1. All former treaties, which provide for the main-

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1560 1561 tenance of peace and preventing of crimes, are on this occasion recognized and continued in force.

ARTICLE 2. The Cherokees quit claim and cede to the 1518 United States all the land which they have heretofore claimed, 1519 lying to the north of the following boundary line: beginning 1520 at the mouth of Duck River, running thence up the main stream 1521 of the same to the junction of the fork, at the head of which Fort 1522 Nash stood, with the main south fork; thence a direct course to 1523 a point on the Tennessee River bank, opposite the mouth of 1524 Hiwassa River. If the line from Hiwassa should leave out 1525 Field's Settlement, it is to be marked round his improvement, 1526 1527 and then continued the straight course; thence up the middle 1528 of the Tennessee River, (but leaving all the islands to the Cher-1529 okees,) to the mouth of Clinch River; thence up the Clinch 1530 River to the former boundary line agreed upon with the said Cherokees, reserving at the same time to the use of the Cher-1531 okees a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch 1532 River; from the mouth extending thence down the Tennessee 1533 1534 River, from the mouth of Clinch to a notable rock on the north 1535 bank of the Tennessee, in view from Southwest Point; thence 1536 a course at right angles with the river to the Cumberland road; thence eastwardly along the same, to the bank of Clinch River, 1537 so as to secure the ferry landing to the Cherokees up to the first 1538 hill, and down the same to the mouth thereof, together with two 1539 other sectious of one square mile each, one of which is at the 1540 foot of Cumberland Mountain, at and near the place where the 1541 turnpike gate now stands; the other on the north bank of the 1542 Tennessee River, where the Cherokee Talootiske now lives. 1543 whereas, from the present cession made by the Cherokees, and 1544 1545 other circumstances, the site of the garrisons at South West Point and Tellico are become not the most convenient and suit-1546 able places for the accommodation of the said Indians, it may 1547 become expedient to remove the said garrisons and factory to 1548 some more suitable place, three other square miles are reserved 1549 1550 for the particular disposal of the United States on the north 1551 bank of the Tennessee, opposite to and below the mouth of 1552 Hiwassa. 1553

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay immediately three thousand dollars in valuable merchandize, and eleven thousand dollars within ninety days after the ratification of this treaty, and also an annuity of three thousand dollars, the commencement of which is this date. But so much of the said eleven thousand dollars as the said Cherokees may agree to accept in useful articles of and machines for agriculture and manufactures, shall be paid in those articles, at their option.

ARTICLE 4. The citizens of the United States shall have the free and unmolested use and enjoyment of the two following de-scribed roads, in addition to those which are at present estab-lished through their country; one to proceed from some convenient place near the head of Stone's River, and fall into the Georgia road at a suitable place towards the southern frontier of the The other to proceed from the neighbourhood of Franklin, on Big Harpath, and crossing the Tennessee at or near the Muscle Shoals, to pursue the nearest and best way to the settlements on the Tombigbee. These roads shall be viewed and marked out by men appointed on each side for that purpose, in order that they may be directed the nearest and best ways, and the time of doing the business the Cherokees shall be duly notified.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the same.

Proclaimed April 24, 1806.

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1581 Articles of a treaty between the United States of America, by their
1582 commissioners, Return J. Meigs and Danicl Smith, who are
1583 appointed to hold conferences with the Cherokees for the purpose
1584 of arranging certain interesting matters with the said Indians,
1585 of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the
1586 Cherokees, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. Whereas it has been represented by the one party to the other, that the section of land on which the garrison of South West Point stands, and which extends to Kingston, is likely to be a desirable place for the assembly of the State of Tennessee to convene at, (a committee from that body now in session having viewed the situation,) now the Cherokees being possessed of a spirit of conciliation, and seeing that this tract is desired for public purposes, and not for individual advantages, (reserving the ferries to themselves,) quit claim and cede to the United States the said section of land, understanding at the same time that the buildings erected by the public are to belong to the public, as well as the occupation of the same, during the pleasure of the Government; we also cede to the United States the first island in the Tennessee, above the mouth of Clinch.

ARTICLE 2. And whereas the mail of the United States is ordered to be carried from Knoxville to New Orleans, through the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw countries, the Cherokees agree that the citizens of the United States shall have, so far as it goes through their country, the free and unmolested use of a

road leading from Tellico to Tombigbe, to be laid out by viewers appointed on both sides, who shall direct it the nearest and best way; and the time of doing the business the Cherokees shall be notified of.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay to the said Cherokee Indians sixteen hundred dollars in money, or useful merchandize, at their option, within ninety days after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be obligatory between the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed June 10, 1806.

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1619 A convention between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of 1620 Indians, concluded at the city of Washington, on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and six.

Articles of a convention made between Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, heing specially authorized thereto by the President of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Cherokee Nation of Indiaus, duly authorized and empowered by said nation.

ARTICLE 1. The undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, for themselves and in behalf of their nation, relinquish to the United States all right, title, interest and claim, which they or their nation have or ever had to all that tract of country which lies to the northward of the river Tennessee and westward of a line to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, at the upper point of an island, called Chickasaw Island, on said river, to the most easterly head waters of that branch of said Tennessee River called Duck River, excepting the two following described tracts, viz, one tract bounded southerly on the said Tennessee River, at a place called the Muscle Shoals, westerly by a creek called Te Kee, ta, no-eli or Cyprus Creek, and easterly by Chu, wa, lee, or Elk River or Creek, and northerly by a line to be drawn from a point on said Elk River ten miles on a direct line from its mouth or junction with Tennessee River, to a point on the said Cyprus Creek, ten miles on a direct line from its junction with the Tennessee River.

The other tract is to be two miles in width on the north side of Tennessee River, and to extend northerly from that river three miles, and bounded as follows, viz, beginning at the mouth of Spring Creek, and running up said creek three miles on a straight line, thence westerly two miles at right angles with the

general course of said creek, thence southerly on a line parallel with the general course of said creek to the Tennessee River, thence up said river by its waters to the beginning: which first reserved tract is to be considered the common property of the Cherokees who now live on the same, including John D. Ches-holm, Au, tow, we, and Cheh Chuh, and the other reserved tract on which Moses Melton now lives is to be considered the prop-erty of said Melton and of Charles Hicks, in equal shares. 

And the said chiefs and head men also agree to relinquish to the United States all right or claim which they or their nation have to what is called the Long Island in Holston River.

ARTICLE 2. The said Henry Dearborn on the part of the United States hereby stipulates and agrees that in consideration of the relinquishment of title by the Cherokees, as stated in the preceding article, the United States will pay to the Cherokee Nation two thousand dollars in money as soon as this convention shall be duly ratified by the Government of the United States; and two thousand dollars in each of the four succeeding years, amounting in the whole to ten thousand dollars; and that a gristmill shall, within one year from the date hereof, be built in the Cherokee country, for the use of the nation, at such place as shall be considered most convenient; that the said Cherokees shall be furnished with a machine for cleaning cotton; and also, that the old Cherokee chief, called the Black Fox, shall be paid annually one hundred dollars by the United States during his life.

ARTICLE 3. It is also agreed on the part of the United States, that the Government thereof will use its influence and best endeavors to prevail on the Chickasaw Nation of Indians to agree to the following boundary between that nation and the Cherokees to the southward of the Tennessee River, viz, beginning at the mouth of Caney Creek near the lower part of the Muscle Shoals, and to run up said creek to its head, and in a direct line from thence to the Flat Stone or Rock, the old corner boundary.

But it is understood by the contracting parties that the United States do not engage to have the aforesaid line or boundary established, but only to endeavor to prevail on the Chickasuw Nation to consent to such a line as the boundary between the two nations.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed on the part of the United States that the claims which the Chickasaws may have to the two tracts reserved by the first article of this convention on the north side of the Tennessee River, shall be settled by the United States in such manner as will be equitable, and will secure to the Cherokees the title to the said reservations.

Proclaimed May 23, 1807.

1697 Elucidation of a convention with the Cherokee Nation.

1698 Whereas by the first article of a convention between the 1699 United States and the Cherokee Nation, entered into at the 1700 city of Washington, on the seventh day of January, one thou-1701 sand eight hundred and six, it was intended on the part of the 1702 Cherokee Nation, and so understood by the Secretary of War, 1703 the commissioner on the part of the United States, to cede to 1704 the United States all the right, title, and interest which the said 1705 Cherokee Nation ever had to a tract of country contained be-1706 tween the Tennessee River and the Tennessee ridge (so-called;) 1707 which tract of country had, since the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, been claimed by the Cherokees and 1708 the Chickasaws; the eastern boundary whereof is limited by a 1709 line so to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old 1710 1711 Fields, as to include all the waters of Elk River, anything ex-1712 pressed in said convention to the contrary notwithstanding: It 1713 is therefore now declared by James Robertson and Return J. 1714 Meigs, acting under the authority of the Executive of the United States, and by a delegation of Cherokee chiefs, of whom Euro-1715 1716 lee or Black Fox, the king or head chief of said Cherokee Nation, acting on the part of, and in behalf of said nation, is one, that 1717 1718 the eastern limits of said ceded tract shall be bounded by a line so to be run from the upper end of the Chickasaw Old Fields, a 1719 1720 little above the upper point of an island called Chickasaw 1721 Island, as will most directly intersect the first waters of Elk River, thence carried to the Great Cumberland Mountain, in 1722 which the waters of Elk River have their source, then along the 1723 margin of said mountain untill it shall intersect lands hereto-1724 fore ceded to the United States, at the said Tennessee ridge. 1725 And in consideration of the readiness shown by the Cherokees 1726 to explain, and to place the limits of the land ceded by the said 1727 convention out of all doubt, and in consideration of their ex-1728 penses in attending council, the Executive of the United States 1729 will direct that the Cherokee Nation shall receive the sum of 1730 1731 two thousand dollars, to be paid to them by their agent, at such time as the said Executive shall direct, and that the Cherokee 1732 1733 hunters, as hath been the custom in such cases, may hunt on said ceded tract, until by the fullness of settlers it shall become 1734 improper. And it is hereby declared by the parties, that this 1735 explanation ought to be considered as a just elucidation of the 1736 cession made by the first article of said convention. 1737

Proclaimed April 22, 1808.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, between George Graham, being specially authorized by the President of the United States thereto, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Cherokee Nation, duly authorized and empowered by the said nation.

Whereas the executive of the State of South 1745 ARTICLE 1. Carolina has made an application to the President of the United 1746 States to extinguish the claim of the Cherokee Nation to that 1747 1748 part of their lands which lie within the boundaries of the said State, as lately established and agreed upon between that State 1749 and the State of North Carolina; and as the Cherokee Nation 1750 is disposed to comply with the wishes of their brothers of South 1751 Carolina, they have agreed and do hereby agree to eede to the 1752 State of South Carolina, and forever quit claim to, the tract of 1753 1754 country contained within the following bounds, viz, beginning 1755 on the east bank of the Chattuga River, where the boundary-1756 line of the Cherokee Nation crosses the same, running thence, with the said boundary-line, to a rock on the Blue Ridge, where 1757 1758 the boundary-line crosses the same, and which rock has been lately established as a corner to the States of North and South 1759 Carolina: running thence, south, sixty-eight and a quarter de-1760 grees west, twenty miles and thirty-two chains, to a rock on the 1761 1762 Chattuga River at the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, an-1763 other corner of the boundaries agreed upon by the States of 1764 North and South Carolina; thence, down and with the Chat-1765 tuga, to the beginning.

ARTICLE 2. For and in consideration of the above cession, the United States promise and engage that the State of South Carolina shall pay to the Cherokee Nation, or its accredited agent, the sum of five thousand dollars, within ninety days after the President and Senate shall have ratified this treaty: Provided, That the Cherokee Nation shall have sanctioned the same in council: And provided also, That the executive of the State of South Carolina shall approve of the stipulations contained in this article.

Ratified April 8, 1816.

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1776 Articles of a convention made and entered into between George
1777 Graham, specially authorized thereto by the President of the
1778 United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the
1779 Cherokee Nation, duly authorized and empowered by the said
1780 nation.

1781 ARTICLE 1. Whereas doubts have existed in relation to the 1782 northern boundary of that part of the Creek lands lying west

of the Coosa River, and which were ceded to the United States by the treaty held at Fort Jackson, on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and whereas, by the third article of the treaty dated the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and six, between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, the United States have recognised a claim on the part of the Cherokee Nation to the land south of the Big Bend of the Tennessee River, and extending as far west as a place on the waters of Bear Creek, [a branch of the Tennes-see River, known by the name of the Flat Rock, or Stone; it is therefore now declared and agreed, that a line shall be run. from a point on the west bank of the Coosa River, opposite to the lower end of the Ten Islands iu said river, and above Fort Strother, directly to the Flat Rock or Stone, on Bear Creek, [a branch of the Tennessee River; which line shall be established as the boundary of the lands ceded by the Creek Nation to the United States by the treaty held at Fort Jackson, on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the lands claimed by the Cherokee Nation lying west of the Coosa and south of the Tennessee Rivers.

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ARTICLE 2. It is expressly agreed on the part of the Cherokee Nation that the United States shall have the right to lay off, open, and have the free use of, such road or roads, through any part of the Cherokee Nation, lying north of the boundary-line now established, as may be deemed necessary for the free intercourse between the States of Tennessee and Georgia and the Mississippi Territory. And the citizens of the United States shall freely navigate and use, as a highway, all the rivers and waters within the Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee Nation further agree to establish and keep up, on the roads to be opened under the sanction of this article, such ferries and public houses as may be necessary for the accommodation of the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. In order to preclude any dispute hereafter relative to the boundary-line now established, it is hereby agreed that the Cherokee Nation shall appoint two commissioners to accompany the commissioners already appointed on the part of the United States to run the boundary-lines of the lands ceded by the Creek Nation to the United States, while they are engaged in running that part of the boundary established by the first article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. In order to avoid unnecessary expense and delay, it is further agreed that, whenever the President of the United States may deem it expedient to open a road through any part of the Cherokee Nation, in pursuance of the stipulations of the second article of this convention, the principal chief of

the Cherokee Nation shall appoint one commissioner to accompany the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to lay off and mark the road; and the said commissioner shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to indemnify the indi-

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to indemnify the individuals of the Cherokee Nation for losses sustained by them in consequence of the march of the militia and other troops in the service of the United States through that nation; which losses have been ascertained by the agents of the United States to amount to twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

Ratified April 8, 1816.

1836

## Treaty with the Cherokees.

To perpetuate peace and friendship between the United States and Cherokee tribe, or nation, of Indians, and to remove all future causes of dissension which may arise from indefinite territorial boundaries, the President of the United States of America, by Major General Andrew Jackson, General David Meriwether, and Jesse Franklin, esquire, commissioners plenipotentiary, on the one part, and the Cherokee delegates on the other, covenant and agree to the following articles and conditions, which, when approved by the Cherokee Nation, and constitutionally ratified by the Government of the United States, shall be binding on all parties:

ARTICLE 1. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established between the United States and Cherokee Nation, or tribe, of Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The Cherokee Nation acknowledge the following as their western boundary: South of the Tennessee River, commencing at Camp Coffee, on the south side of the Tennessee River, which is opposite the Chickasaw Island, running from thence a due south course to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers; thence eastwardly along said ridge, leaving the head-waters of the Black Warrior to the right hand, until opposed by the west branch of Well's Creek, down the east bank of said creek to the Coosa River, and down said river.

ARTICLE 3. The Cherokee Nation relinquish to the United States all claim, and cede all title, to lands laying south and west of the line, as described in the second article; and, in consideration of said relinquishment and cession, the commissioners agree to allow the Cherokee Nation an annuity of six thousand dollars, to continue for ten successive years, and five thousand dollars, to be paid in sixty days after the ratification of the

1872 treaty, as a compensation for any improvements which the said 1873 nation may have had on the lands surrendered.

ARTICLE 4. The two contracting parties covenant and agree that the line, as described in the second article, shall be ascertained and marked by commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States; that the marks shall be bold; trees to be blazed on both sides of the line, and the fore and aft trees to be marked with the letters U.S.; that the commissioners shall be accompanied by two persons, to be appointed by the Cherokee Nation, and that said nation shall have due and seasonable notice when said operation is to be commenced.

ARTICLE 5. It is stipulated that the Cherokee Nation will meet General Andrew Jackson, General David Meriwether, and Jesse Franklin, esquire, in council, at Turkey's Town, Coosa River, on the 28th of September, (instant,) there and then to express their approbation, or not, of the articles of this treaty; and if they do not assemble at the time and place specified, it is understood that the said commissioners may report the same as a tacit ratification, on the part of the Cherokee Nation, of this treaty.

Proclaimed December 30, 1816.

Articles of a treaty concluded, at the Cherokee agency, within the Cherokee Nation, between Major-General Andrew Jackson. Joseph M'Minn, governor of the State of Tennessee, and General David Meriwether, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Cherokee Nation cast of the Mississippi River, and the ehiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Cherokees on the Arkansas River, and their deputies, John D. Chisholm and James Rogers, duly authorized by the chiefs of the Cherokees on the Arkansas River, in open council, by written power of attor-ney, duly signed and executed, in presence of Joseph Sevier and William Ware.

Whereas in the autumn of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, a deputation from the Upper and Lower Chero-kee towns, duly authorized by their nation, went on to the city of Washington, the first named to declare to the President of the United States their anxious desire to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life in the country they then occu-pied, and to make known to the President of the United States the impracticability of inducing the nation at large to do this. and to request the establishment of a division line between the upper and lower towns, so as to include all the waters of the Hiwassee River to the upper town, that, by thus contracting 

their society within narrow limits, they proposed to begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government; the deputies from the lower towns to make known their desire to continue the hunter life, and also the scarcity of game where they then lived, and, under those circumstances, their wish to remove across the Mississippi River, on some vacant lands of the United States. And whereas the President of the United States, aftermaturely considering the petitions of both parties, on the ninth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nine, including other subjects, answered those petitions as fol-lows: "The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties, and as far as can be reasonably asked they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be as-sured of our patronage, our aid, and good neighborhood. Those who wish to remove are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoitre the country on the waters of the Arkansas and White Rivers, and the higher up the better, as they will be the longer unapproached by our settlements, which will begin at the mouths of those rivers. The regular districts of the gov-ernment of St. Louis are already laid off to the St. Francis.

"When this party shall have found a tract of country sniting the emigrants, and not claimed by other Indians, we will arrange with them and you the exchange of that for a just portion of the country they leave, and to a part of which, proportioned to their numbers, they have a right. Every aid towards their removal, and what will be necessary for them there, will then be freely administered to them; and when established in their new settlements, we shall still consider them as our children, give them the benefit of exchanging their peltries for what they will want at our factories, and always hold them firmly by the hand."

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And whereas the Cherokees, relying on the promises of the President of the United States, as above recited, did explore the country on the west side of the Mississippi, and made choice of the country on the Arkansas and White Rivers, and settled themselves down upon United States' lands, to which no other tribe of Indians have any just claim, and have duly notified the President of the United States thereof, and of their anxious desire for the full and complete ratification of his promise, and, to that end, as notified by the President of the United States, have sent on their agents, with full powers to execute a treaty, relinquishing to the United States all the right, title, and interest to all lands of right to them belonging, as part of the Cherokee Nation, which they have left, and which they are about to leave, proportioned to their numbers, including, with those now on the Arkansas, those who are about to remove thither, and to

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1962 a portion of which they have an equal right agreeably to their 1963 numbers.

Now, know ye, that the contracting parties, to earry into full effect the before-recited promises with good faith, and to promote a continuation of friendship with their brothers on the Arkansas River, and for that purpose to make an equal distribution of the annuities secured to be paid by the United States to the whole Cherokee Nation, have agreed and concluded on the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the whole Cherokee Nation, cede to the United States all the lands lying north and east of the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the high shoals of the Appalachy River, and running thence along the boundary line between the Creek and Cherokee Nations, westwardly to the Chatahouchy River; thence up the Chatahouchy River, to the mouth of Souque Creek; thence continuing with the general course of the river until it reaches the Indian boundary line, and, should it strike the Turrurar River, thence, with its meanders, down said river to its mouth, in part of the proportion of land in the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi, to which those now on the Arkansas and those about to remove there are justly entitled.

ARTICLE 2. The chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the whole Cherokee Nation do also cede to the United States all the lands lying north and west of the following boundary lines, viz: Beginning at the Indian boundary line that runs from the north bank of the Tennessee River, opposite to the month of Hywassee River, at a point on the top of Walden's Ridge, where it divides the waters of the Tennessee River from those of the Sequatchie River; thence, along the said ridge, sonthwardly, to the bank of the Tennessee River, at a point near to a place called the Negro Sugar Camp, opposite to the upper end of the first island above Running Water Town; thence westwardly, a straight line to the mouth of Little Sequatchie River; thence up said river to its main fork; thence up its northermost fork to its source; and thence, due west, to the Indian boundary line.

ARTICLE 3. It is also stipulated by the contracting parties that a census shall be taken of the whole Cherokee Nation during the month of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in the following manner, viz: That the census of those on the east side of the Mississippi River, who declared their intention of remaining, shall be taken by a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and a commissioner appointed by the Cherokees on the Arkansas River; and the census of the Cherokees on the Arkansas River, and those removing there, and who at that time declare their intention of

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removing there, shall be taken by a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and one appointed by the Cherokees east of the Mississippi River.

ARTICLE 4. The contracting parties do also stipulate that the annuity due from the United States to the whole Cherokee Nation for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen is to be divided between the two parts of the nation in proportion to their numbers, agreeably to the stipulations contained in the third article of this treaty; and to be continued to be divided thereafter in proportion to their numbers; and the lands to be apportioned and surrendered to the United States agreeably to the aforesaid enumeration, as the proportionate part, agreeably to their numbers, to which those who have removed, and who declare their intention to remove, have a just right, including these with the lands ceded in the first and second articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States bind themselves, in exchange for the lands ceded in the first and second articles hereof, to give to that part of the Cherokce Nation on the Arkansas as much land on said river and White River as they have or may hereafter receive from the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi, acre for acre, as the just proportion due that part of the nation on the Arkansas agreeably to their numbers; which is to commence on the north side of the Arkansas River, at the mouth of Point Remove or Budwell's Old Place; thence by a straight line, northwardly, to strike Chataunga Mountain, or the hill first above Shield's Ferry on White River, running up and between said rivers for complement, the banks of which rivers to be the lines; and to have the above line, from the point of beginning to the point on White River, run and marked, which shall be done soon after the ratification of this treaty; and all citizens of the United States, except Mrs. P. Lovely, who is to remain where she lives during life, removed from within the bounds as above-And it is further stipulated that the treaties heretofore between the Cherokee Nation and the United States are to continue in full force with both parts of the nation, and both parts thereof entitled to all the immunities and privilege which the old nation enjoyed under the aforesaid treaties; the United States reserving the right of establishing factories, a military post, and roads within the boundaries above defined.

ARTICLE 6. The United States do also bind themselves to give to all the poor warriors who may remove to the western side of the Mississippi River one rifle-gun and ammunition, one blanket, and one brass kettle, or, in lieu of the brass kettle, a beaver trap, which is to be considered as a full compensation for the improvements which they may leave; which articles are to be

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delivered at such point as the President of the United States may direct; and to aid in the removal of the emigrants, they further agree to furnish flat-bottomed boats and provisions sufficient for that purpose; and to those emigrants whose improvements add real value to their lands, the United States agree to pay a full valuation for the same, which is to be ascertained by a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose, and paid for as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable. The boats and provisions promised to the emigrants are to be furnished by the agent on the Tennessee River, at such time and place as the emigrants may notify him of; and it shall be his duty to furnish the same.

ARTICLE 7. And for all improvements which add real value to the lands lying within the boundaries ceded to the United States, by the first and second articles of this treaty, the United States do agree to pay for at the time, and to be valued in the same manner, as stipulated in the sixth article of this treaty; or, in lieu thereof, to give in exchange improvements of equal value which the emigrants may leave, and for which they are to receive pay. And it is farther stipulated, that all these improvements, left by the emigrants within the bounds of the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi River, which add real value to the lands, and for which the United States shall give a consideration, and not so exchanged, shall be rented to the Indians by the agent, year after year, for the benefit of the poor and decrepid of that part of the nation east of the Mississippi River, until surrendered by the nation, or to the nation. And it is further agreed that the said Cherokee Nation shall not be called upon for any part of the consideration paid for said improvements at any future period.

ARTICLE 8. And to each and every head of any Indian family residing on the east side of the Mississippi River, on the lands that are now, or may hereafter be, surrendered to the United States, who may wish to become citizens of the United States, the United States do agree to give a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land, in a square, to include their improvements, which are to be as near the centre thereof as practicable, in which they will have a life estate, with a reversion in fee simple to their children, reserving to the widow her dower, the register of whose names is to be filed in the office of the Cherokee agent, which shall be kept open until the census is taken as stipulated in the third article of this treaty: Provided, That if any of the heads of families for whom reservations may be made should remove therefrom, then, in that case, the right to revert to the United States: And provided further, That the land which may be reserved under this article be de-

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2100 ducted from the amount which has been ceded under the first 2101 and second articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 9. It is also provided by the contracting parties, that nothing in the foregoing articles shall be construed so as to prevent any of the parties so contracting from the free navigation of all the waters mentioned therein.

ARTICLE 10. The whole of the Cherokee Nation do hereby cede to the United States all right, title, and claim to all reservations made to Doublehead and others, which were reserved to them by a treaty made and entered into at the city of Washington, bearing date the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and six.

ARTICLE 11. It is further agreed that the boundary-lines of the lands ceded to the United States by the first and second articles of this treaty, and the boundary-line of the lands ceded by the United States in the fifth article of this treaty, is to be run and marked by a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be accompanied by such commissioners as the Cherokees may appoint; due notice thereof shall be given to the nation.

ARTICLE 12. The United States do also bind themselves to 2121 prevent the intrusion of any of its citizens within the lands 2122 ceded by the first and second articles of this treaty, until the 2123 same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the 2124 United States, and duly promulgated.

ARTICLE 13. The contracting parties do also stipulate that this treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed December 26, 1817.

Articles of a convention made between John C. Calhoun, Secretary
of War, being specially authorized therefor by the President of
the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of
the Cherokee Nation of Indians, duly authorized and empowered by said nation, at the city of Washington, on the twentyseventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Whereas a greater part of the Cherokee Nation have expressed an earnest desire to remain on this side of the Mississippi, and being desirous, in order to commence those measures which they deem necessary to the civilization and preservation of their nation, that the treaty between the United States and

them, signed the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, might, without further delay, or the trouble or expense of taking the census, as stipulated in the said treaty, be finally adjusted, have offered to cede to the United States a tract of country at least as extensive as that which they probably are entitled to under its provisions, the contracting parties have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

2150ARTICLE 1. The Cherokee Nation cedes to the United 2151States all of their lands lying north and east of the following 2152line, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee River, at the point where 2153 the Cherokee boundary with Madison County, in the Alabama 2154territory, joins the same; thence along the main channel of 2155said river to the mouth of the Highwassee; thence along its 2156 main channel to the first hill which closes in on said river, 2157about two miles above Highwassee Old Town; thence along 2158 the ridge which divides the waters of the Highwassee and 2159 Little Tellico, to the Tennessee River, at Tallassee; thence along the main channel to the junction of the Cowee and Nan-2160 2161 teyalee; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river to the 2162top of the Blue Ridge; thence along the Blue Ridge to the Unicoy Turupike Road; thence by a straight line to the near-2163est main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main chan-2164 nel to the Chatahouchee; and thence to the Creek bound-21652166 ary: it being understood that all the islands in the Chestatee, and the parts of the Tennessee and Highwassee, (with 2167 the exception of Jolly's Island, in the Tennessee, near the 2168 month of the Highwassee,) which constitute a portion of the 2169present boundary, belong to the Cherokee Nation; and it is 2170 2171 also understood that the reservations contained in the second 2172article of the treaty of Tellico, signed the twenty-fifth Octo-2173ber, eighteen hundred and five, and a tract equal to twelve 2174 miles square, to be located by commencing at the point formed 2175 by the intersection of the boundary-line of Madison County, already mentioned, and the north bank of the Tennessee. 2176 2177 River: thence along the said line and up the said river twelve 2178 miles, are ceded to the United States, in trust for the Cherokee Nation as a school fund; to be sold by the United States, and 2179the proceeds vested as is hereafter provided in the fourth article 2180 of this treaty; and, also, that the rights vested in the Unicov 2181 2182Turnpike Company by the Cherokee Nation, according to certi-2183 fied copies of the instruments securing the rights and herewith 2184 annexed, are not to be affected by this treaty; and it is further 2185understood and agreed by the said parties that the lands hereby 2186 ceded by the Cherokee Nation are in full satisfaction of all claims which the United States have on them, on account of the 2187 cession to a part of their nation who have or may hereafter 2188

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emigrate to the Arkansaw; and this treaty is a final adjustment of that of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to pay, according to the stipulations contained in the treaty of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, for all improvements on land lying within the country ceded by the Cherokees, which add real value to the land, and do agree to allow a reservation of six hundred and forty acres to each head of any Indian family residing within the ceded territory, those enrolled for the Arkansaw excepted, who choose to become citizens of the United States, in the manner stipulated in said treaty.

ARTICLE 3. It is also understood and agreed by the contracting parties that a reservation, in fee simple, of six hundred and forty acres square, with the exception of Major Walker's, which is to be located as is hereafter provided, to include their improvements, and which are to be as near the centre thereof as possible, shall be made to each of the persons whose names are inscribed on the certified list annexed to this treaty, all of whom are believed to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion, and have, with few exceptions, made considerable improvements on the tracts reserved. The reservations are made on the condition that those for whom they are intended shall notify, in writing, to the agent for the Cherokee Nation within six months after the ratification of this treaty, that it is their intention to continue to reside permanently on the land reserved.

The reservation for Lewis Ross, so to be laid off as to include his house and out-buildings, and ferry adjoining the Cherokee agency, reserving to the United States all the public property there, and the continuance of the said agency where it now is, during the pleasure of the Government; and Major Walker's, so as to include his dwelling-house and ferry; for Major Walker an additional reservation is made of six hundred and forty acres square, to include his grist and saw mill; the land is poor, prin-cipally valuable for its timber. In addition to the above reser-vations, the following are made, in fee simple, the persons for whom they are intended not residing on the same: To Cabbin Smith six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off in equal parts on both sides of his ferry on Tellico, commonly called Blair's ferry; to John Ross six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off so as to include the Big Island in Tennessee River, being the first below Tellico-which tracts of land were given many years since, by the Cherokee Nation, to them; to Mrs. Eliza Ross, step-daughter of Major Walker, six hundred and forty acres square, to be located on the river below and adjoining Major Walker's; to Margaret Morgan six hundred and forty acres square, to be 

located on the west of and adjoining James Riley's reservation; to George Harlin six hundred and forty acres square, to be located west of and adjoining the reservation of Margaret Mor-gan; to James Lowry six hundred and forty acres square, to be 2239 located at Crow Mocker's old place, at the foot of Cumberland Mountain; to Susannah Lowry six hundred and forty acres, to be located at the toll-bridge on Battle Creek; to Nicholas Byers six hundred and forty acres, including the Toqua Island, to be located on the north bank of the Tennessee, opposite to said island.

ARTICLE 4. The United States stipulate that the reservations, and the tract reserved for the school fund, in the first article of this treaty, shall be surveyed and sold in the same manner, and on the same terms, with the public lands of the United States, and the proceeds vested, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the stock of the United States, or such other stock as he may deem most advantageous to the Cherokee Nation. The interest or dividend on said stock shall be applied, under his direction, in the manner which he shall judge best calculated to diffuse the benefits of education among the Cherokee Nation on this side of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 5. It is agreed that such boundary-lines as may be necessary to designate the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty may be run by a commissioner or commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be accompanied by such commissioners as the Cherokees may appoint, due notice thereof to be given to the nation; and that the leases which have been made under the treaty of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, of land lying within the portion of country reserved to the Cherokees, to be void; and that all white people who have intruded, or may hereafter intrude, on the land reserved for the Cherokees, shall be removed by the United States, and proceeded against according to the provisions of the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

ARTICLE 6. The contracting parties agree that the annuity to the Cherokee Nation shall be paid, two-thirds to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and one-third to the Cherokees west of that river, as it is estimated that those who have emigrated, and who have enrolled for emigration, constitute one-third of the whole nation; but if the Cherokees west of the Mississippi object to this distribution, of which due notice shall be given them, before the expiration of one year after the ratification of this treaty, then the census, solely for distributing the

2280 annuity, shall be taken at such times and in such manner as the 2281President of the United States may designate.

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ARTICLE 7. The United States, in order to afford the Cherokees who reside on the lands ceded by this treaty time to cultivate their crop next summer, and for those who do not choose to take reservations to remove, bind themselves to prevent the intrusion of their citizens on the ceded land before the first of January next.

ARTICLE 8. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties so soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

2291List of persons referred to in the third article of the annexed 2292treaty.

2293Richard Walker, within the chartered limits of North Caro-2294 lina.

2295 Yonah, alias Big Bear, within the chartered limits of North 2296Carolina.

2297 John Martin, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

Peter Linch, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

2299 Daniel Davis, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

2300 George Parris, within the chartered limits of Georgia. 2301 Walter S. Adair, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

2302 Thomas Wilson, within the chartered limits of Alabama 2303 Territory.

Richard Riley, within the chartered limits of Alabama Ter-2304 2305 ritory.

James Riley, within the chartered limits of Alabama Terri-2306 2307

Edward Gunter, within the chartered limits of Alabama 2308Territory. 2309

Robert McLemore, within the chartered limits of Tennessee. 2310 2311

John Baldridge, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

Lewis Ross, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

Fox Taylor, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

Rd. Timberlake, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

David Fields, (to include his mill,) within the chartered 2315 2316limits of Tennessee.

2317 James Brown, (to include his field by the long pond,) within 2318 the chartered limits of Tennessee.

William Brown, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

. 2320 John Brown, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

Elizabeth Lowry, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

George Lowry, within the chartered limits of Tennessee. 2322

2323 John Benge, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.

2324	Mrs. Eliz. Peck, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
2325	John Walker, sr., within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
2326	John Walker, jr., (unmarried,) within the chartered limits
2327	of Tennessee.
2328	Richard Taylor, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
2329	John McIntosh, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
2330	James Starr, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
2331	Samuel Parks, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
2332	The Old Bark, (of Chota,) within the chartered limits of
2333	Tennessee.
2334	Number of reservees within the limits of North Carolina 2
2335	Number of reservees within the limits of Georgia 5
2336	Number of reservees within the limits of Alabama Territory. 4
2337	Number of reservees within the limits of Tennessee 20
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2339	Total number of reservees

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## CHEROKEE AGENCY, HIGHWASSEE GARRISON.

We, the undersigned chiefs and councillors of the Cherokees in full council assembled, do hereby give, grant, and make over unto Nicholas Byers and David Russell, who are agents in behalf of the States of Tennesee and Georgia, full power and authority to establish a turnpike company, to be composed of them, the said Nicholas and David, Arthur Henly, John Lowry, Atto, and one other person, by them to be hereafter named, in behalf of the State of Georgia; and the above-named persons are authorized to nominate five proper and fit persons, natives of the Cherokees, who, together with the white men aforesaid, are to constitute the company; which said company, when thus established, are hereby fully authorized by us to lay out and open a road from the most suitable point on the Tennessee River to be directed the nearest and best way to the highest point of navigation on the Tugolo River; which said road, when opened and established, shall continue and remain a free and public highway, unmolested by us, to the interest and benefit of the said company, and their successors, for the full term of twenty years, yet to come, after the same may be open and compleat; after which time, said road, with all its advantages, shall be surrendered up, and reverted in, the said Cherokee Nation. And the said company shall have leave, and are hereby authorized, to erect their public stands, or houses of entertainment, on said road; that is to say, one at each end, and one in the middle, or as nearly so as a good situation will permit, with leave also to cultivate one hundred acres of land at each end of the road, and fifty acres at the middle stand, with a privilege of a sufficiency of timber for the use and consumption of said stands. And the

2369 said turnpike company do hereby agree to pay the sum of one 2370 hundred and sixty dollars yearly to the Cherokee Nation for the aforesaid privilege, to commence after said road is opened 2371 2372and in complete operation. The said company are to have the 2373 benefit of one ferry on Tennessee River, and such other ferry or 2374 ferries as are necessary on said road; and, likewise, said com-2375 pany shall have the exclusive privilege of trading on said road 2376 during the aforesaid term of time.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, January 6, 1817.

We, the undersigned chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, do hereby grant unto Nicholas Byers, Arthur H. Henly, and David Russell, proprietors of the Unicoy road to Georgia, the liberty of cultivating all the ground contained in the bend on the north side of Tennessee River opposite and below Chota Old Town, together with the liberty to crect a grist-mill on Four Mile Creek, for the use and benefit of said road, and the Cherokees in the neighbourhood thereof; for them, the said Byers, Henly, and Russell, to have and to hold the above privileges during the term of lease of the Unicoy road, also obtained from the Cherokees, and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

Proclaimed March 10, 1819.

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Articles of a convention concluded at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, between James Barbour, Secretary of War, being especially authorized therefor by the President of the United States, and the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Cherokee Nation of Indians west of the Mississippi, they being duly authorized and empowered by their nation.

Whereas it being the anxious desire of the Government of the United States to secure to the Cherokee Nation of Indians, as well those now living within the limits of the Territory of Arkansas as those of their friends and brothers who reside in States east of the Mississippi, and who may wish to join their brothers of the West, a permanent home, and which shall, under the most solemn guarantee of the United States, be and remain theirs forever—a home that shall never, in all future time, be embarrassed by having extended around it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction of a Territory or State, nor be pressed upon by the extension, in any way, of any of the limits of any existing Territory or State; and

Whereas the present location of the Cherokees in Arkansas

being unfavourable to their present repose, and tending, as the 24122413past demonstrates, to their future degradation and misery; and 2414the Cherokees being anxious to avoid such consequences, and 2415yet not questioning their right to their lands in Arkansas, as 2416secured to them by treaty, and resting also upon the pledges 2417given them by the President of the United States, and the 2418 Secretary of War, of March, 1818, and 8th of October, 1821, in 2419regard to the outlet to the West, and as may be seen on refer-2420ring to the records of the War Department, still being anxious 2421 to secure a permanent home, and to free themselves and their 2422 posterity from an embarrassing connexion with the Territory of 2423 Arkansas, and guard themselves from such connexions in future; 2424 and

Whereas it being important, not to the Cherokees only, but also to the Choctaws, and in regard also to the question which may be agitated in the future respecting the location of the latter, as well as the former, within the limits of the Territory or State of Arkansas, as the case may be, and their removal therefrom; and to avoid the cost which may attend negotiations to rid the Territory or State of Arkansas whenever it may become a State of either or both of those tribes, the parties hereto do hereby conclude the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The western boundary of Arkansas shall be, and the same is, hereby defined, viz: A line shall be run, commencing on Red River, at the point where the eastern Choctaw line strikes said river and run due north with said line to the river Arkansas, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of Missouri.

2440ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to possess the Chero-2441kees and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is 2442hereby solemnly pledged, of seven millions of acres of land, to 2443 be bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at that point on Ar-2444kausas River where the eastern Choctaw boundary line strikes 2445 said river, and running thence with the western line of Arkansas. as defined in the foregoing article, to the southwest corner of 24462447 Missouri, and thence with the western boundary line of Missouri till it crosses the waters of Neasho, generally called Grand . 2448 River; thence due west to a point from which a due south course 2449will strike the present northwest corner of Arkansas Territory; 2450thence continuing due south, on and with the present western 2451 boundary line of the Territory to the main branch of Arkansas 2452River; thence down said river to its junction with the Canadian 24532454 River; and thence up and between the said rivers Arkansas and 2455 Canadian, to a point at which a line running north and south 2456from river to river will give the aforesaid seven millions of In addition to the seven millions of acres thus provided 2457

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for and bounded, the United States further guarantee to the Cherokee Nation a perpetual outlet west, and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying west of the western boundary of the above described limits, and as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to have the lines of the above cession run without delay, say not later than the first of October next, and to remove, immediately after the running of the eastern line from the Arkansas River to the southwest corner of Missouri, all white persons from the west to the east of said line, and also all others, should there be any there, who may be unacceptable to the Cherokees, so that no obstacles arising out of the presence of a white population, or a population of any other sort, shall exist to annoy the Cherokees; and also to keep all such from the west of said line in future.

ARTICLE 4. The United States moreover agree to appoint snitable persons, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the agent, to value all such improvements as the Cherokees may abandon in their removal from their present homes to the district or country as ceded in the second article of this agreement, and to pay for the same immediately after the assessment is made and the amount ascertained. It is further agreed, that the property and improvements connected with the agency shall be sold under the direction of the agent, and the proceeds of the same applied to aid in the erection, in the country to which the Cherokees are going, of a grist and saw mill for their use. The aforesaid property and improvements are thus defined: Commence at the Arkansas River, opposite William Stinnett's, and run due north one mile; thence due east to a point from which a due south line to the Arkansas River would include the chalvbeate or mineral spring attached to or near the present residence of the agent, and thence up said river (Arkansas) to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed, that the United States, in consideration of the inconvenience and trouble attending the removal, and on account of the reduced value of a great portion of the lands herein ceded to the Cherokees, as compared with that of those in Arkansas which were made theirs by the treaty of 1817 and convention of 1819, will pay to the Cherokees, immediately after their removal, which shall be within fourteen months of the date of this agreement, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; also, an annuity, for three years, of two thousand dollars, towards defraying the cost and trouble which may attend upon going after and recovering their stock which may stray into the Territory in quest of the pastures from which they may be driven; also, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty dol-

2504lars, for spoliations committed on them, (the Cherokees,) which 2505sum will be in full of all demands of the kind up to this date, 2506as well those against the Osages as those against citizens of the 2507United States, this being the amount of the claims for said spoliations as rendered by the Cherokees, and which are 2608believed to be correctly and fairly stated. 2509 Also, one thousand 2510 two hundred dollars for the use of Thomas Graves, a Cherokee 2511ehief, for losses sustained in his property, and for personal suf-2512 fering endured by him when confined as a prisoner, on a crimi-2513nal but false accusation; also, five hundred dollars for the use 2514of George Guess, another Cherokee, for the great benefits he has conferred upon the Cherokee people, in the beneficial results 25152516 which they are now experiencing from the use of the alphabet 2517 discovered by him, to whom also, in consideration of his relin-2518quishing a valuable saline, the privilege is hereby given to locate 2519and occupy another saline on Lee's Creek. It is further agreed 2520 by the United States to pay two thousand dollars, annually, to 2521the Cherokees, for ten years, to be expended under the direction 2522of the President of the United States in the education of their 2523 children, in their own country, in letters and the mechanick arts; 2524also, one thousand dollars toward the purchase of a printing 2525press and types to aid the Cherokees in the progress of educa-2526tion, and to benefit and enlighten them as a people, in their own 2527 and our language. It is agreed further, that the expense in-2528 curred other than that paid by the United States in the erection 2529of the buildings and improvements, so far as that may have been 2530 paid by the benevolent society who have been, and yet are, 2531engaged in instructing the Cherokee children, shall be paid to 2532the society, it being the understanding that the amount shall be 2533 expended in the erection of other buildings and improvements, 2534 for like purposes, in the country herein eeded to the Cherokees. 2535 The United States relinquish their claim due by the Cherokees 2536 to the late United States factory, provided the same does not exceed three thousand five hundred dollars. 2537 2538

ARTICLE 6. Annulled.

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ARTICLE 7. The chiefs and head men of the Cherokee Nation aforesaid, for and in consideration of the foregoing stipulations and provisions, do hereby agree, in the name and behalf of their nation, to give up, and they do hereby surrender, to the United States, and agree to leave the same within fourteen months, as herein before stipulated, all the lands to which they are entitled in Arkansas, and which were secured to them by the treaty of 8th January, 1817, and the convention of the 27th February, 1819.

ARTICLE 8. The Cherokee Nation west of the Mississippi having, by this agreement, freed themselves from the harass2550 ing and ruinous effects consequent upon a location amidst a 2551 white population, and secured to themselves and their posterity, 2552under the solemn sanction of the guarantee of the United States, 2553as contained in this agreement, a large extent of unembarrassed 2554 country; and that their brothers yet remaining in the States 2555may be induced to join them and enjoy the repose and blessings 2556 of such a State in the future, it is further agreed, on the part of 2557 the United States, that to each head of a Cherokee family now 2558 residing within the chartered limits of Georgia, or of either of 2559 the States east of the Mississippi, who may desire to remove 2560 West, shall be given, on enrolling himself for emigration, a good 2561rifle, a blanket, and kettle, and five pounds of tobacco, (and to 2562 each member of his family one blanket;) also, a just compensa-2563 tion for the property he may abandon, to be assessed by per-2564 sons to be appointed by the President of the United States. The 2565 cost of the emigration of all such shall also be borne by the 2566 United States, and good and suitable ways opened, and pro-2567 visions procured for their comfort, accommodation, and support, 2568by the way, and provisions for twelve months after their arrival 2569 at the agency; and to each person, or head of a family, if he takes 2570 along with him four persons, shall be paid immediately on his 2571arriving at the agency and reporting himself and his family, or 2572followers, as emigrants and permanent settlers, in addition to the 2573 above, provided he and they shall have emigrated from within the 2574chartered limits of the State of Georgia, the sum of fifty dollars, 2575 and this sum in proportion to any greater or less number that 2576 may accompany him from within the aforesaid chartered limits 2577 of the State of Georgia. 2578

ARTICLE 9. It is understood and agreed by the parties to this convention that a tract of land, two miles wide and six miles long, shall be, and the same is hereby, reserved for the use and benefit of the United States, for the accommodation of the military force which is now, or which may hereafter be, stationed at Fort Gibson, on the Neasho, or Grand River, to commence on said river half a mile below the aforesaid fort, and to run thence due east two miles, thence northwardly six miles, to a point which shall be two miles distant from the river aforesaid, thence due west to the said river, and down it to the place of beginning. And the Cherokees agree that the United States shall have and possess the right of establishing a road through their country for the purpose of having a free and unmolested way to and from said fort.

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ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that Captain James Rogers, in consideration of his having lost a horse in the service of the United States, and for services rendered by him to the United States,

2595 shall be paid, in full for the above, and all other claims for losses 2596 and services, the sum of five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 11. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties so soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Proclaimed May 28, 1828.

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2601 Note.—This treaty was ratified with the following proviso, 2602 expressed in the resolution of the Senate: "Provided, neverthe-2603less, that the said convention shall not be so construed as to ex-2604 tend the northern boundary of the 'Perpetual Outlet West,' 2605 provided for and guaranteed in the second article of said con-2606 vention, north of the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude, or so. 2607as to interfere with the lands assigned, or to be assigned, west 2608of the Mississippi River, to the Creek Indians who have emi-2609grated, or may emigrate, from the States of Georgia and Alabama, under the provisions of any treaty or treaties heretofore 2610concluded between the United States and the Creek tribe of In-2611 2612 dians; and provided further, that nothing in the said convention shall be construed to cede or assign to the Cherokees any 2613 2614 lands heretofore ceded or assigned to any tribe or tribes of In-2615 dians, by any treaty now existing and in force, with any such 2616 tribe or tribes."

2617 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Fort 2618 Gibson, on the Arkansas River, on the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by and be-26192620tween Montfort Stokes, Henry L. Ellsworth, and John F. Seher-2621 merhorn, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the 2622United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the 2623 Cherokee Nation of Indians west of the Mississippi, they being 2624duly authorized and empowered by their nation.

Whereas articles of convention were concluded at the city of Washington, on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, between James Barbour, Secretary of War, being specially authorized therefor by the President of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Cheerokee Nation of Indians west of the Mississippi, which articles of convention were duly ratified; and

Whereas it was agreed by the second article of said convention as follows: "That the United States agree to possess the Cheerokees, and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is solemnly pledged, of seven millions of acres of land, said land to be bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a point on Arkansas River, where the eastern Choctaw boundary-line strikes said river,

audrunning thence with the western line of Arkansas Territory to 26382639 the southwest corner of Missouri, and thence with the western 2640boundary-line of Missouri till it crosses the waters of Neasho, gen-2641 erally called Grand River; thence due west, to a point from which 2642a due south course will strike the present northwest corner of 2643 Arkansas Territory: thence continuing due south on and with 2644 the present boundary-line on the west of said Territory, to the 2645 main branch of Arkansas River; thence down said river to its 2646 junction with the Canadian, and thence up, and between said 2647 rivers Arkansas and Canadian, to a point at which a line running 2648north and south, from river to river, will give the aforesaid seven 2649 millions of acres, thus provided for and bounded. 2650States further guarantee to the Cherokee Nation a perpetual 2651 outlet west, and a free and unmolested use of all the country 2652lying west of the western boundary of the above-described 2653limits, and as far west as the sovereignty of the United States 2654and their right of soil extend; and

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Whereas there was to said articles of convention and agreement the following proviso, viz: Provided, nevertheless, That said convention shall not be so construed as to extend the northern boundary of said perpetual outlet west, provided for and guarantied in the second article of said convention, north of the thirty-sixth degree 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 provision of any treaty, or treaties, heretofore concluded, between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians: And provided further, That nothing in 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 it appears from the Creek treaty, made with the United States by the Creek Nation, dated twenty-fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, at the city of Washington, that they had the right to select, and did select, a part of the country described within the boundaries mentioned above in said Cherokee articles of agreement; and

Whereas both the Cheerokee and Creek nations of Indians west of the Mississippi, anxious to have their boundaries settled in an amicable manner, have met each other in council, and, after full deliberation, mutually agreed upon the boundary-lines between them:

Now, therefore, the United States on one part, and the c iefs

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and head-men of the Cherokee Nation of Indians west of the Mississippi on the other part, agree as follows:

2685ARTICLE 1. The United States agree to possess the Cheer-2686okees, and to guarrantee it to them forever, and that guarrantee 2687is hereby pledged, of seven millions of acres of land, to be 2688bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the old western territorial line of Arkansas Territory, being twenty-five miles 26892690 north from the point where the territorial line crosses Arkansas 2691River; thence running from said north point, south, on the said 2692territorial line, to the place where said territorial line crosses 2693 the Verdigris River; thence down said Verdigris River to the 2694 Arkansas River; thence down said Arkansas to a point where 2695a stone is placed opposite to the east or lower bank of Grand 2696 River at its junction with the Arkansas; thence running south, 2697 forty-four degrees west, one mile; thence in a straight line to a 2698 point four miles northerly from the mouth of the North Fork of 2699 the Canadian; thence along the said four-miles line to the Ca-2700nadian; thence down the Canadian to the Arkansas; thence 2701down the Arkansas to that point on the Arkansas where the 2702eastern Choctaw boundary strikes said river; and running thence with the western line of Arkansas Territory as now defined, to 2703 2704 the southwest corner of Missouri; thence along the western Mis-2705 souri line to the land assigned the Senecas; thence on the south line of the Senecas to Grand River; thence up said Grand River 2706 2707as far as the south line of the Osage reservation, extended if necessary; thence up and between said south Osage line, extended 27082709 west if necessary; and a line drawn due west from the point of 2710 beginning, to a certain distance west, at which a line running 2711 north and south from said Osage line to said due west line will 2712 make seven millions of acres within the whole described bound-2713 In addition to the seven millions of acres of land, thus provided for, and bounded, the United States further guarrantee 2714 to the Cheerokee Nation a perpetual outlet west and a free and 2715 2716 unmolested use of all the country lying west of the western 2717 boundary of said seven millions of acres as far west as the sov-2718 ereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend: 2719 Provided, however, That if the saline, or salt plain, on the great western prairie, shall fall within said limits prescribed for said 2720 2721 outlet, the right is reserved to the United States to permit 2722 other tribes of red men to get salt on said plain in common with 2723 the Cheerokees; and letters-patent shall be issued by the United States as soon as practicable for the land hereby guarranteed. 27242725

ARTICLE 2. The Cheerokee Nation hereby relinquish and quit claim to the United States all the right, interest, and title which the Cheerokees have or claim to have in and to all the land ceded, or claimed to have been ceded to said Cheerokee Na-

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tion by said treaty of sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and not embraced within the limits or boundaries fixed in this present supplementary treaty or articles of convention and agreement.

ARTICLE 3. The Cherokee Nation, having particularly requested the United States to annul and cancel the sixth article of said treaty of sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, the United States agree to cancel the same, and the same is hereby annulled. Said sixth article referred to is in the following words: "It is moreover agreed by the United States, when the Cheerokees may desire it, to give them a plain set of laws, suited to their condition; also, when they may wish to lay off their lands and own them individually, a surveyor shall be sent to survey them at the expense of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the establishment of new boundaries in part, for the lands ceded to said Cheerokee Nation and in view of the improvement of said nation, the United States will cause to be erected, on land now guarranteed to the said nation, four blacksmith shops, one wagon-maker shop, one wheelwright shop, and necessary tools and implements furnished for the same; together with one ton of iron, and two hundred and fifty pounds of steel, for each of said blacksmith shops, to be worked up for the benefit of the poorer class of red men belonging to the Cherokee Nation. And the United States will employ four blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, and one wheelwright, to work in said shops respectively, for the benefit of said Cheer. okee Nation; and said materials shall be furnished annually, and said services continued, so long as the President may deem And said United States will cause to be erected on said lands, for the benefit of said Cheerokees, eight patent railway corn mills, in lieu of the mills to be erected according to the stipulation of the fourth article of said treaty of sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred twenty-eight, from the avails of the sale of the old agency.

ARTICLE 5. These articles of agreement and convention are to be considered supplementary to the treaty before mentioned between the United States and the Cheerokee 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 and agreement.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed by the Cheerokee Nation that one mile square shall be reserved and set apart from the lands hereby guaranteed for the accommodation of the Cheerokee agency; and the location of the same shall be designated

2775 by the Cheerokee Nation, in conjunction with the agent of the 2776 Government of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. 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 Cheerokee Nation.

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

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Articles of a treaty concluded at New Echota in the State of Georgia on the 29th day of Dec'r, 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.

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, Dan'l McCoy, Samnel 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

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on the subject in order to insure 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, W'm 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

2829Whereas the Cherokee people, at their last October coun-2830cil at Red Clay, fully authorized and empowered a delega-2831tion or committee of twenty persons of their nation to enter into 2832 and conclude a treaty with the United States commissioner then 2833 present, at that place or elsewhere, and as the people had good 2834 reason to believe that a treaty would then and there be made, or 2835 at a subsequent council at New Echota, which the commissioners, 2836 it was well known and understood, were authorized and in-2837structed to convene for said purpose; and since the said dele-2838 gation have gone on to Washington City with a view to close 2839 negotiations there, as stated by them, nothwithstanding they 2840 were officially informed by the United States commissioner that 2841they would not be received by the President of the United 2842States, and that the Government would transact no business of 2843 this nature with them, and that if a treaty was made it must 2844be done here in the nation, where the delegation at Washington 2845last winter urged that it should be done for the purpose of promot-2846 ing peace and harmony among the people; and since these facts 2847 have also been corroborated to us by a communication recently 2848 received by the commissioner from the Government of the 2849 United States, and read and explained to the people in open 2850 council, and therefore believing said delegation can effect 2851 nothing, and since our difficulties are daily increasing, and our 2852situation is rendered more and more precarious, uncertain, and 2853 insecure in consequence of the legislation of the States; and 2854 seeing no effectual way of relief, but in accepting the liberal 2855 overtures of the United States; and

Whereas Gen'l 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

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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 Dec'r, 1835:

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. 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 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.

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 guaran tied 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 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 Cana2911 dian; thence down the Canadian to the Arkansas; thence down 2912 the Arkansas to that point on the Arkansas where the eastern 2913 Choctaw boundary strikes said river, and running thence with 2914 the western line of Arkansas Territory, as now defined, to the 2915 southwest corner of Missouri; thence along the western Missouri 2916 line to the land assigned the Senecas; thence on the south line 2917 of the Senecas to Grand River; thence up said Grand River as 2918 far as the south line of the Osage reservation, extended if neces-2919 sary; thence up and between said south Osage line, extended 2920 west if necessary, and a line drawn due west from the point of 2921 beginning to a certain distance west, at which a line running 2922 north and south from said Osage line to said due west line will 2923 make seven millions of acres within the whole described bounda-In addition to the seven millions of acres of land thus pro-2924 2925 vided for and bounded, the United States further guaranty to 2926 the Cherokee Nation a perpetual ontlet west, and a free and un-2927 molested use of all the country west of the western boundary of 2928 said seven millions of acres, as far west as the sovereignty of 2929 the United States and their right of soil extend: Provided, how-2930 ever, That if the saline or salt plain on the western prairie shall 2931 fall within said limits prescribed for said outlet, the right is re-2932 served to the United States to permit other tribes of red men to get salt on said plain in common with the Cherokees; and letters-2933 2934 patent shall be issued by the United States as soon as practicable for the land hereby guarantied;" and whereas it is ap-2935 prehended by the Cherokees that in the above cession there 2936 2937 is not contained a sufficient quantity of land for the accom-2938 modation of the whole nation on their removal west of the 2939 Mississippi, the United States, in consideration of the sum of 2940 five hundred thousand dollars therefore, hereby covenant and agree to convey to the said Indians and their descendants, 2941 2942 by patent in fee simple, the following additional tract of land, 2943 situated between the west line of the State of Missouri and 2944 the Osage reservation, beginning at the southeast corner of 2945the same and runs north along the east line of the Osage lands 2946 fifty miles to the northeast corner thereof; and thence east to 2947 the west line of the State of Missouri; thence with said line 2948 south fifty miles; thence west to the place of beginning; esti-2949 mated to contain eight hundred thousand acres of land; but it 2950 is expressly understood that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds the same shall 2951 he reserved and excepted out of the lands above granted, and a 2952pro rata reduction shall be made in the price to be allowed to 2953 the United States for the same by the Cherokees. 29542955

ARTICLE 3. The United States also agree that the lands above, ceded by the treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, including the

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outlet, and those ceded by this treaty, shall all be included in : 2957 2958 one patent executed to the Cherokee Nation of Indians by the 2959 President of the United States according to the provisions of 2960 the act of May 28, 1830. It is, however, agreed that the military 2961 reservation at Fort Gibson shall be held by the United States. 2962 But should the United States abandon said post and have no 2963 further use for the same it shall revert to the Cherokee Nation. 2964 The United States shall always have the right to make and es-2965 tablish such post and military forts in any part of the Cherokee 2966 country as they may deem proper for the interest and protec-2967 tion of the same, and the free use of as much land, timber, fuel, 2968 and materials of all kinds for the construction and support of 2969 the same, as may be necessary; provided that if the private 2970 rights of individuals are interfered with, a just compensation 2971 therefor shall be made.

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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: 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 Commis. sioners 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.

ARTICLE 5. The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands ceded to the Cherokee Nation in the foregoing 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 pro-tection 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 3013 the Government of the same.

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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.

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 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 of 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.

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 nett 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.

The just debts of the Indians shall be paid out of any moneys 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 manuer, 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 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 permanent fund for the purposes hereinafter specified, and pay over the nett 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

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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 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 intend-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 iu such manner as they may deem most proper for their 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 allow beed 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.

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; their present school-fund, amounting to about fifty thousand dollars, shall constitute a part of the permanent school-fund of the nation.

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 accru-

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 ing 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 preemption 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

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

3187 Cherokees and their heirs and descendants to whom any reser-3188 vations have been made under any former treaties with the 3189 United States, and who have not sold or conveyed the same by 3190 deed or otherwise, and who, in the opinion of the commissioners, 3191 have complied with the terms on which the reservations were 3192 granted, as far as practicable in the several cases, and which 3193 reservations have since been sold by the United States, shall 3194 constitute a just claim against the United States, and the orig-3195 inal reservees or their heirs or descendants shall be entitled to 3196 receive the present value thereof, from the United States, as 3197 unimproved lands. And all such reservations as have not been 3198 sold by the United States, and where the terms on which the 3199 reservations were made, in the opinion of the commissioners, 3200have been complied with as far as practicable, they or their heirs 3201 or descendants shall be entitled to the same. They are hereby 3202granted and confirmed to them, and also all persons who were 3203 entitled to reservations under the treaty of 1817, and who, 3204 as far as practicable, in the opinion of the commissioners, have complied with the stipulations of said treaty, although, by the 3205 3206 treaty of 1819, such reservations were included in the unceded 3207 lands belonging to the Cherokee Nation, are hereby confirmed 3208 to them and they shall be entitled to receive a grant for the 3209 And all such reservees as were obliged by the laws of 3210 the States in which their reservations were situated, to abandon 3211the same or purchase them from the States, shall be deemed to 3212 have a just claim against the United States for the amount by them paid to the States, with interest thereon, for such reservations, and 3213 if obliged to abandon the same, to the present value of such 3214 3215 reservations, as unimproved lands; but in all cases where 3216 the reservees have sold their reservations, or any part thereof, 3217and conveyed the same by deed or otherwise, and have been 3218 paid for the same, they, their heirs, or descendants, or their 3219 assigns, shall not be considered as having any claims upon the 3220 United States under this article of the treaty, nor be entitled 3221 to receive any compensation for the lands thus disposed of. 3222 is expressly understood by the parties to this treaty that the 3223 amount to be allowed for reservations under this article shall 3224 not be deducted out of the consideration money allowed to the 3225 Cherokees for their claims for spoliations and the cession of 3226 their lands; but the same is to be paid for independently by the 3227 United States, as it is only a just fulfillment of former treaty 3228 stipulations. 3229

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

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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.

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.

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 the 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  $\frac{3279}{3280}$ 

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.

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.

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 treaty for two years, the time fixed for their removal, shall be expended in provisions 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.

Proclaimed May 23, 1836.

Whereas the Western Cherokees have appointed a delega-tion 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 expe-diency 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 privi-leges 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

$3324 \\ 3325$	the United States, and having fully understood the provisions of the same, they agree to it in behalf of the Western Cherokees.
3326	But it is expressly understood that nothing in this treaty shall
3327	affect any claims of the Western Cherokees on the United States.
3328	In testimony whereof we have, this 31st day of December,
3329	1835, hereunto set our hands and seals.
3330	JAMES ROGERS,
3331	JOHN SMITH,
3332	•
JJJ2	Delegates from the Western Cherokees.
3333	Schedule and estimated value of the Osage half-breed reservations
3334	within the territory ceded by the Cherokees west of the Missis-
3335	sippi, (referred to in article 5 on the foregoing treaty,) viz:
3336	Augustus Clamont, one section
3337	James Clamont, one section
-3338	Paul Clamont, one section
3339	Henry Clamont, one section
3340	Authory Clamont, one section
3341	Rosalie Clamont, one section
3342	Emilia D., of Mihanga
3343	Emilia D., of Shemianga
3344	#1 000
3345	\$15,000
3346	I hereby certify that the above schedule is the estimated
3347	value of the Osage reservations, as made out and agreed upon
3348	with Col. A. P. Chouteau, who represented himself as the agent
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3349	or guardian of the above reservees.
3350	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.
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3350 3351	J. F. SCHERMERHORN. MARCH 14, 1835.
3350 3351 3352	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  Supplementary articles to a treaty concluded at New Echota, Geor-
3350 3351	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  Supplementary articles to a treaty concluded at New Echota, Georgia, December 29, 1835, between the United States and Cherokee
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  Supplementary articles to a treaty concluded at New Echota, Georgia, December 29, 1835, between the United States and Cherokee people.
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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 Presi-
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 3360	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 3360 3361	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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 estab-
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 3360 3361 3362	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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 conutry provided for them west of the
3350 3351 3352 3353 3354 3355 3356 3357 3358 3359 3360 3361	J. F. SCHERMERHORN.  MARCH 14, 1835.  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 estab-

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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:

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 preemptions, 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.

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.

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 negotiation of the aforesaid treaty and supplement, and also of such

3411 persons of the delegation as may sign the same, shall be de-

3412 frayed by the United States.

3413 Proclaimed May 23, 1836.

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3414 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Washington, in the 3415 District of Columbia, between the United States of America, by 3416 three commissioners, Edmund Burke, William Armstrong, and 3117 Albion K. Parris; and John Ross, principal chief of the Cher-3418 okee Nation; David Vann, William S. Coody, Richard Taylor, 3419 T. H. Walker, Clement V. McNair, Stephen Foreman, John 3420 Drew, and Richard Field, delegates duly appointed by the reg. 3421 ularly constituted authorities of the Cherokee Nation; George 3422 W. Adair, John A. Bell, Stand Watie, Joseph M. Lynch, John 3423 Huss, and Brice Martin, a delegation appointed by, and repre. 3424 senting that portion of the Cherokce tribe of Indians known and recognized as the "Treaty Party;" John Brown, Captain 3425 3426 Dutch, John L. McCoy, Richard Drew, and Ellis Phillips, delegates appointed by, and representing, that portion of the 3427 3428 Cherokee Tribe of Indians known and recognized as "Western 3429 Cherokees," or "Old Settlers."

Whereas serious difficulties have, for a considerable time past, existed between the different portions of the people constituting and recognized as the Cherokee Nation of Indians, which it is desirable should be speedily settled, so that peace and harmony may be restored among them; and whereas certain claims exist on the part of the Cherokee Nation, and portions of the Cherokee people, against the United States: Therefore, with a view to the final and amicable settlement of the difficulties and claims before mentioned, it is mutually agreed by the several parties to this convention as follows, viz:

3439 ARTICLE 1. That the lands now occupied by the Cherokee Na-3440 tion shall be secured to the whole Cherokee people for their common 3441 use and benefit; and a patent shall be issued for the same, in-3442 eluding the eight hundred thousand acres purchased, together 3443 with the outlet west, promised by the United States, in conform-3444 3445ity with the provisions relating thereto, contained in the third 3446 article of the treaty of 1835, and in the third section of the act of Congress approved May twenty-eighth, 1830, which author-3447 3448 izes the President of the United States, in making exchanges of 3449 lands with the Indian tribes, "to assure the tribe or nation with 3450 which the exchange is made that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the 3451 country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it that the 3452 3453 United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and exeeuted to them for the same: Provided, always, That such lands 3454

shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct or abandon the same."

ARTICLE 2. All difficulties and differences heretofore existing between the several parties of the Cherokee Nation are hereby settled and adjusted, and shall, as far as possible, be forgotten and forever buried in oblivion. All party distinctions shall cease, except so far as they may be necessary to carry out this convention or treaty. A general amnesty is hereby declared. All offences and crimes committed by a citizen or citizens of the Cherokee Nation against the nation, or against an individual or individuals, are hereby pardoned. All Cherokees who are now out of the nation are invited and earnestly requested to return to their homes, where they may live in peace, assured that they shall not be prosecuted for any offence heretofore committed against the Cherokee Nation, or any individual thereof. And this pardon and amnesty shall extend to all who may now be out of the nation, and who shall return thereto on or before 1st day of December next. The several parties agree to unite in enforcing the laws against all future offenders. Laws shall be passed for equal protection, and for the security of life, liberty, and property; and full authority shall be given by law, to all or any portion of the Cherokee people, peaceably to assemble and petition their own government, or the Government of the United States, for the redress of grievances, and to discuss their rights. All armed police, light horse, and other military organization, shall be abolished, and the laws enforced by the civil authority alone.

No one shall be punished for any crime or misdemeanor except on conviction by a jury of his country, and the sentence of a court duly authorized by law to take cognizance of the offence. And it is further agreed, all fugitives from justice, except those included in the general amnesty herein stipulated, seeking refuge in the territory of the United States, shall be delivered up by the authorities of the United States to the Cherokee Nation for trial and punishment.

ARTICLE 3. Whereas certain claims have been allowed by the several boards of commissioners heretofore appointed under the treaty of 1835, for rents, under the name of improvements and spoliations, and for property of which the Indians were dispossessed, provided for under the 16th article of the treaty of 1835; and whereas the said claims have been paid out of the \$5,000,000 fund; and whereas said claims were not justly chargeable to that fund, but were to be paid by the United States, the said United States agree to re-imburse the said fund the amount thus charged to said fund, and the same shall form a part of the aggregate amount to be distributed to the Chero-

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kee people, as provided in the 9th article of this treaty; and whereas a further amount has been allowed for reservations under the provisions of the 13th article of the treaty of 1835, by said commissioners, and has been paid out of the said fund, and which said sums were properly chargeable to, and should have been paid by, the United States, the said United States further agree to re-imburse the amounts thus paid for reservations to said fund; and whereas the expenses of making the treaty of New Echoto were also paid out of said fund, when they should have been borne by the United States, the United States agree to re-imburse the same, and also to re-imburse all other sums paid to any agent of the government, and improperly charged to said fund; and the same also shall form a part of the aggregate amount to be distributed to the Cherokee people, as provided in the 9th article of this treaty.

3516 ARTICLE 4. And whereas it has been decided by the board 3517 of eommissioners recently appointed by the President of the 3518 United States to examine and adjust the claims and difficulties 3519 existing against and between the Cherokee people and the  $35\bar{2}0$ United States, as well as between the Cherokees themselves. 3521 that under the provisions of the treaty of 1828, as well as in eonformity with the general policy of the United States in rela-3522 3523 tion to the Indian tribes, and the Cherokee Nation in particular, 3524that that portion of the Cherokee people known as the "Old 3525 Settlers," or "Western Cherokees," had no exclusive title to the 3526 territory ceded in that treaty, but that the same was intended for. 3527 the use of, and to be the home for, the whole nation, including 3528 as well that portion then east as that portion then west of the 3529 Mississippi; and whereas the said board of commissioners fur-3530 ther decided that, inasmuch as the territory before mentioned 3531 became the common property of the whole Cherokee Nation by 3532 the operation of the treaty of 1828, the Cherokees then west of 3533 the Mississippi, by the equitable operation of the same treaty, 3534 acquired a common interest in the lands occupied by the Cherokees east of the Mississippi river, as well as in those occupied 3535 3536 by themselves west of that river, which interest should have 3537 been provided for in the treaty of 1835, but which was not, 3538 except in so far as they, as a constituent portion of the nation, retained, in proportion to their numbers, a common interest in 3539 3540 the country west of the Mississippi, and in the general funds of 3541 the nation; and therefore they have an equitable claim upon 3542 the United States for the value of that interest, whatever it 3543 may be. Now, in order to ascertain the value of that interest, 3544 it is agreed that the following principle shall be adopted, viz: 3545 All the investments and expenditures which are properly 3546 chargeable upon the sums granted in the treaty of 1835, amount-

ing in the whole to five millions six hundred thousand dollars, (which investments and expenditures are particularly enumer-ated in the 15th article of the treaty of 1835,) to be first de-ducted from said aggregate sum, thus ascertaining the residuum or amount which would, under such marshalling of accounts, be left for per capita distribution among the Cherokees, emigrating under the treaty of 1835, excluding all extravagant and improper expenditures, and then allow to the Old Settlers (or Western Cherokees) a sum equal to one third part of said re-sidunm, to be distributed per capita to each individual of said party of "Old Settlers," or "Western Cherokees." It is further agreed that, so far as the Western Cherokees are concerned, in estimating the expense of removal and subsistence of an East-ern Cherokee, to be charged to the aggregate fund of five mil-lion, six hundred thousand dollars above mentioned, the sums for removal and subsistence stipulated in the 8th article of the treaty of 1835, as commutation money in those cases in which the parties entitled to it removed themselves shall be adopted. And as it affects the settlement with the Western Cherokees, there shall be no deduction from the fund before mentioned in consideration of any payments which may hereafter be made out of said fund; and it is hereby further understood and agreed, that the principle above defined shall embrace all those Chero-kees west of the Mississippi who emigrated prior to the treaty of 1835. 

In the consideration of the foregoing stipulation on the part of the United States, the "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers," hereby release and quit-claim to the United States all right, title, interest, or claim they may have to a common property in the Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi River, and to exclusive ownership to the lands ceded to them by the treaty of 1833 west of the Mississippi, including the outlet west, consenting and agreeing that the said lands, together with the eight hundred thousand acres ceded to the Cherokees by the treaty of 1835, shall be and remain the common property of the whole Cherokee people, themselves included.

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ARTICLE 5. It is mntually agreed that the per capita allowance to be given to the "Western Cherokees," or "Old Settlers," npon the principle above stated, shall be held in trust by the Government of the United States, and paid out to each individual belonging to that party or head of family, or his legal representatives. And it is further agreed that the per capita allowance to be paid as aforesaid shall not be assignable, but shall be paid directly to the persons entitled to it, or to his heirs or legal representatives, by the agent of the United States, authorized to make such payments.

And it is further agreed that a committee of five persons shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from the party of "Old Settlers," whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with an agent of the United States, to ascertain what persons are entitled to the *per capita* allowance provided for in this and the preceding article.

ARTICLE 6. And whereas many of that portion of the Chero-kee people known and designated as the "Treaty Party" have suffered losses and incurred expenses in consequence of the treaty of 1835; therefore, to indemnify the treaty party, the United States agree to pay to the said treaty party the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, of which the sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid by the United States to the heirs or legal representatives of Major Ridge, the sum of five thou-sand dollars to the heirs or legal representatives of John Ridge, and the sum of five thousand dollars to the heirs or legal repre-sentatives of Elias Boudinot, and the balance, being the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be paid by the United States, in such amounts and to such persons as may be certified by a committee to be appointed by the treaty party, and which committee shall consist of not exceeding five persons, and ap-proved by an agent of the United States, to be entitled to re-ceive the same for losses and damages sustained by them, or by those of whom they are the heirs or legal representatives: Pro-vided. That out of the said balance of one hundred thousand dollars, the present delegation of the treaty party may receive the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be by them applied to the payment of claims and other expenses. And it is further provided that, if the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars should not be sufficient to pay all the claims allowed for losses and damages, that then the same shall be paid to the said claim ants pro rata, and which payments shall be in full of all claims and losses of the said treaty party.

ARTICLE 7. The value of all salines which were the private property of individuals of the Western Cherokees, and of which they were dispossessed, provided there be any such, shall be ascertained by the United States agent, and a commissioner to be appointed by the Cherokee authorites; and, should they be unable to agree, they shall select an umpire, whose decision shall be final, and the several amounts found due shall be paid by the Cherokee Nation, or the salines returned to their respective owners.

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to pay to the Cherokee Nation the sum of two thousand dollars for a printing-press, materials, and other property destroyed at that time; the sum of five thousand dollars to be equally divided among all those

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 whose arms were taken from them previous to their removal West by order of an officer of the United States; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, in lieu of all claims of the Cherokee Nation, as a nation, prior to the treaty of 1835, except all lands reserved, by treaties heretofore made, for school funds.

ARTICLE 9. The United States agree to make a fair and just settlement of all moneys due to the Cherokees, and subject to the per capita division under the treaty of 29th December, 1835, which said settlement shall exhibit all money properly expended under said treaty, and shall embrace all sums paid for improvements, ferries, spoliations, removal, and subsistence, and commutation therefor, debts and claims upon the Cherokee Nation of Indians, for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation; and the several sums provided in the several articles of the treaty, to be invested as the general funds of the nation; and also all sums which may be hereafter properly allowed and paid under the provisions of the treaty of 1835. The aggregate of which said several sums shall be deducted from the sum of six millions six hundred and forty-seven thousand and sixty-seven dollars, and the balance thus found to be due shall be paid over, per capita, in equal amounts, to all those individuals, heads of families, or their legal representatives, entitled to receive the same under the treaty of 1835, and the supplement of 1836, being all those Cherokees residing east at the date of said treaty and the supplement thereto.

ARTICLE 10. It is expressly agreed that nothing in the foregoing treaty contained shall be so construed as in any manner to take away or abridge any rights or claims which the Cherokees now residing in States east of the Mississippi River had, or may have, under the treaty of 1835 and the supplement thereto.

ARTICLE 11. Whereas the Cherokee delegations contend that the amount expended for the one year's subsistence, after their arrival in the west, of the Eastern Cherokees, is not properly chargeable to the treaty fund; it is hereby agreed that that question shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States for its decision, which shall decide whether the subsistence shall be borne by the United States or the Cherokee funds, and if by the Cherokees, then to say whether the subsistence shall be charged at a greater rate than thirty-three  $\frac{33}{100}$  dollars per head; and also the question, whether the Cherokee Nation shall be allowed interest on whatever sum may be found to be due the nation, and from what date and at what rate per annum.

ARTICLE 12. (a.) The Western Cherokees, called "Old Settlers," in assenting to the general provisions of this treaty in behalf of their people, have expressed their fixed opinion that,

3685 in making a settlement with them upon the basis herein estab-3686 lished, the expenses incurred for the removal and subsistence of 3687 Cherokees, after the twenty-third day of May, 1838, should not 3688 be charged upon the five millions of dollars allowed to the Cher-3689 okees for their lands under the treaty of 1835, or on the fund 3690 provided by the third article of the supplement thereto; and 3691 that no part of the spoliations, subsistence, or removal, pro-3692 vided for by the several articles of said treaty and the supple-3693 ment thereto, should be charged against them in their settlement 3694 for their interest in the Cherokee country east and west of the And the delegation of "Old Settlers," or 3695 Mississippi River. 3696 "Western Cherokees," propose that the question shall be sub-3697 mitted with this treaty to the decision of the Senate of the 3698 United States, of what portion, if any, of the expenditures made 3699 for removal, subsistence, and spoliations under the treaty of 3700 1835, is properly and legally chargeable to the five-million fund. 3701 And they will abide by the decison of the Senate. 3702

ARTICLE 13. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed August 17, 1846.

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3706 Treaty between the United States of America and the Cherokee 3707 Nation of Indians, concluded July 19, 1866; ratification advised, 3708 with amendments, July 27, 1866; amendments accepted July 31, 3709 1866.

3710 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 3711 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Dennis N. Cooley and Elijah Sells, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Smith Christie, White Catcher, James McDaniel, S. H. Benge, Daniel H. Ross, and J. B. Jones, delegates of the Cherokee Nation, appointed by resolution of the national council, on the part of said Cherokee Nation, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention at the city of Washington, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between the United States, represented by Dennis N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, [and] Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian

affairs for the southern superintendency, and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, represented by its delegates, James Mc-Janiel, Smith Christie, White Catcher, S. H. Benge, J. B. Jones, and Daniel H. Ross, John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, being too unwell to join in these negotiations.

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Whereas existing treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Nation are deemed to be insufficient, the said contracting parties agree as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The pretended treaty made with the so-called Confederate States of the Cherokee Nation, on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and repudiated by the national council of the Cherokee Nation on the eighteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby declared to be yold.

ARTICLE 2. Amnesty is hereby declared by the United States and the Cherokee Nation for all crimes and misdemeanors committed by one Cherokee on the person or property of another Cherokee, or of a citizen of the United States, prior to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and no right of action arising out of wrongs committed in aid or in the suppression of the rebellion shall be prosecuted or maintained in the courts of the United States or in the courts of the Cherokee Nation.

But the Cherokee Nation stipulate and agree to deliver up to the United States, or their duly authorized agent, any or all public property, particularly ordnance, ordnance stores, arms of all kinds, and quartermaster's stores, in their possession or control, which belonged to the United States or the so-called Confederate States, without any reservation.

ARTICLE 3. The confiscation laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be repealed, and the same, and all sales of farms and improvements on real estate, made or pretended to be made in pursuance thereof, are hereby agreed and declared to be null and void, and the former owners of such property so sold, their heirs or assigns, shall have the right peaceably to re-occupy their homes, and the purchaser under the confiscation laws, or his heirs or assigns, shall be repaid by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation from the national funds the money paid for said property and the cost of permanent improvements on such real estate made thereon since the confiscation sale; the cost of such improvements to be fixed by a commission, to be composed of one person designated by the Secretary of the Interior and one by the principal chief of the nation, which two may ap-

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point a third in cases of disagreement, which cost so fixed shall be refunded to the national treasurer by the returning Cherokees within three years from the ratification hereof.

ARTICLE 4. All the Cherokees and freed persons who were formerly slaves to any Cherokee, and all free negroes not having been such slaves, who resided in the Cherokee Nation prior to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, who may within two years elect not to reside northeast of the Arkansas River and southeast of Grand River, shall have the right to settle in and occupy the Canadian district southwest of the Arkansas River, and also all that tract of country lying northwest of Grand River, and bounded on the southeast by Grand River and west by the Creek reservation to the northeast corner thereof; from thence west on the north line of the Creek reservation to the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude; and thence north on said line of longitude so far that a line due east to Grand River will include a quantity of land equal to one hundred and sixty acres for each person who may so elect to reside in the territory above-described in this article: Provided, That that part of said district north of the Arkansas River shall not be set apart until it shall be found that the Canadian district is not sufficiently large to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each person desiring to obtain settlement under the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE 5. The inhabitants electing to reside in the district described in the preceding article shall have the right to elect all their local officers and judges, and the number of delegates to which by their numbers they may be entitled in any general council to be established in the Indian Territory under the provisions of this treaty, as stated in Article XII, and to control all their local affairs, and to establish all necessary police regulations and rules for the administration of justice in said district, not inconsistent with the constitution of the Cherokee Nation or the laws of the United States: Provided, The Cherokees residing in said district shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of other Cherokees who may elect to settle in said district as hereinbefore provided, and shall hold the same rights and privileges and be subject to the same liabilities as those who elect to settle in said district under the provisions of this treaty: Provided also, That if any such police regulations or rules be adopted which, in the opinion of the President, bear oppressively on any citizen of the nation, he may suspend the And all rules or regulations in said district, or in any other district of the nation, discriminating against the citizens of other districts, are prohibited, and shall be void.

ARTICLE 6. The inhabitants of the said district hereinbe-

3819 fore described shall be entitled to representation according to 3820 numbers in the national council, and all laws of the Cherokee Nation shall be uniform throughout said nation. And should 3821 3822 any such law, either in its provisions or in the manner of its 3823enforcement, in the opinion of the President of the United 3824States, operate unjustly or injuriously in said district, he is 3825 hereby authorized and empowered to correct such evil, and to 3826 adopt the means necessary to secure the impartial administra-3827 tion of justice, as well as a fair and equitable application and expenditure of the national funds as between the people of this 3828 3829 and of every other district in said nation.

3830 ARTICLE 7. The United States court to be created in the 3831 Indian Territory; and until such court is created therein, the 3832 United States district court, the nearest to the Cherokee Nation, 3833 shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all causes, civil and 3834 criminal, wherein an inhabitant of the district hereinbefore de-3835 scribed shall be a party, and where an inhabitant outside of 3836 said district, in the Cherokee Nation, shall be the other party, 3837 as plaintiff or defendant in a civil cause, or shall be defendant 3838 or prosecutor in a criminal case, and all process issued in said 3839 district by any officer of the Cherokee Nation, to be executed on an inhabitant residing outside of said district, and all pro-3840 3841 cess issued by any officer of the Cherokee Nation outside of 3842 said district, to be executed on an inhabitant residing in said 3843 district, shall be to all intents and purposes null and void, unless indorsed by the district judge for the district where such 3844 process is to be served, and said person, so arrested, shall be 3845 held in custody by the officer so arresting him, until he shall be 3846 delivered over to the United States marshal, or consent to be 3847 tried by the Cherokee court: Provided, That any or all the pro-3848 visions of this treaty, which make any distinction in rights and 3849 remedies between the citizens of any district and the citizens of 3850 the rest of the nation, shall be abrogated whenever the Presi-3851 3852dent shall have ascertained, by an election duly ordered by him, 3853 that a majority of the voters of such district desire them to be 3854 abrogated, and he shall have declared such abrogation: And 3855 provided further, That no law or regulation to be hereafter en-3856 acted within said Cherokee Nation or any district thereof, pre-3857 scribing a penalty for its violation, shall take effect or be en-3858 forced until after ninety days from the date of its promulga-3859 tion, either by publication in one or more newspapers of gen-3860 eral circulation in said Cherokee Nation, or by posting up copies 3861 thereof in the Cherokee and English languages in each district .3862where the same is to take effect, at the usual place of holding 3863 district courts.

ARTICLE 8. No license to trade in goods, wares, or mer-

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chandise merchandise shall be granted by the United States to trade in the Cherokee Nation, unless approved by the Cherokee national council, except in the Canadian district, and such other district north of Arkansas River and west of Grand River occupied by the so-called southern Cherokees, as provided in Article 4 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 9. The Cherokee Nation having, voluntarily, in February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by an act of their national council, forever abolished slavery, hereby covenant and agree that never hereafter shall either slavery or involuntary servitude exist in their nation otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, in accordance with laws applicable to all the members of said tribe They further agree that all freedmen who have been liberated by voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion, and are now residents therein, or who may return within six months, and their descendants, shall have all the rights of native Cherokees: Provided, That owners of slaves so emancipated in the Cherokee Nation shall never receive any compensation or pay for the slaves so emancipated.

ARTICLE 10. Every Cherokee and freed person resident in the Cherokee Nation shall have the right to sell any products of his farm, including his or her live stock, or any merchandise or manufactured products, and to ship and drive the same to market without restraint, paying any tax thereon which is now or may be levied by the United States on the quantity sold outside of the Indian Territory.

ARTICLE 11. The Cherokee Nation hereby grant a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet wide, except at stations, switches, water-stations, or crossing of rivers, where more may be indispensable to the full enjoyment of the franchise herein granted, and then only two hundred additional feet shall be taken, and only for such length as may be absolutely necessary. through all their lands, to any company or corporation which shall be duly authorized by Congress to construct a railroad from any point north to any part south, and from any point east. to any point west of, and which may pass through, the Cherokee Said company or corporation, and their employés and laborers, while constructing and repairing the same, and in operating said road or roads, including all necessary agents on the line, at stations, switches, water-tanks, and all others necessary to the successful operation of a railroad, shall be protected in the discharge of their duties, and at all times subject to the

3910 Indian intercourse laws, now or which may hereafter be enacted 3911 and be in force in the Cherokee Nation.

ARTICLE 12. The Cherokees agree that a general council, consisting of delegates elected by each nation or tribe lawfully residing within the Indian Territory, may be annually convened in said Territory, which council shall be organized in such manner and possess such powers as hereinafter prescribed.

First. After the ratification of this treaty, and as soon as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, and prior to the first session of said council, a census or enumeration of each tribe lawfully resident in said Territory shall be taken under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who for that purpose is hereby authorized to designate and appoint competent persons, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and paid by the United States.

Second. The first general council shall consist of one member from each tribe, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians, or each fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of any tribe lawfully resident in said Territory, and shall be selected by said tribes respectively, who may assent to the establishment of said general council; and if none should be thus formally selected by any nation or tribe so assenting, the said nation or tribe shall be represented in said general council by the chief or chiefs and headmen of said tribes, to be taken in the order of their rank as recognized in tribal usage, in the same number and proportion as above After the said census shall have been taken and completed, the superintendent of Indian affairs shall publish and declare to each tribe assenting to the establishment of such council the number of members of such council to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this article, and the persons entitled to represent said tribes shall meet at such time and place as he shall approve; but thereafter the time and place of the sessions of said council shall be determined by its action: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of thirty days: And provided, That special sessions of said council may be called by the Secretary of the Interior whenever in his judgment the interest of said tribes shall require such special session.

Third. Said general council shall have power to legislate upon matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian tribes and nations and colonies of freedmen resident in said Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, or into any community of freedmen; the administration of justice between members of different tribes of said Territory and persons other than Indians

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and members of said tribes or nations; and the common defence and safety of the nations of said Territory.

All laws enacted by such council shall take effect at such time as may therein be provided, unless suspended by direction of the President of the United States. No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States. Nor shall said council legislate upon matters other than those above indicated: *Provided*, however, That the legislative power of such general council may be enlarged by the consent of the national council of each nation or tribe assenting to its establishment, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Fourth. Said council shall be presided over by such person as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. The conneil shall elect a secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of said council, and who shall transmit a true copy of all such proceedings, duly certified by the presiding officer of such council, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to each tribe or nation represented in said council, immediately after the sessions of said council shall terminate. He shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

Sixth. The members of said council shall be paid by the United States the sum of four dollars per diem during the term actually in attendance on the sessions of said council, and at the rate of four dollars for every twenty miles necessarily travelled by them in going from and returning to their homes, respectively, from said council, to be certified by the secretary and president of the said council.

ARTICLE 13. The Cherokees also agree that a court or courts may be established by the United States in said Territory, with such jurisdiction and organized in such manner as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That the judicial tribunals of the nation shall be allowed to retain exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising within their country in which members of the nation, by nativity or adoption, shall be the only parties, or where the cause of action shall arise in the Cherokee Nation, except as otherwise provided in this treaty.

ARTICLE 14. The right to the use and occupancy of a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to be selected according to legal subdivisions in one body, and to include their improvements, and not including the improvements of any member of the Cherokee Nation, is hereby granted to every society or denomination which has erected, or which with the consent of the national council may hereafter erect, buildings within

4002 the Cherokee country for missionary or educational purposes. 4003 But no land thus granted, nor buildings which have been or may 4004 be erected thereon, shall ever be sold or [o]therwise disposed of 4005 except with the consent and approval of the Cherokee national 4006 council and the Secretary of the Interior. And whenever 4007 any such lands or buildings shall be sold or disposed of, the pro-4008 ceeds thereof shall be applied by said society or societies for 4009 like purposes within said nation, subject to the approval of the 4010 Secretary of the Interior.

4011 ARTICLE 15. The United States may settle any civilized 4012 Indians, friendly with the Cherokees and adjacent tribes, within 4013 the Cherokee country, on unoccupied lands east of 96°, on such 4014. terms as may be agreed upon by any such tribe and the Chero-4015 kees, subject to the approval of the President of the United 4016 States, which shall be consistent with the following provisions, 4017 viz: Should any such tribe or band of Indians settling in said 4018 country abandon their tribal organization, there being first paid 4019 into the Cherokee national fund a sum of money which shall 4020 sustain the same proportion to the then existing national fund 4021 that the number of Indians sustain to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in the Cherokee country, they shall be 40224023 incorporated into and ever after remain a part of the Cherokee 4024 Nation, on equal terms in every respect with native citizens And should any such tribe, thus settling in said country, decide 4025 to preserve their tribal organizations, and to maintain their 4026 tribal laws, customs, and usages, not inconsistent with the con-4027 4028 stitution and laws of the Cherokee Nation, they shall have a district of country set off for their use by metes and bounds equal 4029 4030 to one hundred and sixty acres, if they should so decide, for each man, woman and child of said tribe, and shall pay for the 4031 4032 same into the national fund such price as may be agreed on by 4033 them and the Cherokee Nation, subject to the approval of the 4034 President of the United States, and in cases of disagreement the price to be fixed by the President. 4035

And the said tribe thus settled shall also pay into the national fund a sum of money, to be agreed on by the respective parties, not greater in proportion to the whole existing national fund and the probable proceeds of the lands herein ceded or authorized to be ceded or sold than their numbers bear to the whole number of Cherokees then residing in said country, and thence afterwards they shall enjoy all the rights of native Cherokees. But no Indians who have no tribal organizations, or who shall determine to abandon their tribal organizations, shall be permitted to settle east of the 96° of longitude without the consent of the Cherokee national council, or of a delegation duly appointed by it, being first obtained. And no Indians

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who have and determine to preserve their tribal organizations shall be permitted to settle, as herein provided, east of the 96° of longitude without such consent being first obtained, unless the President of the United States, after a full hearing of the ob-jections offered by said council or delegation to such settlement. shall determine that the objections are insufficient, in which case he may authorize the settlement of such tribe east of the 960 of longitude. 

ARTICLE 16. The United States may settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 96°, to be taken in a compact form in quantity not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres for each member of each of said tribes thus to be settled; the boundaries of each of said districts to be distinctly marked, and the land conveyed in fee-simple to each of said tribes to be held in common or by their members in severalty as the United States may decide.

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Said lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed on between the said parties in interest, subject to the approval of the President; and if they should not agree, then the price to be fixed by the President.

The Cherokee Nation to retain the right of possession of and jurisdiction over all of said country west of 96° of longitude until thus sold and occupied, after which their jurisdiction and right of possession to terminate forever as to each of said districts thus sold and occupied.

ARTICLE 17. The Cherokee Nation hereby cedes, in trust to the United States, the tract of land in the State of Kausas which was sold to the Cherokees by the United States, under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of 1835; and also that strip of the land ceded to the nation by the fourth article of said treaty which is included in the State of Kansas, and the Cherokees consent that said lands may be included in the limits and jurisdiction of the said State.

The lands herein ceded shall be surveyed as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and shall be appraised by two disinterested persons, one to be designated by the Cherokee national council and one by the Secretary of the Interior, and, in case of disagreement, by a third person, to be mutually selected by the aforesaid appraisers. The appraisement to be not less than an average of one dollar and a quarter per acre, exclusive of improvements.

And the Secretary of the Interior shall, from time to time, as such surveys and appraisements are approved by him, after due advertisements for sealed bids, sell such lands to the high-

est bidders for cash, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and at not less than the appraised value: Provided. That whenever there are improvements of the value of fifty dollars made on the lands not being mineral, and owned and personally occupied by any person for agricultural purposes at the date of the signing hereof, such person so owning, and in person resid-ing on such improvements, shall, after due proof, made under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, be entitled to buy, at the appraised value, the smallest quantity of land in legal subdivisions, which will include his improvements, 4104. not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres; the expenses of survey and appraisement to be paid by the Secre-tary out of the proceeds of sale of said land: Provided, That nothing in this article shall prevent the Secretary of the Interior from selling the whole of said lands not occupied by actual set-tlers at the date of the ratification of this treaty, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each person entitled to pre-emp-tion under the pre-emption laws of the United States, in a body, to any responsible party, for eash, for a sum not less than one dollar per acre.

ARTICLE 18. That any lands owned by the Cherokees in the State of Arkansas, and in States east of the Mississippi, may be sold by the Cherokee Nation in such manner as their national council may prescribe, all such sales being first approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

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ARTICLE 19. All Cherokees being heads of families residing at the date of the ratification of this treaty on any of the lands herein ceded, or authorized to be sold, and desiring to remove to the reserved country, shall be paid by the purchasers of said lands the value of such improvements, to be ascertained and appraised by the commissioners who appraise the lands, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and if he shall elect to remain on the land now occupied by him, shall be entitled to receive a patent from the United States in fee-simple for three hundred and twenty acres of land, to include his improvements, and therenpon he and his family shall cease to be members of the nation.

And the Secretary of the Interior shall also be authorized to pay the reasonable costs and expenses of the delegates of the southern Cherokees.

The moneys to be paid under this article shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the national lands in Kansas.

ARTICLE 20. Whenever the Cherokee national council shall request it, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the country reserved for the Cherokees to be surveyed and allotted among them, at the expense of the United States.

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ARTICLE 21. It being difficult to learn the precise boundary line between the Cherokee country and the States of Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas, it is agreed that the United States shall, at its own expense, cause the same to be run as far west as the Arkansas, and marked by permanent and conspicuous monuments, by two commissioners, one of whom shall be designated by the Cherokee national council.

ARTICLE 22. The Cherokee national council, or any duly appointed delegation thereof, shall have the privilege to appoint an agent to examine the accounts of the nation with the Government of the United States, at such time as they may see proper, and to continue or discharge such agent, and to appoint another, as may be thought best by such council or delegation; and such agent shall have free access to all accounts and books in the executive departments relating to the business of said Cherokee Nation, and au opportunity to examine the same in the presence of the officer having such books and papers in charge.

ARTICLE 23. All funds now due the nation, or that may hereafter accrue from the sale of their lands by the United States, as hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in the United States registered stocks at their current value, and the interest on all said funds shall be paid semi-annually, on the order of the Cherokee Nation, and shall be applied to the fol-lowing purposes, to wit: Thirty-five per cent. shall be applied for the support of the common-schools of the nation and educa-tional purposes; fifteen per cent. for the orphan fund, and fifty per cent. for general purposes, including reasonable salaries of district officers; and the Secretary of the Interior, with the ap-4169 proval of the President of the United States, may pay out of the funds due the nation, on the order of the national council or a delegation duly authorized by it, such amount as he may deem necessary to meet outstanding obligations of the Cherokee Nation, caused by the suspension of the payment of their annu-ities, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 24. As a slight testimony for the useful and arduous services of the Rev. Evan Jones, for forty years a missionary in the Cherokee Nation, now a cripple, old and poor, it is agreed that the sum of three thousand dollars be paid to him, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, out of any Cherokee fund in or to come into his hands not otherwise appropriated.

ARTICLE 25. A large number of the Cherokees who served in the Army of the United States having died, leaving no heirs entitled to receive bounties and arrears of pay on account of

4186 such service, it is agreed that all bounties and arrears for ser-4187 vice in the regiments of Indian United States volunteers which 4188 shall remain unclaimed by any person legally entitled to receive 4189 the same for two years from the ratification of this treaty, shall 4190 be paid as the national council may direct, to be applied to the 4191 foundation and support of an asylum for the education of orphan 4192 children, which asylum shall be under the control of the national 4193council, or of such benevolent society as said council may desig-4194 nate, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

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ARTICLE 26. The United States guarantee to the people of the Cherokee Nation the quiet and peaceable possession of their country and protection against domestic feuds and insurrections, and against hostilities of other tribes. They shall also be protected against inter[r]uptions or intrusion from all unauthorized citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle on their lands or reside in their territory. In case of hostilities among the Indian tribes, the United States agree that the party or parties commencing the same shall, so far as practicable, make reparation for the damages done.

ARTICLE 27. The United States shall have the right to establish one or more military posts or stations in the Cherokee Nation, as may be deemed necessary for the proper protection of the citizens of the United States lawfully residing therein and the Cherokees and other citizens of the Indian country. But no sutler or other person connected therewith, either in or out of the military organization, shall be permitted to introduce any spirit[u]ous, vinous, or malt liquors into the Cherokee Nation, except the medical department proper, and by them only for strictly medical purposes. And all persons not in the military service of the United States, not citizens of the Cherokee Nation, are to be prohibited from coming into the Cherokee Nation, or remaining in the same, except as herein otherwise provided; and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent for the Cherokees to have such persons, not lawfully residing or sojourning therein, removed from the nation, as they now are, or hereafter may be, required by the Indian intercourse laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 28. The United States hereby agree to pay for provisions and clothing furnished the army under Appotholehala in the winter of 1861 and 1862, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, the accounts to be ascertained and settled by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 29. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the delegates and representatives of the Cherokees invited by the Government to visit Washington for the purposes of making this

4232 treaty, shall be paid by the United States on the ratification of 4233 this treaty.

ARTICLE 30. The United States agree to pay to the proper claimants all losses of property by missionaries or missionary societies, resulting from their being ordered or driven from the country by United States agents, and from their property being taken and occupied or destroyed by by United States troops, not exceeding in the aggregate twenty thousand dollars, to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 31. All provisions of treaties heretofore ratified and in force, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, are hereby re-affirmed and declared to be in full force; and nothing herein shall be construed as an acknowledgment by the United States, or as a relinquishment by the Cherokee Nation of any claims or demands under the guarantees of former treaties, except as herein expressly provided.

Proclaimed July 10, 1866.

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4249 Supplemental article to the treaty of July 19, 1866, between the 4250 United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, 4251 concluded April 27, 1868; ratifications advised June 6, 1868; 4252 proclaimed June 10, 1868.

4253 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 4254 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 4255 greeting:

4256 Whereas to a treaty concluded at the city of Washington, 4257in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of July, in 4258 the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. 4259between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation 4260 of Indians, through their respective representatives, a supple-4261 mental article was made and concluded at the city of Washing-4262 ton, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-seventh day of 4263 April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 4264sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and Lewis Downing, H. D. 4265Reese, Samuel Smith, Wm. P. Adair, J. P. Davis, Elias C. Bou-4266 dinot, J. A. Scales, and Arch. Scraper, delegates of the said 4267 4268 Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which supplemental article of 42694270 treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: Supplemental article to a treaty concluded at Washington City, 4271

July 19th, A. D. 1866; ratified with amendments July 27th, A. D. 1866; amendments accepted July 31st, A. D. 1866; and the whole proclaimed August 11th, A. D. 1866, between

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the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Whereas under the provisions of the seventeenth article of a treaty and amendments thereto made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation of Indians, and proclaimed August 11th, A. D. 1866, a contract was made and entered into by James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the United States, of the one part, and by the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the State of Connecticut, of the other part, dated August 30th, A. D. 1866, for the sale of the so-called "Cherokee neutral lands," in the State of Kansas, containing eight hundred thousand acres, more or less, with the limitations and restrictions set forth in the said seventeenth article of said treaty as amended, on the terms and conditions therein mentioned, which contract is now on file in the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, regarding said sale as illegal and not in conformity with said treaty and amendments thereto, did, on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1867, for and in behalf of the United States, enter into a contract with James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, for the sale of the aforesaid lands on the terms and conditions in said contract set forth, and which is on file in the Department of the Interior; and

Whereas, for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for the Cherokee Nation of Indians, to collect the proceeds of sales of said lands and invest the same for the benefit of said Indians, and for the purpose of preventing litigation and of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the said American Emigrant Company and of the said James F. Joy, it is the desire of all the parties in interest that the said American Emigrant Company shall assign their said contract and all their right, title, claim, and interest in and to the said "Cherokee neutral lands" to the said James F. Joy, and that the said Joy shall assume and conform to all the obligations of said company under their said contract, as hereinafter modified:

It is, therefore, agreed, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Lewis Downing, H. D. Reese, Wm. P. Adair, Elias C. Boudinot, J. A. Scales, Archie Scraper, J. Porum Davis, and Samuel Smith, commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, that an assignment of the contract made and entered into on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1866, by and between James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, for and in behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the American Emigrant Company, a corporation chartered and existing under the laws of the

State of Connecticut, of the other part, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, to James F. Joy, of the city of De-troit, Michigan, shall be made; and that said contract, as herein after modified, be and the same is hereby, with the consent of all parties, re-affirmed and declared valid; and that the contract entered into by and between Orville H. Browning, for and in behalf of the United States, of the one part, and James F. Joy, of the city of Detroit, Michigan, of the other part, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, shall be relinquished and cancelled by the said James F. Joy, or his duly authorized agent or attorney; and the said first contract as hereinafter modified, and the assignment of the first contract, and the relinquishment of the second con-tract, are hereby ratified and confirmed, whenever said assign-ment of the first contract and the relinquishment of the second shall be entered of record in the Department of the Interior, and when the said James F. Joy shall have accepted said assignment and shall have entered into a contract with the Secretary of the Interior to assume and perform all obligations of the said American Emigrant Company under said first-named contract, as hereinafter modified.

The modifications hereinbefore mentioned of said contract are hereby declared to be—

- 1. That within ten days from the ratification of this supplemental article the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the Cherokee Nation of Indians.
- 2. That the other deferred payments specified in said contract shall be paid when they respectively fall due, with interest only from the date of the ratification hereof.

It is further agreed and distinctly understood that, under the conveyance of the "Cherokee neutral lands" to the said American Emigrant Company, "with all beneficial interests therein," as set forth in said contract, the said company and their assignees shall take only the residue of said lands after securing to "actual settlers" the lands to which they are entitled under the provisions of the seventeenth article and amendments thereto of the said Cherokee treaty of August 11th, 1866; and that the proceeds of the sales of said lands, so occupied at the date of said treaty by "actual settlers," shall enure to the sole benefit of, and be retained by, the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for the said Cherokee Nation of Indians.

Proclaimed April 27, 1868.

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4364 CREEKS. A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded between the 4365 4366 President of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Kings, Chiefs, and 4367 Warriors of the Creek Nation of Indians, on the part and behalf 4368 4369 of the said Nation. 4370 The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the sail Creek 4371 4372 Nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the 4373 causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other 4374 necessary, just, and friendly arrangements: the President of the 4375 United States, by Henry Knox, Secretary for the Department of 4376 War, whom he hath constituted with full powers for these pur-4377 poses, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the

4378 United States, and the Creek Nation, by the undersigned Kings, 4379 Chiefs, and Warriors, representing the said nation, have agreed 4380 to the following articles.

4381 ARTICLE 4.

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the United States will cause the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars to be paid annually to the said Creek Nation.

4384 Proclaimed August 13, 1790.

4385 N. B. The other portions of this treaty are suppressed by 4386 that of August 7, 1856. (See page 113.)

4387 A treaty of limits between the United States of America and the 4388 Creek Nation of Indians.

4389 Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of Amer-4390 ica, by James Wilkinson, of the State of Maryland, Brigadier-Gen-4391 eral in the Army of the United States, Benjamin Hawkins, of North 4392 Carolina, and Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, Commissioners 4393 Plenipotentiary of the United States, on the one part, and the 4394 Kings, Chiefs, Head-Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, in 4395 council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the fol-4396 lowing articles and conditions, viz:

ARTICLE 2. The Commissioners of the United States, for and in consideration of the foregoing concession on the part of the Creek Nation, and in full satisfaction for the same, do hereby covenant and agree with the said nation, in behalf of the United States, that the said States shall pay to the said nation, annually, and every year, the sum of three thousand dollars.

Proclaimed January 11, 1803.

4404 N. B. The other portions of this treaty are superseded by that 4405 of August 7, 1856. (See page 113.)

4406 Articles of a treaty made at the City of Washington, this twenty4407 fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty4408 six, between James Barbour, Secretary of War, thereto specially
4409 authorized by the President of the United States, and the under4410 signed, Chiefs and Head-Men of the Creek Nation of Indians, who
4411 have received full power from the said nation to conclude and ar4412 range all the matters herein provided for.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to the said nation an additional perpetual annuity of twenty thousand dollars.

Proclaimed January 24, 1826.

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N. B. The other portions of this treaty are superseded by that of August 7, 1856. (See page 113.)

4418 Articles of a treaty made at the City of Washington between Lewis 4419 Cass, thereto specially authorized by the President of the United 4420 States, and the Creek tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Creek tribe of Indians cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River.

4423 ARTICLE 2. The United States engage to survey the said land 4424 as soon as the same can be conveniently done, after the ratifica-4425 tion of this treaty, and when the same is surveyed to allow ninety 4426 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, 4427 which tracts shall be reserved from sale for their use for the term 4428 of five years, unless sooner disposed of by them. A census of 4429 these persons shall be taken under the direction of the President, 4430 and the selections shall be made so as to include the improve-4431 4432ments of each person within his selection, if the same can be so 4433 made, and if not, then all the persons belonging to the same town, 4434 entitled to selections, and who cannot make the same, so as to 4435 include their improvements, shall take them in one body in a 4436 And twenty sections shall be selected, under the direction of the President, for the orphan children of the Creeks, 4437 4438 and divided, and retained or sold for their benefit as the Presi-4439 dent may direct. Provided, however, that no selections or loca-4440 tions under this treaty shall be so made as to include the agency 4441 reserve.

ARTICLE 3. 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.

4449 ARTICLE 4. At the end of five years, all the Creeks entitled 4450 to these selections, and desirous of remaining, shall receive pat-4451 ents therefor, in fee-simple, from the United States.

ARTICLE 13. 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.

ARTICLE 14. 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."

Proclaimed April 4, 1832.

N. B.—The other portions of this treaty are superseded by that of August 7, 1856. (See page 113.)

4478 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Fort
4479 Gibson, between Montfort Stokes, Henry L. Ellsworth, and
4480 John F. Schermerhorn, commissioners on the part of the
4481 United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the
4482 Muskogee or Creek Nation of Indians, this 14th day of Febru4483 ary, A. D. 1833.

ARTICLE 2. The United States hereby agree, by and with the consent of the Creek and Cherokee delegates, this day ob-4486 · tained, that the Muskogee or Creek country west of the Missis-sippi, 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 4493 deg. west, one mile, to a post placed in the ground; thence 4494 along said line to the Arkansas, and up the same and the Verdi-4495gris River, to where the old territorial line crosses it; thence along said line north to a point twenty-five miles from the Ar-4496 4497 kansas River, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running a line at right angles with the territorial line 4498 aforesaid, or west, to the Mexico line; thence along the said line 4499 southerly to the Canadian River, or to the boundary of the Choc-45004501 taw country; thence down said river to the place of beginning. The lines, hereby defining the country of the Muskogee Indians 45024503 on the north and east, bound the country of the Cherokees along. 4504 these courses, as settled by the treaty concluded this day be-4505 tween the United States and that tribe.

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ARTICLE 3. The United States will grant a patent, in feesimple, 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.

4514 ARTICLE 5. As an evidence of the kind feeling of the United 4515 States toward the Muscogee Indians, and as a testimonial of the 4516[their] gratification with the present amicable and satisfactory 4517 adjustment of their difficulties with the Cherokees, experienced 4518 by the commissioners, they agree, on behalf of the United States, 4519 to furnish to the Creek Indians, west of the Mississippi, one 4520blacksmith and one wheelwright or wagon maker, as soon as they may be required by the nation, in addition to those already 45214522 employed; also to erect shops and furnish tools for the same, 4523and supply the smith-shops with one ton of iron and two hundred. 4524 and fifty pounds of steel each; and allow the said Creek Indians 4525annually, for education purposes, the sum of one thousand dol-4526 lars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the 4527 United States; the whole of the above grants to be continued 4528 so long as the President may consider them conducive to the 4529 interest and welfare of the Creek Indians; and the United 4530 States will also cause to be erected, as soon as conveniently can 4531 be done, four patent railway mills for grinding corn, and will immediately purchase for them twenty-four cross-cut saws; it be-.4532ing distinctly understood, however, that the grants thus made 4533 4534 to the Creek Indians by this article are intended solely for 4535the use and benefit of that portion of the Creek Nation who are 4536 now settled west of the Mississippi.

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

N. B.—The other portions of this treaty are superseded by that of 7 August, 1856. (See page 113.)

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Gibson, west of Arkansas, between Captain William Armstrong, act. super-intendent Western Territory, and Bret. Brig. Gen. Arbuckle, commissioners on the part of the United States and the un-dersigned chiefs, being a full delegation of the Creek chiefs duly authorized and empowered by their nation to adjust "their claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi."

ARTICLE 4. \* \* \*. \* It is further agreed that all the education funds of the Creeks, including the annuities above named, the annual allowance of one thousand dollars provided in the treaty of 1833, and also all balances of appropriations for education annuities that may be due from the United States, shall be expeuded in their own country for the support of a manuallabor school in the Canadian district, and of another in the Arkansas district: Provided, That the President does not object to such application of the annuities above named, grauted in the treaties of 1832 and 1833. And it is also agreed that in the management of such school the wishes of the Creek council shall be consulted. (a)

Proclaimed March 2, 1839.

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N. B.—The other portions of this treaty are superseded by that of August 7, 1856. (See page 113.)

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh, commissioners on the part of the Creeks; and John Jumper, Tuste-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, commissioners on the part of the Seminoles, which treaty is in the words and figures following, viz:

Articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Creek and Seminole Tribes of Indians, made and concluded at the city of Washington the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly McIntosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh, commissioners on the part of the Creeks; and John Jumper, Tuste-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, commissioners on the part of the Seminoles.

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Whereas the convention heretofore existing between the Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi River has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a re-adjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States; and

Whereas the United States desire, by providing the Seminoles remaining in Florida with a comfortable home west of the Mississippi River, and by making a liberal and generous provision for their welfare, to induce them to emigrate and become one people with their brethren already west, and also to afford to all the Seminoles the means of education and civilization, and the blessings of a regular civil government; and

Whereas the Creek Nation and individuals thereof have, by their delegation, brought forward and persistently urged various claims against the United States, which it is desirable shall be finally adjusted and settled; and

Whereas it is necessary, for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and said Creek and Seminole tribes of Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations shall, as far as practicable, be embodied in one comprehensive instrument:

Now, therefore, the United States, by their commissioner, George W. Manypenny, the Creek tribe of Indians, by their commissioners, Tuck-a-batchee-Micco, Echo-Harjo, Chilly Mc-Intosh, Benjamin Marshall, George W. Stidham, and Daniel N. McIntosh; and the Seminole tribe of Indians, by their commissioners, John Jumper, Tuste-nuc-o-chee, Pars-co-fer, and James Factor, do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The Creek Nation doth hereby grant, cede, and convey to the Seminole Indians the tract of country included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning on the Canadian River, a few miles east of the ninety-seventh parallel of west longitude, where Ock-hi-appo, or Pond Creek, empties into the same; thence, due north to the north fork of the Canadian; thence up said north fork of the Canadian to the southern line of the Cherokee country; thence, with that line, west, to the one hundredth parallel of west longitude; thence, south along said parallel of longitude to the Canadian River, and thence down and with that river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. The following shall constitute and remain the boundaries of the Creek country, viz: beginning at the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian River, and running 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

4630 Arkansas, and which runs a course south, forty-four degrees 4631 west, one mile, to a post placed in the ground; thence along 4632 said live to the Arkansas and up the same and the Verdigris 4633 River, to where the old territorial line crossesit; thence along said line, north, to a point twenty-five miles from the Arkansas River. 4634 where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running 4635 4636 west with the southern line of the Cherokee country, to the north fork of the Canadian River, where the boundary of the 4637 4638 cession to the Seminoles defined in the preceding article first strikes said Cherokee line; thence down said north fork, to 4639 where the eastern boundary-line of the said cession to the Semi-4640 noles strikes the same; thence, with that line, due south to the 4641 4642 Canadian River, at the mouth of the Ock-hi-appo, or Pond 4643 Creek; and thence down said Canadian River to the place of 4644 beginning.

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ARTICLE 3. The United States do hereby solemnly guarantee to the Seminole Indians the tract of country ceded to them by the first article of this convention; and to the Creek Indians, the lands included within the boundaries defined in the second article hereof; and likewise that the same shall respectively be secured to and held by said Indians by the same title and tenure by which they were guaranteed and secured to the Creek Nation by the fourteenth article of the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the third article of the treaty of February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and by the letters patent issued to the said Creek Nation, on the eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and recorded in volume four of records of Indian deeds in the Office of Indian Affairs, pages 446 and 447: Provided, however, That no part of the tract of country so ceded to the Seminole Indians shall ever be sold, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of both tribes legally given.

ARTICLE 4. The United States do hereby solemnly agree and bind themselves, that no State or Territory shall ever pass laws for the government of the Creek or Seminole tribes of Indians, and that no portion of either of the tracts of country defined in the first and second articles of this agreement shall ever be embraced or included within, or annexed to, any Territory or State, nor shall either, or any part of either, ever be erected into a Territory without the full and free consent of the legislative authority of the tribe owning the same:

ARTICLE 5. The Creek Indians do hereby absolutely and forever quit-claim and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to any lands heretofore owned or claimed by them, whether east or west of the Mississippi River, and any and all claim for or on account of any such lands, ex-

4676 cept those embraced within the boundaries described in the second article of this agreement; and it doth also, in like man-4677 4678 ner, release and fully discharge the United States from all other claims and demands whatsoever, which the Creek Nation or any 4679 4680 individuals thereof may now have against the United States, 4681 excepting only such as are particularly or in terms provided for 4682 and secured to them by the provisions of existing treaties and 4683 laws; and which are as follows, viz: permanent annuities in 4684 money amounting to twenty four thousand five hundred dollars, 4685 secured to them by the fourth article of the treaty of seventh 4686 August, seventeen hundred and ninety, the second article of the 4687 treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and the 4688 fourth article of the treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen 4689 hundred and twenty-six; permanent provision for a wheelwright, 4690 for a blacksmith and assistant; blacksmith-shop and tools, and 4691 for iron and steel under the eighth article of the last-mentioned 4692 treaty; and costing annually one thousand seven hundred and 4693 ten dollars; two thousand dollars per annum, during the pleas-4694 ure of the President, for assistance in agricultural operations 4695 under the same treaty and article; six thousand dollars per an-4696 num for education for seven years, in addition to the estimate 4697 for present fiscal year, under the fourth article of the treaty of 4698 January fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-five; one thousand 4699 dollars per annum during the pleasure of the President, for the 4700 same object, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 4701 fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; services of a 4702 wagon-maker, blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron 4703 and steel, during the pleasure of the President, under the same treaty and article, and costing one thousand seven hundred and 4704 4705 ten dollars annually; the last instalment of two thousand two 4706 hundred and twenty dollars for two blacksmiths and assistants, 4707 shops and tools, and iron and steel, under the thirteenth article 4708 of the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and 4709 thirty-two, and which last it is hereby stipulated shall be con-4710 tinued for seven additional years. The following shall also be 4711 excepted from the foregoing quit-claim, relinquishment, release, and discharge, viz: the fund created and held in trust for Creek 4712 4713 orphaus under the second article of the treaty of March twentyfourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; the right of such indi-4714 4715 viduals among the Creeks as have not received it, to the com-4716 pensation in money provided for by the act of Congress of March 4717 third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in lieu of reservations of land to which they were entitled, but which were not secured 4718 4719 to them, under the said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-4720 two; the right of the reservees under the same treaty, who did **4**721 not dispose of their reservations to the amounts for which they

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have been or may be sold by the United States; and the right of such members of the tribe to military-bounty lands, as are entitled thereto under existing laws of the United States. The right and interest of the Creek Nation and people in and to the matters and things so excepted, shall continue and remain the same as though this convention had never been entered into.

4728 ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the foregoing quit-claim, re-4729 linquishment, release, and discharge, and of the cession of a 4730 country for the Seminole Indians contained in the first article 4731 of this agreement, the United States do hereby agree and stipu-4732. late to allow and pay the Creek Nation the sum of one million 4733 of dollars, which shall be invested and paid as follows, viz: two 4734 hundred thousand dollars to be invested in some safe stocks. 4735 paying an interest of at least five per cent. per annum; which 4736 interest shall be regularly and faithfully applied to purposes of 4737 education among the Creeks; four hundred thousand dollars to 4738 be paid per capita, under the direction of the general council of 4739 the Creek Nation, to the individuals and members of said nation, 4740 except such portion as they shall, by order of said national 4741 council, direct to be paid to the treasurer of said nation for 4742any specified national object not exceeding (\$100,000) one hun-4743 dred thousand dollars, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement; and two hundred thousand dollars shall 4744 4745 be set apart to be appropriated and paid as follows, viz: ten 4746 thousand dollars to be equally distributed and paid to those in-4747 dividuals and their heirs, who, under act of Congress of March 4748 third, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, have received money 4749 in lieu of reservations of land to which they were entitled, but which were not secured to them under the treaty of March 4750 4751 twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; one hundred 4752 and twenty thousand dollars to be equally and justly distributed 4753 and paid, under the direction of the general council, to those 4754 Creeks, or their descendants, who emigrated west of the Missis-4755 sippi River prior to said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-4756 two, and to be in lieu of and in full compensation for the claims 4757 of such Creeks to an allowance equivalent to the reservations 4758 granted to the eastern Creeks by that treaty, and seventy thou-4759 sand dollars for the adjustment and final settlement of such other 4760 claims of individual Creek Indians, as may be found to be equi-4761 table and just by the general council of the nation: Provided, 4762 however, That no part of the three last-mentioned sums shall be 4763 allowed or paid to any other person or persons, whatsoever, than 4764 those who are actual and bona-fide members of the Creek Nation 4765 and belonging respectively to the three classes of claimants 4766 designated; said sums to be remitted and paid as soon as prac-4767 ticable after the general council shall have ascertained and des-

ignated the persons entitled to share therein: And provided 4768 4769 further, That any balance of the said sum of seventy thousand 4770 dollars, which may be found not to be actually necessary for 4771 the adjustment and settlement of the claims for which it is set 4772 apart, shall belong to the nation, and be applied to such object 4773 or objects of utility or necessity as the general council shall 4774 The remaining sum of two hundred thousand dollars 4775 shall be retained by the United States, until the removal of the 4776 Seminole Indians, now in Florida, to the country west of the Mis-4777 sissippi River herein provided for their tribe; whereupon the 4778 same, with interest thereon, at five per cent., from the date of the ratification of this agreement, shall be paid over to or invested 4779 for the benefit of the Creek Nation, as may then be requested 4780 by the proper authorities thereof: Provided, however, That if so 4781 4782 paid over, it shall be equally divided and paid per capita to all 4783 the individuals and members of the Creek Nation, or be used 4784 and applied only for such objects or purposes of a strictly na-4785 tional or beneficial character as the interests and welfare of the 4786 Creek people shall actually require. 4787

ARTICLE 7. It being the desire of the Creeks to employ their own teachers, mechanics, and farmers, all of the funds secured to the nation for educational, mechanical, and agricultural purposes, shall, as the same become annually due, be paid over by the United States to the treasurer of the Creek Nation. And the annuities in money due the nation under former treaties shall also be paid to the same officer, whenever the general council shall so direct.

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ARTICLE 8. The Seminoles hereby release and discharge the United States from all claims and demands which their delegation have set up against them, and obligate themselves to remove to and settle in the new country herein provided for them as soon as practicable. In consideration of such release, discharge, and obligation, and as the Indians must abandon their present improvements, and incur considerable expense in re-establishing themselves, and as the Government desires to secure their assistance in inducing their brethren yet in Florida to emigrate and settle with them west of the Mississippi River, and is willing to offer liberal inducements to the latter peaceably so to do, the United States do therefore agree and stipulate as follows, viz: To pay to the Seminoles now west the sum of ninety thousand dollars, which shall be in lieu of their present improvements, and in full for the expenses of their removal and establishing themselves in their new country; to provide annually for ten years the sum of three thousand dollars for the support of schools; two thousand dollars for agricultural assistance; and two thousand two hundred dollars for the support of smiths

and smith-shops among them, said sums to be applied to these 4814 objects in such manner as the President shall direct. 4815 invest for them the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dol-4816 lars, at five per cent. per annum, the interest to be regularly 4817 paid over to them per capita as annuity; the further sum of two 4818 hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be invested in like man-4819 ner whenever the Seminoles now remaining in Florida shall 4820 4821have emigrated and joined their brethren in the west, whereupon the two sums so invested shall constitute a fund belonging 4822to the united tribe of Seminoles, and the interest on which, at 4823 4824 the rate aforesaid, shall be annually paid over to them per capita as an annuity; but no portion of the principal thus invested, or 4825 the interest thereon annually due and payable, shall ever be 4826 4827 taken to pay claims or demands against said Indians, except 4828 such as may hereafter arise under the intercourse laws.

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ARTICLE 9. The United States agree to remove comfortably to their new country west all those Seminoles now in Florida who can be induced to emigrate thereto; and to furnish them . with sufficient rations of wholesome subsistence during their removal and for twelve months after their arrival at their new homes; also, to provide each warrior of eighteen years of age and upwards, who shall so remove, with one rifle-gun, if he shall not already possess one; with two blankets, a supply of powder and lead, a hunting-shirt, one pair of shoes, one and a half yards of strouding, and ten pounds of good tobacco; and each woman, youth, and child with a blanket, pair of shoes, and other necessary articles of comfortable clothing, and to expend for them in improvements, after they shall all remove, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. And to encourage the Seminoles to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil, and become a sober, settled, industrious, and independent people, the United States do further agree to expend three thousand dollars in the purchase of ploughs and other agricultural implements, axes, seeds, looms, cards, and wheels; the same to be proportionately distributed among those now west, and those who shall emigrate from Florida.

ARTICLE 10. The Seminoles west do hereby agree and bind themselves to furnish, at such time or times as the President may appoint, a delegation of such members of their tribe as shall be selected for the purpose, to proceed to Florida, under the direction of an agent of the Government, to render such peaceful services as may be required of them, and otherwise to do all in their power to induce their brethren remaining in that State to emigrate and join them in the west; the United States agreeing to pay them and such members of the Creek tribe as may voluntarily offer to join them and be accepted for the same

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service, a reasonable compensation for their time and services, as well as their travelling and other actual and necessary expenses.

ARTICLE 11. It is further hereby agreed that the United States shall pay Foe-te-lus-te-harjo, his heirs or assigns, the sum of four hundred dollars, in consideration of the unpaid services of said Foc-te-luc-te-harjoe, or Black Dirt, rendered by him as chief of the friendly band of Seminole warriors who fought for the United States during the Florida war.

ARTICLE 12. So soon as the Seminoles west shall have removed to the new country herein provided for them, the United States will then select a site and erect the necessary buildings for an agency, including a council-house for the Seminoles.

ARTICLE 13. The officers and people of each of the tribes of Creeks and Seminoles shall, at all times, have the right of safe conduct and free passage through the lands and territory of the other. The members of each shall have the right freely to settle within the country of the other, and shall thereupon be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of members thereof except that no member of either tribe shall be entitled to participate in any funds belonging to the other tribe. Members of each tribe shall have the right to institute and prosecute suits in the courts of the other, under such regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by their respective legislatures.

ARTICLE 14. Any person duly charged with a criminal offense against the laws of either the Creek or Seminole tribe, and escaping into the jurisdiction of the other, shall be promptly surrendered upon the demand of the proper authority of the tribe within whose jurisdiction the offense shall be alleged to have been committed.

ARTICLE 15. So far as may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Creeks and Seminoles shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government, and full jurisdiction over persons and property, within their respective limits; excepting, however, all white persons, with their property, who are not, by adoption or otherwise, members of either the Creek or Seminole tribe; and all persons not being members of either tribe, found within their limits, shall be eonsidered intruders, and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agents for said tribes, respectively, (assisted, if necessary, by the military,) with the following exceptions, viz: such individuals with their families as may be in the employment of the Government of the United States; all persons peaceably travelling, or temporarily sojourning in the country, or trading therein under license from the 4906 proper authority of the United States; and such persons as may 4907 be permitted by the Creeks or Seminoles, with the assent of the 4908 proper authorities of the United States, to reside within their 4909 respective limits without becoming members of either of said 4910 tribes.

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ARTICLE 16. The Creeks and Seminoles shall promptly apprehend and deliver up all persons accused of any crime against the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, who may be found within their limits, on demand of any proper officer of a State or of the United States.

ARTICLE 17. All persons licensed by the United States to trade with the Creeks or Seminoles shall be required to pay to the tribe within whose country they trade a moderate annual compensation for the land and timber used by them, the amount of such compensation, in each case, to be assessed by the proper authorities of said tribe, subject to the approval of the United States agent therefor.

ARTICLE 18. The United States shall protect the Creeks and Seminoles from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggression by other Indians and white persons, not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries resulting from such invasion or aggression, full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured out of the Treasury of the United States, upon the same principle and according to the same rules upon which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them, committed by Indians.

ARTICLE 19. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, military and postroads, and Indian agencies as may be deemed necessary within the Creek and Seminole country, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, roads, or agencies, the property of any Creek or Seminole be taken, destroyed, or injured, or any property of either nation, other than land and timber, just and adequate compensation shall be made by the United States. Such persons only as are or may be in the employment of the United States, in any capacity, civil or military, or subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Creeks and Seminoles, shall be permitted to farm or raise stock within the limits of any of said military posts or Indian agencies. And no offender against the laws of either of said tribes shall be permitted to take refuge therein.

ARTICLE 20. The United States, or any incorporated company, shall have the right of way for railroads, or lines of telegraphs, through the Creek and Seminole countries; but in the case of any incorporated company, it shall have such right of

way only upon such terms, and payment of such amount to the Creeks and Seminoles, as the case may be, as may be agreed upon between it and the national council thereof; or, in case of disagreement, by making full compensation, not only to indi-vidual parties injured, but also to the tribe for the right of way, all damage and injury done to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct. And the right of way granted by either of said tribes for any railroad shall be perpetual, or for such shorter term as the same may be granted, in the same manner as if there were no revision of their lands to the United States provided for, in case of aban-donment by them, or of extinction of their tribe.

ARTICLE 21. The United States will cause such portions of the boundaries of the Creek and Seminole countries as do not consist of well-defined natural boundaries, to be surveyed and permanently marked and established. The Creek and Seminole general councils may each appoint a commission from their own people to attend the running of their respective boundaries, whose expenses and a reasonable allowance for their time and services, while engaged in such duty, shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 22. That this convention may conduce, as far as possible, to the restoration and preservation of kind and friendly feelings among the Creeks and Seminoles, a general amuesty of all past offences committed within their country, either west or east of the Mississippi, is hereby declared.

ARTICLE 23. A liberal allowance shall be made to each of the delegations signing this convention; including, with the Seminole delegation, George W. Brinton, the interpreter, as a compensation for their travelling and other expenses in coming to and remaining in this city and returning home.

ARTICLE 24. Should the Seminoles in Florida desire to have a portion of the country described in the first article of this agreement set apart for their residence, it is agreed that the Seminoles west may make such arrangement, not inconsistent with this instrument, as may be satisfactory to their brethren in Florida.

ARTICLE 25. The Creek laws shall be in force and continue to operate in the country herein assigned to the Seminoles, until the latter remove thereto; when they shall cease and be of no effect.

ARTICLE 26. This convention shall supersede and take the place of all former treaties, between the United States and the Creeks, between the United States and the Florida Indians and Seminoles, and between the Creeks and Seminoles, inconsistent herewith; and shall take effect and be obligatory on the con-

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4998 tracting parties from the date hereof, whenever it shall be 4999 ratified by the Senate and President of the United States.

5000 ARTICLE 27. And it is further agreed that nothing herein 5001 contained shall be so construed as to release the United States 5002 from any liability other than those in favor of said nations or 5003 individuals thereof.

5004 Proclaimed August 28, 1856.

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5005 Treaty between the United States of America and the Creek Nation 5006 of Indians, concluded June 14, 1866; ratification advised, with 5007 amendments, July 19, 1866; amendments accepted July 23, 

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Dennis N. Cooley and Elijah Sells, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Ok-ta-has Harjo, Cow-mikko, and Cotch-cho-chee, delegates at large of the Creek Nation of Indians, and D. N. McIntosh and James M. C. Smith, special delegates of the Southern Creeks, on the part of said Creek Nation of Indians and Southern Creeks, all of which delegates at large and special delegates were duly authorized thereto by said Creek Nation and Southern Creeks, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Treaty of cession and indemnity concluded at the city of Washington on the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between the United States, represented by Dennis N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Elija Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, and Col. Ely S. Parker, special commissioner, and the Creek Nation of Indians, represented by Ok-tars-sars-harjo, or Sands, Cow-e-to-me-co and Che-chu-chee, delegates at large, and D. N. McIntosh and James Smith, special delegates of the Southern Creeks.

5035 PREAMBLE.

Whereas existing treaties between the United States and the Creek Nation have become insufficient to meet their mutual necessities; and whereas the Creeks made a treaty with the socalled Confederate States, on the tenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, whereby they ignored their alle-

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giance to the United States, and unsettled the treaty relations existing between the Creeks and the United States, and did so render themselves liable to forfeit to the United States all benefits and advantages enjoyed by them in lands, annuities, protection, and immunities, including their lands and other property held by grant or gift from the United States; and

Whereas in view of said liabilities the United States require of the Creeks a portion of their land whereon to settle other Indians; and whereas a treaty of peace and amity was entered into between the United States and the Creeks and other tribes at Fort Smith, September tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, whereby the Creeks revoked, cancelled, and repudiated the aforesaid treaty made with the so-called Confederate States; and

Whereas the United States, through its commissioners, in said treaty of peace and amity, promised to enter into treaty with the Creeks to arrange and settle all questions relating to and growing out of said treaty with the so-called Confederate States:

Now, therefore, the United States, by its commissioners, and the above-named delegates of the Creek Nation, the day and year above mentioned, mutually stipulate and agree, on behalf of the respective parties, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship 5063 between the parties to this treaty, and the Creeks bind them-50645065selves to remain firm allies and friends of the United States, 5066 and never to take up arms against the United States, but always faithfully to aid in putting down its enemies. They also agree 50675068 to remain at peace with all other Indian tribes; and, in return, 5069the United States guarantees them quiet possession of their 5970 country, and protection against hostilities on the part of other 5071 tribes. In the event of hostilities, the United States agree that 5072 the tribe commencing and prosecuting the same shall, as far as may be practicable, make just reparation therefor. To insure 5073 5074this protection, the Creeks agree to a military occupation of 5075their country, at any time, by the United States, and the United States agree to station and continue in said country, from time 5076 to time, at its own expense, such force as may be necessary for 5077that purpose. A general amnesty of all past offenses against 5078 the laws of the United States, committed by any member of the 50795080 Creek Nation, is hereby declared. And the Creeks, anxious for 5081 the restoration of kind and friendly feelings among themselves, 5082do hereby declare an amnesty for all past offenses against their 5083government, and no Indian or Indians shall be proscribed, or 5084 any act of forfeiture or confiscation passed against those who 5085have remained friendly to, or taken up arms against, the United 5086 States, but they shall enjoy equal privileges with other members

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of said tribe; and all laws heretofore passed inconsistent herewith are hereby declared inoperative.

ARTICLE 2. The Creeks hereby covenant and agree that henceforth neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties have been duly convicted in accordance with laws applicable to all members of said tribe, shall ever exist in said nation; and inasmuch as there are among the Creeks many persons of African descent, who have no interest in the soil, it is stipulated that hereafter these persons lawfully residing in said Creek country under their laws and usages, or who have been thus residing in said country, and may return within one year from the ratification of this treaty, and their descendants and such others of the same race as may be permitted by the laws of the said nation to settle within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Creek Nation as citizens [thereof.] shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of native citizens, including an equal interest in the soil and national funds. and the laws of the said nation shall be equally binding upon and give equal protection to all such persons, and all others, of whatsoever race or color, who may be adopted as citizens or members of said tribe.

5108 ARTICLE 3. In compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, the Creeks 5109 5110 hereby cede and convey to the United States, to be sold to and 5111 used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United 5112 States may choose to settle thereon, the west half of their entire 5113 domain, to be divided by a line running north and south; the 5114 eastern half of said Creek lands, being retained by them, shall, ex-5115 cept as herein otherwise stipulated, be forever set apart as a home for said Creek Nation; and in consideration of said cession of the 5116 west half of their lands, estimated to contain three millions two 5117 5118 hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and sixty acres, the United States agree to pay the sum of thirty (30) cents per acre, 5119 5120amounting to nine hundred and seventy-five thousand one hun-5121 dred and sixty-eight dollars, in the manner hereinafter provided. 5122to wit: two hundred thousand dollars shall be paid per capita 5123 in money, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States, upon the ratification of this treaty, to enable the 5124 5125 Creeks to occupy, restore, and improve their farms, and to make 5126 their nation independent and self-sustaining, and to pay the 5127 damages sustained by the mission schools on the North Fork 5128 and the Arkansas Rivers, not to exceed two thousand dollars, and to pay the delegates such per diem as the agent and Creek council 5129 5130 may agree upon, as a just and fair compensation, all of which shall 5131 be distributed for that purpose by the agent, with the advice of the 5132 Creek council, under the direction of the Secretary of the Inte5133One hundred thousand dollars shall be paid in money 5134 and divided] to soldiers that enlisted in the Federal Army and 5135the loyal refugee Indians and freedmen who were driven from 5136 their homes by the rebel forces, to reimburse them in proportion to 5137 their respective losses; four hundred thousand dollars be paid [in 5138 money and divided] per capita to said Creek Nation, unless other-5139 wise directed by the President of the United States, under the 5140 direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same may accrue 5141 from the sale of land to other Indians. The United States agree 5142 to pay to said Indians, in such manner and for such purposes as 5143 the Secretary of the Interior may direct, interest at the rate of 5144 five per cent. per annum from the date of the ratification of this 5145treaty, on the amount hereinbefore agreed upon for said ceded 5146 lands, after deducting the said two hundred thousand dollars. 5147 the residue, two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred 5148 and sixty-eight dollars, shall remain in the Treasury of the 5149 United States, and the interest thereon, at the rate of five per 5150 centum per annum, be annually paid to said Creeks as above 5151stipulated.

5152ARTICLE 4. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty 5153 the United States agree to ascertain the amount due the respect-5154 ive soldiers who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugee In-5155dians and freedmen, in proportion to their several losses, and to 5156 pay the amount awarded each, in the following manner, to wit: A census of the Creeks shall be taken by the agent of the United 5157 5158 States for said nation, under the direction of the Secretary of 5159 the Interior, and a roll of the names of all soldiers that enlisted 5160 in the Federal Army, loyal refugee Indians, and freedmen, be 5161 made by him. The superintendent of Indian affairs for the 5162Southern superintendency and the agent of the United States for 5163 the Creek Nation shall proceed to investigate and determine 5164from said roll the amounts due the respective refugee In-5165 dians, and shall transmit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval, and that of the Secretary of the Interior, their 5166 5167 awards, together with the reasons therefor. In case the awards 5168 so made shall be duly approved, said awards shall be paid from 5169 the proceeds of the sale of said lands within one year from the 5170 ratification of this treaty, or so soon as said amount of one hun-5171 dred thousand (\$100,000) dollars can be raised from the sale of said land to other Indians. 5172

ARTICLE 5. The Creek Nation hereby grant a right of way through their lands, to the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, to any company which shall be duly authorized by Congress, and shall, with the express consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, undertake to construct a railroad from any point north of to any point in or south of the Creek coun-

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5179 try, and likewise from any point on their eastern to their west-5180 ern or southern boundary, but said railroad company, together 5181 with all its agents and employés, shall be subject to the laws of the 5182.United States relating to intercourse with Indian tribes, and 5183 also to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, and the Creeks agree 5184 to sell to the United States, or any company duly authorized as 5185 aforesaid, such lands not legally owned or occupied by a mem-5186 ber or members of the Creek Nation, lying along the line of said 5187 contemplated railroad, not exceeding on each side thereof a belt 5188 5189 or strip of land three miles in width, at such price per acre as 5190 may be eventually agreed upon between said Creek Nation and the party or parties building said road, subject to the approval 5191 5192of the President of the United States: Provided, however, That 5193 said land thus sold shall not be reconveyed, leased, or rented to, 5194 or be occupied by any one not a citizen of the Creek Nation, ac-5195 cording to its laws and recognized usages: Provided, also, That 5196 officers, servants, and employés of said railroad necessary to its 5197 construction and management, shall not be excluded from such 5198 necessary occupancy, they being subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse law and such rules and regulations as may 5199 5200be established by the Secretary of the Interior, nor shall any 5201 conveyance of any of said lands be made to the party building 5202 and managing said road until its completion as a first-class rail-5203 road, and its acceptance as such by the Secretary of the Inte-5204rior.

## ARTICLE 6. [Stricken ont by agreement.]

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ARTICLE 7. The Creeks hereby agree that the Seminole tribe of Indians may sell and convey to the United States all or any portion of the Seminole lands, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon by and between the Seminoles and the United States.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed that the Secretary of the Interior forthwith cause the line dividing the Creek country, as provided for by the terms of the sale of Creek lands to the United States in article third of this treaty, to be accurately surveyed under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the expenses of which survey shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 9. Inasmuch as the agency buildings of the Creek tribe have been destroyed during the late war, it is further agreed that the United States shall, at their own expense, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, cause to be erected suitable agency buildings, the sites whereof shall be selected by the agent of said tribe, in the reduced Creek reservation, under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs.

In consideration whereof, the Creeks hereby cede and re-

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linquish to the United States one section of their lands, to be designated and selected by their agent, under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs, upon which said agency buildings shall be erected, which section of land shall revert to the Creek nation when said agency buildings are no longer used by the United States, upon said nation paying a fair and reasonable value for said buildings at the time vacated.

ARTICLE 10. The Creeks agree to such legislation as Congress and the President of the United States may deem necessary for the better administration of justice and the protection of the rights of person and property within the Indian territory: Provided, however, [That] said legislation shall not in any manner interfere with or annul their present tribal organizations, rights, laws, privileges, and customs. The Creeks also agree that a general council, consisting of delegates elected by each nation or tribe lawfully resident within the Indian territory, may be annually convened in said territory, which council shall be organized in such manner and possess such powers as are hereinafter described.

First. After the ratification of this treaty, and as soon as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, and prior to the first session of said council, a census, or enumeration of each tribe lawfully resident in said territory, shall be taken under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who for that purpose is hereby authorized to designate and appoint competent persons, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and paid by the United States.

Second. The first general council shall consist of one member from each tribe, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians, or each fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of any tribe lawfully resident in said territory, and shall be selected by said tribes respectively, who may assent to the establishment of said general conneil, and if none should be thus formerly selected by any nation or tribe, the said nation or tribe shall be represented in said general council by the chief or chiefs and head men of said tribe. to be taken in the order of their rank as recognized in tribal usage, in the same number and proportion as above indicated. After the said census shall have been taken and completed, the superintendent of Indian affairs shall publish and declare to each tribe the number of members of said council to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this article, and the persons entitled to so represent said tribes shall meet at such time and place as he shall appoint, but thereafter the time and place of the sessions of said council shall be determined by its

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action: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of thirty days, and provided that special sessions of said council may be called whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, the interest of said tribe shall require.

Third. Said general council shall have power to legislate upon all rightful subjects and matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian tribes and nations resident in said territory, the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another, the administration of justice between members of the several tribes of said territory, and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes or nations, the construction of works of internal improvement, and the common defence and safety of the nations of said ter-All laws enacted by said general council shall take effect at such time as may therein be provided, unless suspended by direction of the Secretary of the Interior or the President of the United States. No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States, nor shall said council legislate upon matters pertaining to the organization, laws, or customs of the several tribes, except as herein provided for.

Fourth. Said council shall be presided over by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or, in case of his absence from any cause, the duties of said superintendent enumerated in this article shall be performed by such person as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Fifth. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a secretary of said conneil, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of said council, and who shall transmit a true copy of all such proceedings, duly certified by the superintendent of Indian affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior immediately after the sessions of said council shall terminate. He shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States an annually salary of five hundred dollars.

Sixth. The members of said council shall be paid by the United States the sum of four dollars per diem during the time actually in attendance on the sessions of said council, and at the rate of four dollars for every twenty miles necessar[il]y traveled by them in going to and returning to their homes respectively, from said council, to be certified by the secretary of said council and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

Seventh. The Creeks also agree that a court or courts may be established in said territory, with such jurisdiction and organized in such manner as Congress may by law provide.

ARTICLE 11. The stipulations of this treaty are to be a full

5317 settlement of all claims of said Creek Nation for damages and losses of every kind growing out of the late rebellion and all 5318 5319 expenditures by the United States of annuities in clothing and 5320 • feeding refugee and destitute Indians since the diversion of an-5321 nuities for that purpose consequent upon the late war with the 5322 so-called Confederate States; and the Creeks hereby ratify and confirm all such diversions of annuities heretofore made from 5323 5324 the funds of the Creek Nation by the United States, and the 5325 United States agree that no annuities shall be diverted from 5326 the objects for which they were originally devoted by treaty stipulations with the Creeks, to the use of refugee and desti-53275328 tute Iudians other than the Creeks or members of the Creek 5329 Nation after the close of the present fiscal year, June thirtieth, 5330 eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ARTICLE 12. The United States re-affirms and re-assumes all obligations of treaty stipulations with the Creek Nation entered into before the treaty of said Creek Nation with the so-called Confederate States, July tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, not inconsistent herewith; and further agrees to renew all payments accruing by force of said treaty stipulations from and after the close of the present fiscal year, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, except as is provided in article eleventh.

ARTICLE 13. A quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to be selected according to legal subdivisions, in one body, and to include their improvements, is hereby granted to every religious society or denomination which has erected, or which, with the consent of the Iudians, may hereafter erect, buildings within the Creek country for missionary or educational purposes; but no land thus granted, nor the buildings which have been or may be erected thereon, shall ever be sold or otherwise disposed of, except with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever any such lands or buildings shall be so sold or disposed of, the proceeds thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the support and maintenance of other similar establishments for the benefit of the Creeks and such other persons as may be or may hereafter become members of the tribe according to its laws, customs, and usages; and if at any time said improvements shall be abandoued for one year for missionary or educational purposes, all the rights herein granted for missiouary and educational purposes shall revert to the said Creek Nation.

ARTICLE 14. It is further agreed that all treaties heretofore entered into between the United States and the Creek Nation which are inconsistent with any of the articles or provisions of this treaty shall be, and are hereby, rescinded and

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5363 annulled; and it is further agreed that ten thousand dollars 5364 shall be paid by the United States, or so much thereof as may 5365 be necessary, to pay the expenses incurred in negotiating the 5366 foregoing treaty.

5367 Proclaimed August 11, 1866.

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## CHEYENNES AND ARRAPAHOES.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, concluded October 14, 1865; ratification advised, with amendments, May 22, 1866; amendments accepted November 10 and 19, 1866.

5373 ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, 5374 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-5375 ing:

5376 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the camp on 5377 the Little Arkansas River, in the State of Kansas, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand 5378 eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between John B. Sanborn, 5379 5380 William S. Harney, Thomas Murphy, Kit Carson, William W. Bent, Jesse H. Leavenworth, and James Steele, commissioners 5381 on the part of the United States, and Moke-ta-ve-to, (Black 5382 Kettle,) Oh-to-ah-ne-so-to-wheo, (Seven Bulls,) Oh-has-tee, (Lit-5383 tle Raven,) Oh-hah-mah-hah, (Storm,) and other chiefs and head-5384 5385 men of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which 5386 treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 5387

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the camp on the Little Arkansas River, in the State of Kansas, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between John B. Sanborn, William S. Harney, Thomas Murphy, Kit Carson, William W. Bent, Jesse H. Leavenworth, and James Steele, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned, chiefs and head-men of and representing the confederate tribes of Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, they being duly authorized by their respective tribes to act in the premises.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the parties to this treaty that hereafter perpetual peace shall be maintained between the people and Government of the United States and the Indians parties hereto, and that the Indians parties hereto, shall forever remain at peace with each other, and with all other Indians who sus-

5404 tain friendly relations with the Government of the United For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this 5405 5406 article it is agreed that in case hostile acts or depredations are 5407 committed by the people of the United States, or by Indians on 5408 friendly terms with the United States, against the tribe or tribes. 5409 or the individual members of the tribe or tribes, who are parties 5410 to this treaty, such hostile acts or depredations shall not be re-5411 dressed by a resort to arms, but the party or parties aggrieved 5412 shall submit their complaints, through their agent, to the Presi-5413 dent of the United States, and thereupon an impartial arbitra-5414 tion shall be had, under his direction, and the award thus made 5415 shall be binding on all parties interested, and the Government 5416 of the United States will in good faith enforce the same. 5417 the Indians, parties hereto, on their part, agree, in case crimes or other violations of law shall be committed by any person or 5418 5419 persons, members of their tribe, such person or persons shall, 5420 upon complaint being made, in writing, to their agent, superinten-5421 dent of Indian affairs, or to other proper authority, by the party 5422 injured, and verified by affidavit, be delivered to the person duly 5423 authorized to take such person or persons into custody, to the 5424 end that such person or persons may be punished according to 5425 the laws of the United States.

5426 ARTICLE 2. The United States hereby agree that the dis-5427 trict of country embraced within the following limits, or such 5428 portion of the same as may hereafter be designated by the President of the United States for that purpose, viz: commencing at 54295430 the mouth of the Red Creek or Red Fork of the Arkansas River; 5431 thence up said creek or fork to its source; thence westwardly to a 5432point on the Cimarone River opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek: 5433 thence due north to the Arkansas River; thence down the same 5434 to the beginning, shall be, and is hereby, set apart for the abso-•5435 lute and undisturbed use and occupation of the tribes who are 5436 parties to this treaty, and of such other friendly tribes as they 5437 may from time to time agree to admit among them, and that no 5438 white person, except officers, agents, and employees of the Gov-5439 ernment, shall go upon or settle within the country embraced 5440 within said limits, unless formally admitted and incorporated 5441 into some one of the tribes lawfully residing there, according to 5442 its laws and usages: Provided; however, That said Indians shall 5443 not be required to settle upon said reservation until such time 5444 as the United States shall have extinguished all claims of title 5445 thereto on the part of other Indians, so that the Indians parties 5446hereto may live thereon at peace with all other tribes: "Provided, 5447 however, That as soon as practicable, with the assent of said 5448 tribe, the President of the United States shall designate for said 5449tribes a reservation, no part of which shall be within the State

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of Kansas, and cause them as soon as practicable to remove to and settle thereon, but no such reservation shall be designated upon any reserve belouging to any other Indian tribe or tribes without their consent."

The Indians parties hereto, on their part, expressly agree to remove to and accept as their permanent home the country embraced within said limits whenever directed so to do by the President of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of this treaty, and that they will not go from said country for hunting or other purposes without the consent in writing of their agent or other authorized person, such written consent in all cases specifying the purpose for which such leave is granted, and shall be borne with them upon their excursions as evidence that they are rightfully away from their reservation, and shall be respected by all officers, employees, and citizens of the United States as their sufficient safeguard and protection against injury or damage in person or property by any aud all persons whomsoever.

It is further agreed by the Indians parties hereto that when absent from their reservation they will refrain from the commission of any depredations or injuries to the person or property of all persons sustaining friendly relations with the Government of the United States; that they will not, while so absent, encamp by day or night within ten miles of any of the main traveled routes or roads through the country to which they go, or of the military posts, towns, or villages therein, without the consent of 5476 · the commanders of such military posts, or of the civil authorities of such towns or villages; and that henceforth they will, and do hereby, relinquish all claims or rights in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and more especially their claims and rights in and to the country bounded as follows, viz: beginning \* at the junction of the north and south forks of the Platte River; thence up the north fork to the top of the principal range of the Rocky Mountains, or to the Red Buttes: thence southwardly along the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the headwaters of the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas River to the Cimarone crossing of the same; thence to the place of beginning; which country they claim to have originally owned, and never to have relinquished the title thereto.

ARTICLE 3. It is further agreed that until the Indians. parties hereto have removed to the reservation provided for by the preceding article in pursuance of the stipulations thereof, said Indians shall be, and they are hereby, expressly permitted to reside upon and range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of that part of the country they claim as originally

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theirs, which lies between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers; and that they shall and will not go elsewhere, except upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the preceding article in relation to leaving the reservation thereby provided for: Provided, That the provisions of the preceding article in regard to encamping within ten miles of main travelled routes, military posts, towns, and villages, shall be in full force as to the occupancy of the country named and permitted by the terms of this article: Provided further, That they, the said Indians, shall and will at all times during such occupancy, without delay, report to the commander of the nearest military post, the presence in or approach to said country of any hostile bands of Indians whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed by the parties hereto that the United States may lay off and build through the reservation, provided for by Article 2 of this treaty, such roads or highways as may be deemed necessary; and may also establish such military posts within the same as may be found necessary in order to preserve peace among the Indians, and in order to enforce such laws, rules, and regulations as are now, or may from time to time be, prescribed by the President and Congress of the United States for the protection of the rights of persons and property among the Indians residing upon said reservation; and further, that in time of war such other military posts as may be considered-essential to the general interests of the United States may be established: Provided, however, That upon the building of such roads, or establishment of such military posts, the amount of injury sustained by reason thereof, by the Iudians inhabiting said reservation, shall be ascertained under direction of the President of the United States, and thereupon such compensation shall be made to said Indians as in the judgment of the Congress of the United States may be deemed just and proper.

ARTICLE 5. At the special request of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, parties to this treaty, the United States agree to grant, by patent in fee-simple, to the following-named persons, all of whom are related to the Cheyennes or Arrapahoes by blood, to each an amount of land equal to one section of six hundred and forty acres, viz: To Mrs. Margaret Wilmarth and her children, Virginia Fitzpatrick, and Andrew Jackson Fitzpatrick; to Mrs. Mary Keith and her children, William Keith, Mary J. Keith, and Francis Keith; to Mrs. Matilda Pepperdin and her child, Miss Margaret Pepperdin; to Robert Poisal and John Poisal; to Edmund Guerrier, Rosa Guerrier, and Julia Guerrier; to William W. Bent's daughter, Mary Bent Moore, and her three children, Adia Moore, William Bent Moore, and George Moore; to William W. Bent's children, George Bent, Charles Bent, and Julia Bent; to A-ma che, the wife of John Prowers, and her

children, Mary Prowers and Susan Prowers; to the children of 55425543 Ote-se-ot-see, wife of John Y. Sickles, viz: Margaret, Minnie, and John; to the children of John S. Smith, interpreter, Wil-5544 5545 liam Gilpin Smith, and daughter Armama; to Jenny Lind Crocker, daughter of Ne-sou-hoe, or Are-you-there, wife of Lieu-5546 tenant Crocker; to — Winsor, daughter of Tow-e-nah, wife 5547 5548 of A. T. Winsor, sutler, formerly at Fort Lyon. Said lands to 5549 be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the reservation established by the 1st article of their treaty 5550 5551 of February 18, A. D. 1861: "Provided, That said locations 5552 shall not be made upon any lands heretofore granted by the 5553 United States to any person, State, or corporation, for any pur-5554 pose."

5555 ARTICLE 6. The United States being desirous to express its 5556 condemnation of, and, as far as may be, repudiate the gross and 5557 wanton outrages perpetrated against certain bands of Cheyenne 5558 and Arrapahoe Indians, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 5559 A. D. 1864, at Sand Creek, in Colorado Territory, while the said 5560 Indians were at peace with the United States, and under its flag, 5561 whose protection they had by lawful authority been promised 5562 and induced to seek, and the Government being desirous to 5563 make some suitable reparation for the injuries then done, will 5564 grant three hundred and twenty acres of land by patent to each 5565 of the following-named chiefs of said bands, viz: Moke-ta-ve-to, 5566 or Black Kettle; Oh-tah-ha-ne-so-weel, or Seven Bulls; Alik-ke-5567 home-ma, or Little Robe; Moke-tah-vo-ve-hoe, or Black White 5568 Man; and will in like manner grant to each other person of said bands made a widow, or who lost a parent upon that occasion, 55695570 one hundred and sixty acres of land, the names of such persons 5571 to be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That said grants shall be conditioned that 5572 5573 all devises, grants, alienations, leases, and contracts relative to 5574 said lands, made or entered into during the period of fifty years 5575 from the date of such patents, shall be unlawful and void. Said lands shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of 5576 the Interior within the limits of country hereby set apart as a 5577 reservation for the Indians parties to this treaty, and shall be 5578 free from assessment and taxation so long as they remain 5579 The United States will also pay in United States 5580 inalienable. securities, animals, goods, provisions, or such other useful articles 5581 as may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be 5582deemed best adapted to the respective wants and conditions of 5583 5584the persons named in the schedule hereto annexed, they being present and members of the bands who suffered at Sand Creek, 5585 5586 upon the occasion aforesaid, the sums set opposite their names, respectively, as a compensation for property belonging to them, 5587

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and then and there destroyed or taken from them by the United States troops aforesaid.

ARTICLE 7. The United States agree that they will expend aunually during the period of forty years, from and after the ratification of this treaty, for the benefit of the Indians who are parties hereto, and of such others as may unite with them in pursuance of the terms hereof, in such manner and for such purposes as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, for the time being, will best subserve their wants and interests as a people, the following amounts, that is to say, until such time as . said Indians shall be removed to their reservation, as provided for by Article 2 of this treaty, an amount which shall be equal to twenty dollars per capita for each person entitled to participate in the beneficial provisions of this treaty, and from and after the time when such removal shall have been accomplished, an amount which shall be equal to forty dollars per capita for each person entitled as aforesaid. Such proportion of the expenditure provided for by this article as may be considered expedient to distribute in the form of annuities shall be delivered to said Indians as follows, viz: one third thereof during the spring, and two-thirds thereof during the autumn of each year.

For the purpose of determining from time to time the aggregate amount to be expended under the provisions of this article, it is agreed that the number entitled to its beneficial provisions the coming year is two thousand eight hundred, and that an accurate census of the Indians entitled shall be taken at the time of the annuity payment in the spring of each year by their agent or other person designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Interior, which census shall be the basis on which the amount to be expended the next ensuing year shall be determined.

ARTICLE 8. The Indians parties to this treaty expressly covenant and agree that they will use their utmost endeavor to induce that portion of the respective tribes not now present to unite with them and accede to the provisions of this treaty, which union and accession shall be evidenced and made binding on all parties whenever such absentees shall have participated in the beneficial provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE 9. Upon the ratification of this treaty all former treaties are hereby abrogated.

Proclaimed February 2, 1867.

N. B.—The Apache tribe was brought into the provisions of the above treaty by the second article of the treaty with the Apaches, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, proclaimed May 26, 1866, the treaty following next to the above. 5633 Treaty between the United States of America and the Apache, 5634 Cheyenne, and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, concluded Octo-5635 ber 17, 1865; ratification advised May 22, 1866.

5636 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 5637 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 5638 greeting:

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Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the councilground on the Little Arkansas River, in the State of Kansas, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between John B. Sanborn, William S. Harney, James Steele, William W. Bent, Kit Carson, Thomas Murphy, and J. H. Leavenworth, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Kou-zhon-ta-co, (Poor Bear,) Ba-zhe-ech, (Iron Shirt,) and other chiefs and headmen, on the part of the Apache tribe of Indians, Moke-ta-ve-to-(Black Kettle,) Oh-to-ah-ne-so-to-wheo, (Seven Bulls,) and other chiefs and head-men, ou the part of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians, and Oh-has-tee, (Little Raven,) Oh-hah-mah-hah, (Storm,) and other chiefs and head-men, on the part of the Arrapahoe tribe of Indians, all of which chiefs and head-men were duly authorized thereto by their respective tribes, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

N. B.—The Apaches relinquish all rights, privileges, and grants given them by this treaty, in a treaty made, together with the Kiowas and Comanches, on the 21st of October, 1867.

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, on the part of said tribes, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1865, at the council-grounds on the Little Arkansas River, in the State of Kansas; and, whereas, the Apache Indians, who have been heretofore confederated with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, are desirous of dissolving said confederation and uniting their fortunes with the said Chevennes and Arrapahoes; and whereas the said last-named tribes are willing to receive among themselves on an equal footing with the members of their own tribes, the said Apache Indians; and the United States, by their said commissioners, having given their assent thereto, it is therefore hereby agreed by and between the United States, by their said commissioners, and the said Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Apache Indians, by the undersigned chiefs and head-men of said tribes respectively, as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The said Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Apache tribes henceforth shall be and they are hereby united, and the

5678 United States will hereafter recognize said tribes as the confed-5679 erated bands or tribes of Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Apache 5680 Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The several terms, stipulations, and agreements to be done and performed on the part of the United States for and with the said Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, and by the said Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes of Indians, for and with the United States, by the provisions of said treaty of October 14th, A. D. 1865, shall be done and performed by the United States for and on behalf of the said confederated tribes or bands of Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Apache Indians, and on their part shall be done, observed, and performed to, with and for the United States in the same manner, to the same extent, and for like objects, to all intents and purposes, as would have been the case had said treaty been originally made and executed with the said confederated tribes of Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, and Apache Indians.

Proclaimed May 26, 1866.

5696 Treaty between the United States of America and the Cheyenne and 5697 Arapahoe tribes of Indians, concluded October 28, 1867; 5698 ratification advised July 25, 1868.

5699 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 5700 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-5701 ing:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Conneil

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Conncil Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between N. G. Taylor, Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augnr, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samnel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and O-to-ah-nac-co, (Bull-Bear,) Moke-tava-to, (Black Kettle,) Little Raven, Yellow Bear, and other chiefs and head-men of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at the

Council Camp on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by and between the United States of America, represented by its commissioners duly appointed thereto, to wit: Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred

H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and John B. Henderson, of the one part, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, represented by their chiefs and headmen, duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said tribes—the names of said chiefs and headmen being hereto subscribed—of the other part, witness:

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward, all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is here pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also re-imburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be re-imbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages, under the provisions of this article, as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and no one sustaining loss, while violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be re-imbursed therefor.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the point where the Arkansas River crosses the 37th parallel of north latitude, thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimarone River, (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River;) thence down said Cimarone River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas River; thence up the Arkansas River, in the middle of the main

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channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians, as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians.

ARTICLE 3. If it should appear from actual survey, or other examination of said tract of land, that it contains less than one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land for each person who at the time may be authorized to reside on it, under the provisions of this treaty, and a very considerable number of such persons shall be disposed to commence cultivating the soil as farmers, the United States agrees to set apart for the use of said Indians, as herein provided, such additional quantity of arable land adjoining to said reservation, or as near the same as it can be obtained, as may be required to provide the necessary amount.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agrees at its own proper expense to construct at some place near the center of said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings, to wit: a warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; an agency-building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission-building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars. The United States agrees, further, to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle machine attached; the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians in the future shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be

presented for investigation, under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property, he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this 

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ARTICLE 6. If any individual, belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract when so selected, certified, and recorded in the land-book as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. Any person over eighteen years of age not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him, or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of laud not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and therenpon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected, a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate indorsed thereon, that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Cheyenne and Arapahoe Land Book." The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 7. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty, the necessity of eduation is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is

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strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

ARTICLE 8. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars; and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for; and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

ARTICLE 9. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the physician, farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, and miller, herein provided for, but in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum, thereafter, of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall upon careful inquiry into their condition make such rules and regulations for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said tribes.

ARTICLE 10. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under the treaty of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, made at the mouth of Little Arkansas, and under all treaties made previous thereto, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house on the reservation herein named, on the fifteenth day of October, of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks.

For each female over twelve years or age, a flannel skirt,

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or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper. And if at any time, within the thirty years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under this article, can be appropriated to better uses for the tribe herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but, in no event, shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall, annually, detail an officer of the Army to be present, and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

ARTICLE 11. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside of their reservation as herein defined, but they yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands south of the Arkansas so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase; and no white settlements shall be permitted on any part of the lands contained in the old reservation as defined by the treaty made between the United States and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes of Indians, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, under date of October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, within three years from this date; and they, the said tribes, further expressly agree:

1st. That they will withdraw all opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built on the Smoky Hill River, whether it be built to Colorado or New Mexico.

2d. That they will permit the peaceable construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation, as herein defined.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home or travel-

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5951 ling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or 5952 cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons 5953 friendly therewith.

4th. They will never capture or carry off from the settlements white women or children.

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

6th. They withdraw all pretense of opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built along the Platte River, and westward to the Pacific Ocean; and they will not in future object to the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mailstations, or other works of utility or necessity, which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head-man of the tribe.

7th. They agree to withdraw all oppositiou to the military posts or roads now established, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 12. No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive without his consent any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in Article 6 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 13. The United States hereby agree to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriatious shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

ARTICLE 14. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars, annually, for three years from date, shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

ARTICLE 15. The tribes herein named agree that when the agency-house and other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will regard and make said reservation

their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settleforment elsewhere, but they shall have the right, subject to the conditions and modifications of this treaty, to hunt on the lands south of the Arkansas River, formerly called theirs, in the same manner as agreed on by the treaty of the "Little Arkansas," concluded the fourteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

6004 Proclaimed August 19, 1868.

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## 6005 NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND NORTHERN ARRAPA-6006 HOES.

6007 Treaty between the United States of America and the Northern 6008 Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe tribes of Indians, con-6009 cluded May 10, 1868; ratification advised July 25, 1868.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to 6010 6011 all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Laramie, 6012 6013 in the Territory of Dakota, on the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and 6014 between Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, Brevet Major-6015 General William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. 6016 Terry, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, John B. Sanborn, and 6017 S. F. Tappan, commissioners on the part of the United States. 6018 and Wah-Toh-Nah, Bah-Ta-Che, and other chiefs and head-men 6019 6020 of the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe tribes of 6021Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto 6022 by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to 6023 wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, on the tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of and representing the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoe Indians, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it. If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United

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States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also reimburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treay or the laws of the United States shall be reimbursed therefor.

ARTICLE 2. The Indians, parties to this treaty, hereby agree to accept for their permanent home some portion of the tract of country set apart and designated as a permanent reservation for the Southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians by a treaty entered into by and between them and the United States, at Medicine Lodge Creek, on the - day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, or some portion of the country and reservation set apart and designated as a permanent home for the Brulé and other bands of Sionx Indians, by a treaty entered into by and between said Indians and the United States, at Fort Laramie, D. T., on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-And the Northern Chevenne and Arapahoe Indians do hereby relinquish, release, and surrender to the United States, all right, claim, and interest in and to all territory ontside the two reservations above mentioned, except the right to roam and hunt while game shall be found in sufficient quanti-And they do solemnly agree that they ties to justify the chase. will not build any permanent homes outside of said reservations, and that within one year from this date they will attach themselves permanently either to the agency provided for near the mouth of Medicine Lodge Creek, or to the agency about to be

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established on the Missonri River, near Fort Randall, or to the Crow agency near Otter Creek, on the Yellowstone River, provided for by treaty of the seventh day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entered into by and between the United States and said Crow Indians, at Fort Laramie, D. T.; and it is hereby expressly understood that one portion of said Indians may attach themselves to one of the afore-mentioned reservations, and another portion to another of said reservations, as each part or portion of said Indians may elect.

ARTICLE 3. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservations not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "Land Book" as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected, a certificate containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Land Book."

The President may, at any time, order a survey of the reservation; and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 4. In order to insure the civilization of the tribe entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of

6130 six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made 6131 the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation 6132 is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that 6133 for every thirty children, between said ages, who can be in-6134 duced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, 6135 and a teacher, competent to teach the elementary branches of 6136 an English education, shall be furnished, who will reside among 6137 said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a 6138 teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty 6139 years.

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ARTICLE 5. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands, and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm for a period of three years more he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty-five dollars per annum.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

ARTICLE 6. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency-house, on the reservations herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and a pair of woolen socks.

For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of ealico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit, as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimates from year to year can be based.

And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of

ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indiau roam-61766177 ing, and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, 6178 for a period of ten years, to be used by the Secretary of the In-6179 terior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time 6180 the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be 6181 proper. And if, at any time within the ten years, it shall appear 6182 that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, 6183 6184 Congress may by law change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation 61856186 be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the 6187 President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the 6188 6189 Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and 6190 quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery; and it is 6191 expressly stipulated that each Indian over the age of four years, 6192 who shall have removed to and settled permanently upon said 6193 reservation and complied with the stipulations of this treaty, 6194 shall be entitled to receive from the United States, for the period of four years after he shall have settled upon said reserva-6195 tion, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, pro-6196 vided the Indians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an 6197 earlier date; and it is further stipulated that the United States 6198 6199 will furnish and deliver to each lodge of Indians, or family of persons legally incorporated with them, who shall remove to the 6200 6201 reservation herein described and commence farming, one good American cow and one well-broken pair of American oxen, within 6202 6203 sixty days after such lodge or family shall have so settled upon 6204 said reservation. 6205

ARTICLE 7. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians who settle upon the reservation a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

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ARTICLE 8. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservations herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him, as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually for three years, from the date when they com-

6222	menced to cultivate a farm, shall be expended in presents to the
6223	ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent
6224	may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

6225 Proclaimed 25th August, 1868.

#### 6226 CHIPPEWAS.

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6227 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Saginaw, in the Terri-6228 tory of Michigan, between the United States of America, by 6229 their commissioner, Lewis Cass, and the Chippewa Nation of 6230 Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Chippewa Nation of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby, forever, cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point in the present Indian boundary-line, which runs due north from the month of the Great Auglaize River, six miles sonth of the place where the base line, so called, intersects the same; thence west sixty miles; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay River; thence down the same, following the courses thereof, to the mouth; thence northeast to the boundary-line between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada; thence with the same to the line established by the treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line to the place of beginning.

6246 ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the following tracts 6247 of land shall be reserved for the use of the Chippewa Nation of 6248 Indians:

One tract, of eight thousand acres, on the east side of the river Au Sable, near where the Indians now live.

One tract, of two thousand acres, on the river Mesagwisk. One tract, of six thousand acres, on the north side of the river Kawkawling, at the Indian village.

One tract, of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, upon the Flint River, to include Reaum's village and a place called Kishkawbawee.

One tract, of eight thousand acres, on the head of the river Huron, which empties into the Saginaw River at the village of Otusson.

One island in the Saginaw Bay.

One tract, of two thousand acres, where Nabobask formerly lived.

One tract, of one thousand acres, near the island in the Saginaw River.

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One tract, of six hundred and forty acres, at the bend of the river Hnron, which empties into the Saginaw River.

One tract, of two thousand acres, at the mouth of Point Angrais River.

One tract, of one thousand acres, on the river Huron, at Menoequet's village.

One tract, of ten thousand acres, on the Shawassee River, at a place called the Big Rock.

One tract, of three thousand acres, on the Shawassee River, at Ketchewauudaugenink.

One tract, of six thousand acres, at the Little Forks on the Tetabawasink River.

One tract, of six thousand acres, at the Black Bird's town, on the Tetabawasink River.

One tract, of forty thousand acres, on west side of the Saginaw River, to be hereafter located.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be reserved, for the use of each of the persons hereinafter mentioned and their heirs, which persons are all Iudians by descent, the following tracts of land:

For the use of John Riley, the son of Menawcumegoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres of land, beginning at the head of the first marsh above the mouth of the Saginaw River, on the east side thereof.

For the use of Peter Riley, the son of Menawcumegoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres of laud, beginning above and adjoining the apple-trees on the west side of the Saginaw River, and running up the same for quantity.

For the use of James Riley, the son of Menawcumegoqua, a Chippewa woman, six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east side of the Saginaw River, nearly opposite to Campeau's trading house, and running up the river for quantity.

For the use of Kawkawiskon, or the Crow, a Chippewa chief, six hundred and forty acres of land, on the east side of the Saginaw River, at a place called Menitegow, and to include, in the said six hundred and forty acres, the island opposite to the said place.

For the usa of Nowokeshik, Metawanene, Mokitchenoqua, Nondashemau, Petabonaqua, Messawwakut, Checbalk, Kitchegeequa, Sagosequa, Annoketoqua, and Tawenmegoqua, each, six hundred and forty acres of land, to be located at and near the grand traverse of the Flint River, in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

For the use of the children of Bokowtonden, six hundred and forty acres, on the Kawkawling River.

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ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Chippewa Nation of Indians, annually, forever, the sum of one thousand dollars in silver; and do also agree that all annuities due by any former treaty to the said tribe shall be hereafter paid in silver.

ARTICLE 5. The stipulation contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to pay to the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon, in consequence of the lines established by this treaty, and which improvements add real value to the land.

ARTICLE 7. The United States reserve to the proper authority the right to make roads through any part of the land reserved by this treaty.

ARTICLE 8. The United States engage to provide and support a blacksmith for the Indians, at Saginaw, so long as the President of the United States may think proper, and to furnish the Chippewa Indians with such farming utensils and cattle, and to employ such persons to aid them in their agriculture, as the President may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, so 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.

Proclaimed March 25, 1820.

6338 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Sault de Saint Marie, 6339 in the Territory of Michigan, between the United States, by 6340 their commissioner, Lewis Cass, and the Chippeway tribe of 6341 Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Chippeway tribe of Indians cede to the United States the following tract of land: beginning at the Big Rock in the river St. Mary's, on the boundary-line between the United States and the British Province of Upper Canada; and, running thence down the said river, with the middle thereof, to the Little Rapid; and, from those points, running back from the said river, so as to include sixteen square miles of land.

ARTICLE 2. The Chippeway tribe of Indians acknowledge to have received a quantity of goods in full satisfaction of the preceding cession.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will secure to the Indians a

6353 perpetual right of fishing at the falls of Saint Mary's, and also 6354 a place of encampment upon the tract hereby ceded, convenient 6355 to the fishing ground, which place shall not interfere with the 6356 defenses of any military work which may be erected, nor with 6357 any private rights.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by

ARTICLE 4. 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.

Proclaimed March 2, 1821.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Font du Lac of Lake
Superior, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between Lewis Cass and
Thomas L. McKenney, commissioners on the part of the United
States, and the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

Whereas a treaty was concluded at Prairie du Chien in August last, by which the war, which has been so long carried on, to their mutual distress, between the Chippewas and Sioux, was happily terminated by the intervention of the United States; and whereas, owing to the remote and dispersed situation of the Chippewas, full deputatious of their different bands did not attend at Prairie du Chien, which circumstance, from the loose nature of the Indian government, would render the treaty of doubtful obligation with respect to the bands not represented: and whereas, at the request of the Chippewa chiefs, a stipulation was inserted in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, by which the United States agreed to assemble the Chippewa tribe upon Lake Superior during the present year, in order to give full effect to the said treaty, to explain its stipulations, and to call upou the whole Chippewa tribe, assembled at their general council-fire, to give their formal assent thereto, that the peace which has been concluded may be rendered permanent: Therefore-

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs and warriors of the Chippewa tribe of Indians hereby fully assent to the treaty concluded in August last at Prairie du Chien, and engage to observe and fulfil the stipulations thereof.

ARTICLE 2. A deputation shall be sent by the Chippewas to the treaty to be held in 1827, at Green Bay, with full power to arrange and fix the boundary-line between the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, which was left incomplete by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in consequence of the non-attendance of some of the principal Menomonee chiefs.

ARTICLE 3. The Chippewa tribe grant to the Government

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of the United States the right to search for, and carry away, any metals or minerals from any part of their country. But this grant is not to affect the title of the land nor the existing jurisdiction over it.

6401 ARTICLE 4. It being deemed important that the half-breeds 6402 scattered through this extensive country should be stimulated to exertion and improvement by the possession of permanent. 6403 6404 property and fixed residences, the Chippewa tribe, in consider-6405 ation of the affection they bear to these persons, and of the 6406 interest which they feel in their welfare, grant to each of the 6407 persons described in the schedule hereunto annexed, being half-6408 breeds and Chippewas by descent, and it being understood that 6409 the schedule includes all of this description who are attached to the Government of the United States, six hundred and forty 6410acres of land, to be located, under the direction of the Presi-6411 dent of the United States, upon the islands and shore of the 6412 St. Mary's River, wherever good land enough for this purpose 6413 6414 can be found; and as soon as such locations are made, the juris-6415 diction and soil thereof are hereby ceded. It is the intention of the parties that, where circumstances will permit, the grants 6416 6417 be surveyed in the ancient French manner, bounding not less than six arpens nor more than ten upon the river, and running 6418 6419 back for quantity; and that where this cannot be done, such 6420 grants be surveyed in any manner the President may direct. The locations for Oshauguscodaywayqua and her descendants 64216422 shall be adjoining the lower part of the military reservation, 6423 and upon the head of Sugar Island. The persons to whom 6424grants are made shall not have the privilege of conveying the 6425same without the permission of the President.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the poverty of the Chippewas, and of the sterile nature of the country they inhabit, unfit for cultivation, and almost destitute of game, and as a proof of regard on the part of the United States, it is agreed that an annuity of two thousand dollars, in money or goods, as the President may direct, shall be paid to the tribe, at the Sanlt St. Marie. But this annuity shall continue only during the pleasure of the Congress of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. With a view to the improvement of the Indian youths, it is also agreed that an annual sum of one thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the support of an establishment for their education, to be located upon some part of the St. Mary's River, and the money to be expended under the direction of the President; and for the accommodation of such school, a section of land is hereby granted. But the payment of the one thousand dollars stipulated for in this article is subject to the same limitation described in the preceding article.

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ARTICLE 7. The necessity for the stipulations in the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of this treaty could be fully apparent only from personal observation of the condition, prospects, and wishes of the Chippewas, and the commissioners were therefore not specifically instructed upon the subjects therein referred to; but seeing the extreme poverty of these wretched people, finding them almost naked and starving, and ascertaining that many perished during the last winter, from hunger and cold, they were induced to insert these articles. But it is expressly understood and agreed that the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles, or either of them, may be rejected by the President and Senate, without affecting the validity of the other articles of the treaty.

ARTICLE 8. The Chippewa tribe of Indians fully acknowledge the authority and jurisdiction of the United States, and disclaim all connection with any foreign power, solemnly promising to reject any messages, speeches, or councils, incompatible with the interest of the United States, and to communicate information thereof to the proper agent, should any such be delivered or sent to them.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed February 27, 1827.

## Supplementary Article.

As the Chippewas who committed the murder upon four American citizens, in June, 1824, upon the shores of Lake Pepin, are not present at this council, but are far in the interior of the country, so that they cannot be apprehended and delivered to the proper authority before the commencement of the next summer; and as the commissioners have been specially instructed to demand the surrender of these persons, and to state to the Chippewa tribe the consequence of suffering such a flagitious outrage to go unpunished, it is agreed that the persons guilty of the beforementioned murder shall be brought in, either to the Sault St. Marie or Green Bay, as early next summer as practicable, and surrendered to the proper authority; and that, in the mean time, all further measures on the part of the United States in relation to this subject shall be suspended.

# Schedule referred to in the preceding treaty.

To Oshauguscodaywagqua, wife of John Johnston, esq., to each of her children, and to each of her grandchildren, one section.

To Saugemauqua, widow of the late John Baptiste Cadotte, and to her children, Louison, Sophia, Archangel, Edward, and Polly, one section each.

6488 To Keneesequa, wife of Samuel Ashman, and to each of her 6489 children, one section.

To Teegaushau, wife of Charles H. Oakes, and to each of her children, one section.

To Thomas Shaw, son of Obimetunoqua, and to his wife Mary, being also of Indian descent, each one section.

To Fanny Levake, daughter of Meeshwauqua, and to each of her children, one section.

To Obayshaunoquotoqua, wife of Francis Goolay, jr., one section.

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To Omuckackeence, wife of John Holiday, and to each of her children, one section.

To Obimegeezhigoqua, wife of Joseph Due Chene, jr., and to each of her children, one section.

To Monedoqua, wife of Charles Cloutier, one section.

6503 To Susan Yarns, daughter of Odanbitogeezhigoqua, one 6504 section.

To Henry Sayer and John Sayer, sons of Obemau nnoqua, 6506 each one section.

To each of the children of John Tanner, being of Chippewa descent, one section.

6509 To Wassidjeewunoqua, and to each of her children, by 6510 George Johnston, one section.

To Michael Cadotte, senior, son of Equawaice, one section.

To Equaysayway, wife of Michael Cadotte, senior, and to each of her children living within the United States, one section.

To each of the children of Charlotte Warren, widow of the 6516 late Truman A. Warren, one section.

To Mary Chapman, daughter of Equameeg, and wife of Bela Chapman, and to each of her children, one section.

To Saganoshequa, wife of John H. Fairbanks, and to each of her children, one section.

To Shaughunomonee, wife of William Morrison, and to each of her children, one section.

To each of the children of the late Ingwaysuh, wife of Jo-6524 seph Coté, one section.

To each of the children of Angelique Coté, late wife of 6526 Pierre Coté, one section.

To Pazhikwutoqua, wife of William Aitken, and to each of her children, one section.

To Susan Davenport, grand-daughter of Misquabunoqua,

6530 and wife of Ambrose Davenport, and to each of her children, 6531 one section.

To Waubunequa, wife of Augustin Belanger, and to each of her children, one section.

To Charlotte Louisa Morrison, wife of Allan Morrison, and daughter of Manitowidjewung, and to each of her children, one section.

To each of the children of Eustace Ronssain, by Shauwu-6538 naubunoqua, Wauwaussumoqua, and Payshaubunoqua, one sec-6539 tion.

To Isabella Dingley, wife of Daniel Dingley, and daughter of Pimegeezhigoqua, and to each of her children, one section.

To George Birkhead, being a Chippewa by descent, one section.

To Susan Conner, wife of Thomas Conner, and daughter of Pimegeezhigoqua, and to each of her children, one section.

To the children of George Ermatinger, being of Shawnee extraction, two sections collectively.

To Ossinahjeeunoqua, wife of Michael Cadotte, jr., and to each of her children, one section.

To Minedemoeyah, wife of Pierre Duvernay, one section.

To Ogeemaugeezhigoqua, wife of Basil Boileau, one sec-6552 tion.

To Wauneaussequa, wife of Paul Boileau, one section.

To Kaukaubesheequa, wife of John Baptiste Corbeau, one section.

6556 To John Baptiste Du Chene, son of Pimegeizhigoqua, one 6557 section.

To each of the children of Ugwudaushee, by the late Tru 6559 man A. Warren, one section.

6560 To William Warren, son of Lyman M. Warren and Mary 6561 Cadotte, one section.

To Antoine, Joseph, Louis, Chalot, and Margaret Charette, children of Equameeg, one section.

To the children of Francois Boutcher, by Waussequa, each one section.

To Angelique Brabent, daughter of Waussegundum, and wife of Alexis Brabent, one section.

To Odishqua, of Sault St. Marie, a Chippewa of unmixed blood, one section.

To Pamidjeewung, of Sault St. Marie, a Chippewa of unmixed blood, one section.

To Waybossinoqua and John J. Wayishkee, children of Wayishkee, each one section.

LEWIS CASS, THOS. L. M'KENNEY.

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6576 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Peters (the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi Rivers) in the Territory 6578 of Wisconsin, between the United States of America, by their commissioner, Henry Dodge, governor of said Territory, and the Chippewa Nation of Indians, by their chiefs and headmen.

6582 ARTICLE 1. The said Chippewa Nation cede to the United 6583 States all that tract of country included within the following 6584 boundaries:

6585 Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers, between twenty and thirty miles above where the 6586 6587 Mississippi is crossed by the forty-sixth parallel of north lati-6588 tude, and running thence to the north point of Lake St. Croix, one of the sources of the St. Croix River; thence to and along 6589 6590 the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi, to the sources of the Ocha-sua-sepe, a 6591 tributary of the Chippewa River; thence to a point on the 6592Chippewa River, twenty miles below the outlet of Lake De 6593 Flambeau; thence to the junction of the Wisconsin and Pelican 6594Rivers; thence on an east course twenty-five miles; thence 6595southerly, on a course parallel with that of the Wisconsin 6596 6597 River, to the line dividing the territories of the Chippewas and Menomonies; thence to the Plover Portage; thence along the 6598 southern boundary of the Chippewa country, to the commence-6599 ment of the boundary-line dividing it from that of the Sioux, 6600 half a day's march below the falls on the Chippewa River: 6601 thence with said boundary-line to the mouth of Wah-tap River 6602 at its junction with the Mississippi; and thence up the Missis 6603 sippi to the place of beginning. 6604 6605

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to make to the Chippewa Nation, annually, for the term of twenty years, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, the following payments:

- 1. Nine thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid in money.
- 2. Nineteen thousand dollars, to be delivered in goods.
- 3. Three thousand dollars for establishing three blacksmiths shops, supporting the blacksmiths, and furnishing them with iron and steel.
  - 4. One thousand dollars for farmers, and for supplying them and the Indians with implements of labor, with grain or seed; and whatever else may be necessary to enable them to carry on their agricultural pursuits.
    - 5. Two thousand dollars in provisions.
- 6619 6. Five hundred dollars in tobacco.

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time with the goods, and the money to be paid; which time or times, as well as the place or places where they are to be delivered, shall be fixed upon under the direction of the President of the United States.

The blacksmiths shops to be placed at such points in the Chippewa country as shall be designated by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or under his direction.

If, at the expiration of one or more years, the Indians should prefer to receive goods, instead of the nine thousand dollars agreed to be paid to them in money, they shall be at liberty to do so. Or, should they conclude to appropriate a portion of that annuity to the establishment and support of a school or schools among them, this shall be granted them.

ARTICLE 3. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, by the United States, to the half-breeds of the Chippewa Nation, under the direction of the President. It is the wish of the Indians that their two sub-agents, Daniel P. Bushnell and Miles M. Vineyard, superintend the distribution of this money among their half-breed relations.

ARTICLE 4. The sum of seventy thousand dollars shall be applied to the payment, by the United States, of certain claims against the Indians; of which amount twenty-eight thousand dollars shall, at their request, be paid to William A. Aitkin, twenty-five thousand to Lyman M. Warren, and the balance applied to the liquidation of other just demands against them—which they acknowledge to be the case with regard to that presented by Hurcules L. Dousman, for the sum of five thousand dollars; and they request that it be paid.

ARTICLE 5. The privilege of hunting, fishing, and gathering the wild rice upon the lands, the rivers, and the lakes included in the territory ceded, is guaranteed to the Indians during the pleasure of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be obligatory from and after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.
Proclaimed Jnne 15, 1828.

#### CHIPEWAS, OTTAWAS, AND POTTOWOTOMIES.

A treaty of peace, friendship, and limits, made and concluded between Ninian Edwards, William Clark, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of said States, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of the united tribes of Ottawas, Chipawas, and Pottowotomees, residing on the Illinois and Melwakee Rivers, and their waters, and on the southwestern parts of Lake Michigan, of the other part.

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Whereas a serious dispute has for some time past existed between the contracting parties relative to the right to a part of the lands ceded to the United States by the tribes of Sacs and Foxes, on the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and four, and both parties being desirous of preserving a harmonious and friendly intercourse, and of establishing permanent peace and friendship, have, for the purpose of removing all difficulties, agreed to the following terms:

ARTICLE 1. The said chiefs and warriors, for themselves and the tribes they represent, agree to relinquish, and hereby do relinquish, to the United States, all their right, claim, and title to all the land contained in the before-mentioned cession of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River. And they moreover cede to the United States all the land contained in the following bounds, to wit: beginning on the left bank of the Fox River of Illinois, ten miles above the mouth of said Fox River; thence running so as to cross Sandy Creek, ten miles above its mouth; thence, in a direct line, to a point ten miles north of the west end of the portage between Chicago Creek, which empties into Lake Michigan, and the river Depleine, a fork of the Illinois; thence, in a direct line, to a point on Lake Michigan, ten miles northward of the mouth of Chicago Creek; thence, along the lake, to a point ten miles southward of the mouth of the said Chicago Creek; thence, in a direct line, to a point on the Kankakee, ten miles above its mouth; thence, with the said Kankakee and the Illinois River, to the mouth of Fox River, and thence to the beginning: Provided, nevertheless, That the said tribes shall be permitted to hunt and to fish within the limits of the land hereby relinquished and ceded, so long as it may continue to be the property of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the aforesaid relinquishment and cession, the United States have this day delivered to said tribes a considerable quantity of merchandise, and do agree to pay them, annually, for the term of twelve years, goods to the value of one thousand dollars, reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in which they shall be purchased, without any charge for transportation; which said goods shall be delivered to the said tribes at some place on the Illinois River, not lower down than Peoria. And the said United States do moreover agree to relinquish to the said tribes all the land contained in the aforesaid cession of the Sacs and Foxes, which lies north of a due west line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, except three leagues square at the mouth of the Ouisconsing River, including both

banks, and such other tracts, on or near to the Ouisconsing and Mississippi Rivers, as the President of the United States may think proper to reserve: *Provided*, That such other tracts shall not in the whole exceed the quantity that would be contained in five leagues square.

ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties, that peace and friend ship may be permanent, promise that in all things whatever they will act with justice and correctness toward each other, and that they will, with perfect good faith, fulfill all the obligations imposed upon them by former treaties.

6721 Proclaimed December 30, 1836.

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6722 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Chicago, in the State of
6723 Illinois, between Lewis Cass and Solomon Sibley, commissioners
6724 of the United States, and the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawata6725 mie Nations of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatamie Na. 6726 tions of Indians cede to the United States all the land compre-6726 hended within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point 67286729 on the south bank of the river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan. 6730 near the Parc aux Vaches, due north from Rum's Village, and running thence south to a line drawn due east from the southern 6731 extreme of Lake Michigan, thence with the said line east to the 6732 tract ceded by the Pottawatamies to the United States by the 6733 treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817, if the said line should strike the 6734 said tract, but if the said line should pass north of the said tract, 6735 then such line shall be continued until it strikes the western 6736 boundary of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty 6737 6738 of Detroit in 1807, and from the termination of the said line, following the boundaries of former cessions, to the main branch 6739 6740 of the Grand River of Lake Michigan, should any of the said 6741 lines cross the said river, but if none of the said lines should cross 6742 the said river, then to a point due east of the source of the 6743 said main branch of the said river, and from such point due west 6744 to the source of the said principal branch, and from the crossing of the said river, or from the source thereof, as the case may be, 6745 6746 down the said river, on the north bank thereof, to the mouth; 6747 thence following the shore of Lake Michigan to the south bank 6748 of the said river St. Joseph, at the mouth thereof, and thence 6749 with the said south bank to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid, there shall be re served, for the use of the Indians, the following tracts:

One tract at Mang-ach qua Village, on the river Peble, of six miles square.

One tract at Mick-ke-saw-be, of six miles square.

One tract at the village of Na-to-wa-se-pe, of four miles square.

One tract at the village of Prairie Ronde, of three miles square.

One tract at the village of Match-e-be-narh-she wish, at the head of the Kekalamazoo River.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be granted by the United States to each of the following persons, being all Indians by descent, and to their heirs, the following tracts of land:

To John Burnet, two sections of land.

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To James Burnet, Abraham Burnet, Rebecca Burnet, and Nancy Burnet, each one section of land; which said John, James, Abraham, Rebecca, and Nancy, are children of Kawkee-me, sister of Top-ni-be, principal chief of the Potwatamie Nation.

The land granted to the persons immediately preceding shall begin on the north bank of the river St. Joseph, about two miles from the mouth, and shall extend up and back from the said river for quantity.

To John B. La Lime, son of Noke-no-qua, one-half of a section of land, adjoining the tract before granted, and on the upper side thereof.

To Jean B. Chandonai, son of Chi-pe-wa-qua, two sections of land, on the river St. Joseph, above and adjoining the tract granted to J. B. La Lime.

To Joseph Dazé, son of Chip-pe-wa-qua, one section of land above and adjoining the tract granted to Jean B. Chandonai.

To Monguago, one-half of a section of land, at Mish-she-wa-6783 ko-kink.

To Pierre Moran or Peeresh, a Potawatamie chief, one section of land, and to his children two sections of land, at the mouth of the Elk-heart River.

To Pierre Le Clerc, son of Moi-qua, one section of land on the Elk-heart River, above and adjoining the tract granted to Moran and his children.

The section of land granted by the treaty of St. Mary's, in 1818, to Peeresh or Perig, shall be granted to Jean B. Cicot, son of Pe-say-quot, sister of the said Peeresh, it having been so intended at the execution of the said treaty.

To O-she-ak-ke-be or Benac, one-half of a section of land on the north side of the Elk-heart River, where the road from Chieago to Fort Wayne first crosses the said river.

To Me-naw-che, a Potawatamie woman, one-half of a section of land on the eastern bank of the St. Joseph, where the road from Detroit to Chicago first crosses the said river.

To Theresa Chandler or To-e-ak-qui, a Potawatamie woman,

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and to her daughter Betsey Fisher, one section of land on the south side of the Grand River, opposite to the Spruce Swamp.

To Charles Beanbien and Medart Beanbien, sons of Man-naben-a-qua, each one-half of a section of land near the village of Ke-wi-go-shkeem, on the Washtenaw River.

To Antoine Roland, son of I-gat-pat-a-wat-a-mie-qna, one-half of a section of land adjoining and below the tract granted to Pierre Moran.

To William Knaggs or Was-es-knk-son, son of Ches-qua, one-half of a section of land adjoining and below the tract granted to Antoine Roland.

To Madeline Bertrand, wife of Joseph Bertrand, a Potawatamie woman, one section of land at the Farc aux Vaches, on the north side of the river St. Joseph.

To Joseph Bertrand, junior, Benjamin Betrand, Laurent Betrand, Theresa Bertrand, and Amable Bertrand, children of the said Madeline Bertrand, each one-half of a section of land at the portage of the Kankakee River.

To John Riley, son of Me-naw-cum-a-go-quoi, one section of land, at the mouth of the river Au Foin, on the Grand River, and extending up the said river.

To Peter Riley, the son of Me-naw-cum-e-go-qua, one section of land, at the mouth of the river Au Foin, on the Grand River, and extending down the said river.

To Jean B. Le Clerc, son of Moi-qua, one-half of a section of land, above and adjoining the tract granted to Pierre Le Clerc.

To Joseph La Framboise, son of Shaw-we-no qua, one section of land upon the south side of the river St. Joseph, and adjoining on the upper side the land ceded to the United States, which said section is also ceded to the United States.

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. And such tracts shall be located after the said cession is surveyed, and in conformity with such surveys as near as may be, and in such manner as the President may direct.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States engage to pay to the Ottawa nation one thousand dollars in specie annually forever, and also to appropriate annually, for the term of ten years, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended as the President may direct, in the support of a blacksmith, of a teacher, and of a person to instruct the Ottawas in agriculture and in the purchase of cattle and farming utensils. And the United States also engage to pay to

6847 the Potawatamie Nation five thousand dollars in specie, annually, 6848 for the term of twenty years, and also to appropriate annually, 6849 for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended as the President may direct, in the support of a 6850 6851 blacksmith and a teacher. And one mile square shall be selected, under the direction of the President, on the north side 68526853 of the Grand River, and one mile square on the south side of the St. Joseph, and within the Indian lands not ceded, upon which 68546855 the blacksmiths and teachers employed for the said tribes, respectively, shall reside. 6856

ARTICLE 5. The stipulation contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land ceded while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty.

6861 ARTICLE 6. The United States shall have the privilege of 6862 making and using a road through the Indian country, from De 6863 troit and Fort Wayne, respectively, to Chicago.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties so 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.

Proclaimed March 25, 1832.

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6869 Treaty with the Sioux and Chippewas, Sacs and Fox, Menominie 6870 Ioway, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chip-6871 pewa, and Potawattomie tribes.

6872 The United States of America have seen with much regret that wars have for many years been carried on between the 6873 Sioux and the Chippewas, and more recently between the con-6874 federated tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux; and also 6875 between the Ioways and Sioux; which, if not terminated, may 6876 extend to the other tribes, and involve the Indians upon the 6877 Missonri, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, in general hostilities. 6878 6879 In order, therefore, to promote peace among these tribes, and to 6880 establish boundaries among them and the other tribes who live 6881 in their vicinity, and thereby to remove all causes of future dif-6882 ficulty, the United States have invited the Chippewa, Sac, and Fox, Menominie, Ioway, Sionx, Winnebago, and a portion of the 6883 6884 Ottowa, Chippewa, [and Potawatomie tribes of Indians living 6885 upon the Illinois, to assemble together, and in a spirit of mutual 6886 conciliation to accomplish these objects; and to aid therein, have 6887 appointed William Clark and Lewis Cass, commissioners on their 6888 part, who have met the chiefs, warriors, and representatives of the said tribes, and portion of tribes, at Prairie des Chiens, in the 6889 6890 Territory of Michican, and after full deliberation, the said tribes,

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and portion of tribes, have agreed with the United States, and with one another, upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between the Sioux and Chippewas; between the Sioux and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes; and between the Ioways and the Sioux.

6897 ARTICLE 2. It is agreed between the confederated tribes of 6898 the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, that the line between their 6899 respective countries shall be as follows: Commencing at the 6900 mouth of the Upper Ioway River, on the west bank of the Mis-6901 sissippi, and ascending the said Ioway River, to its left fork; 6902 thence up that fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River, in a direct line to the second or upper fork of 6903 the Desmoines River: and thence in a direct line to the lower 6904 fork of the Calumet River; and down that river to its juncture 6905 6906 with the Missouri River. But the Yancton band of the Sioux 6907 tribe, being principally interested in the establishment of the line from the forks of the Desmoines to the Missouri, and not 6908 6909 being sufficiently represented to render the definitive establish-6910 ment of that line proper, it is expressly declared that the line 6911 from the forks of the Desmoines to the forks of the Calumet 6912 River, and down that river to the Missouri, is not to be considered as settled until the assent of the Yancton band shall be 6913 • 6914 given thereto. And if the said band should refuse their assent, the arrangement of that portion of the boundary-line shall be 69156916 void, and the rights of the parties to the country bounded 6917 thereby shall be the same as if no provision had been made for 6918 the extension of the line west of the forks of the Desmoines. 6919 And the Sacs and Foxes relinquish to the tribes interested 6920 therein all their claim to land on the east side of the Mississippi 6921 River.

ARTICLE 3. The Ioways accede to the arrangement between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux; but it is agreed between the Ioways and the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes that the Ioways have a just claim to a portion of the country between the boundary-line described in the next preceding article and the Missouri and Mississippi; and that the said Ioways and Sacs and Foxes shall peaceably occupy the same until some satisfactory arrangement can be made between them for a division of their respective claims to country.

ARTICLE 4. The Ottoes not being represented at this council, and the commissioners for the United States being anxious that justice should be done to all parties, and having reason to believe that the Ottoes have a just claim to a portion of the country upon the Missouri, east and south of the boundary-line dividing the Sacs and Foxes and the Ioways from the Sioux, it

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is agreed between the parties interested therein, and the United States, that the claim of the Ottoes shall not be affected by anything herein contained; but the same shall remain as valid as if this treaty had not been formed.

ARTICLE 5. It is agreed between the Sioux and the Chip-6941 6942 pewas that the line dividing their respective countries shall 6943 commence at the Chippewa River, half a day's march below the 6944 falls; and from thence it shall run to Red Cedar River, immedi-6945 ately below the falls; from thence to the St. Croix River, 6946 which it strikes at a place called the Standing Cedar, about a 6947 day's paddle in a canoe above the lake at the mouth of that 6948river; thence passing between two lakes called by the Chippewas 6949 "Green Lakes," and by the Sioux "the Lakes they bury the 6950 Eagles in," and from thence to the Standing Cedar that "the 6951 Sioux Split;" thence to Rum River, crossing it at the mouth of a 6952 small creek called Choaking Creek, a long day's march from the 6953 Mississippi; thence to a point of woods that projects into the 6954 prairie half a day's march from the Mississippi; thence in a 6955 straight line to the mouth of the first river which enters the 6956 Mississippi on its west side above the month of Sac River; 6957 thence ascending the said river (above the mouth of Sac River) 6958 to a small lake at its source; thence in a direct line to a lake at 6959 the head of Prairie River, which is supposed to enter the Crow 6960 Wing River on its south side; thence to Otter-Tail Lake Portage; thence to said Otter-Tail Lake, and down through the middle 6961 6962 thereof to its outlet; thence in a direct line, so as to strike 6963 Buffalo River half way from its source to its mouth, and down 6964 the said river to Red River; thence descending Red River to the mouth of Outard or Goose Creek. 6965 The eastern boundary of 6966 the Sioux commences opposite the mouth of Ioway River, on the 6967 Mississippi, runs back two or three miles to the bluffs, follows 6968 the bluffs, crossing Bad Axe River to the mouth of Black River. 6969and from Black River to half a day's march below the falls of 6970 the Chippewa River.

ARTICLE 6. It is agreed between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary-line of the Chippewa country shall commence on the Chippewa River aforesaid, half a day's march below the falls of that river, and run thence to the source of Clear Water River, a branch of the Chippewa; thence south to Black River; thence to a point where the woods project into the me'dows, and thence to the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed between the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomies of the Illinois, that the Winnebago country shall be bounded as follows: Southeasterly by Rock River, from its

6983 source near the Winnebago Lake, to the Winnebago village, about forty miles above its mouth; westerly by the east line 6984 6985 of the tract, lying upon the Mississippi, herein secured to the 6986 Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie Indians of the Illinois; 6987 and also by the high bluff described in the Sioux boundary, and 6988 running north to Black River; from this point the Winnebagoes 6989 claim up Black River to a point due west from the source of the 6990 left fork of the Ouisconsin; thence to the source of the said fork, 6991 and down the same to the Ouisconsin; thence down the Ouis-6992consin to the portage, and across the portage to Fox River; 6993 thence down Fox River to the Winnebago Lake, and to the 6994 grand Kan Kanlin, including in their claim the whole of 6995 Winnebago Lake; but, for the causes stated in the next article, 6996 this line from Black River must, for the present, be left inde-6997 terminate.

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ARTICLE 8. The representatives of the Menominies not being sufficiently acquainted with their proper boundaries to settle the same definitively, and some uncertainty existing in consequence of the cession made by that tribe upon Fox River and Green Bay to the New York Indians, it is agreed between the said Menominie tribe and the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie Indians of the Illinois that the claim of the Menominies to any portion of the land within the boundaries allotted to either of the said tribes shall not be barred by any stipulation herein; but the same shall remain as valid as if this treaty had not been concluded. It is, however, understood that the general claim of the Menominies is bounded on the north by the Chippewa country, on the east by Green Bay and Lake Michigan, extending as far south as Millawaukee River, and on the west they claim to Black River.

ARTICLE 9. The country secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie tribes of the Illinois is bounded as follows: 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 from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and with that line to the Mississippi, 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 the said reservation to the Ouisconsin; thence southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock River at the Winnebago village. The Illinois Indians have also a just claim to a portion of the country bounded sonth by the Indian boundary-line aforesaid, running from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan east by Lake Michigan, north by the Menominie country, and northwest by Rock River. is recognized in the treaty concluded with the said Illinois tribes

7029 at St. Louis, August 24, 1816, but as the Millewakee and Ma-7030 netoowalk bands are not represented at this council, it cannot be 7031 now definitively adjusted.

ARTICLE 10. All the tribes aforesaid acknowledge the gen-eral controlling power of the United States, and disclaim all de-pendence upon, and connection with, any other power. And the United States agree to, and recognize, the preceding boundaries, subject to the limitations and restrictions before provided. It being, however, well understood that the reservations at Fever River, at the Ouisconsin, and St. Peters, and the ancient settlements at Prairie des Chiens and Green Bay, and the land property thereto belonging, and the reservations made upon the Mississippi, for the use of the half-breeds, in the treaty concluded with the Sacs and Foxes August 24, 1824, are not claimed by either of the said tribes. 

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ARTICLE 11. The United States agree, whenever the President may think it necessary and proper, to convene such of the tribes, either separately or together, as are interested in the lines left unsettled herein, and to recommend to them an amicable and final adjustment of their respective claims, so that the work, now happily begun, may be consummated. It is agreed, however, that a council shall be held with the Yancton band of the Sioux, during the year 1826, to explain to them the stipulations of this treaty, and to procure their assent thereto, should they be disposed to give it, and also with the Ottoes, to settle and adjust their title to any of the country claimed by the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways.

ARTICLE 12. The Chippewa tribe being dispersed over a great extent of country, and the chiefs of that tribe having requested that such portion of them as may be thought proper, by the Government of the United States, may be assembled in 1826, upon some part of Lake Superior, that the objects and advantages of this treaty may be fully explained to them, so that the stipulations thereof may be observed by the warriors, the commissioners of the United States assent thereto, and it is therefore agreed that a council shall accordingly be held for these purposes.

ARTICLE 13. It is understood by all the tribes, parties hereto, that no tribe shall hunt within the acknowledged limits of any other without their assent, but it being the sole object of this arrangement to perpetuate a peace among them, and amicable relations being now restored, the chiefs of all the tribes have expressed a determination cheerfully to allow a reciprocal right of hunting on the lands of one another, permission being first asked and obtained, as before provided for.

ARTICLE 14. Should any eauses of difficulty hereafter unhappily arise between any of the tribes, parties hereunto, it is

7076 agreed that the other tribes shall interpose their good offices to 7077 remove such difficulties; and also that the Government of the 7078 United States may take such measures as they may deem proper 7079 to effect the same object.

ARTICLE 15. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

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7084 Articles of agreement with the Winnebago tribe and the united tribes of Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa Indians.

The Government of the United States having appointed 7086 7087 commissioners to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Potawatamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, for the pur-7088 7089 pose of extinguishing their title to land within the State of Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, situated between the Illinois 7090 River and the lead-mines on Fever River and in the vicinity of 7091 said lead-mines, and for other purposes; and it having been 7092found impracticable, in consequence of the lateness of the period 7093 when the instructions were issued, the extent of the country oc-70947095 cupied by the Indians, and their dispersed situation, to convene them in sufficient numbers to justify a cession of land on their 7096 part; and the chiefs of the Winnebago tribe, and of the united 7097 tribes of the Potawatamies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, assembled 7098 at Green Bay, having declined at this time to make the desired 7099 cession, the following temporary arrangement, subject to the 7100 ratification of the President and Senate of the United States, 7101 has this day been made between Lewis Cass and Pierre Meen 7102ard, commissioners of the United States, and the said Winne-7103 bago tribe, and the united tribes of Potawatamie, Chippewa, 7104and Ottawa Indians, in order to remove the difficulties which 71057106 have arisen in consequence of the occupation, by white persons, of that part of the mining country which has not been heretofore 7107 7108 ceded to the United States:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the following shall be the provisional boundary between the lands of the United States and those of the said Indians: The Onisconsin River, from its mouth to its nearest approach to the Blue Mounds; thence southerly, passing east of the said mounds, to the head of that branch of the Pocatolaka Creek, which runs near the Spotted Arm's village; thence with the said branch to the main forks of Pocatolaka Creek; thence southeasterly to the ridge dividing the Winebago country from that of the Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes; thence southerly with the said ridge, to the line running from Chicago to the Mississippi, near Rock

Island. And it is fully understood that the United States may 7120freely occupy the country between these boundaries and the 7121Mississippi River, until a treaty shall be held with the Indians 7122 for its cession; which treaty, it is presumed, will be held in the 7123 year 1829. But it is expressly understood and agreed that if 7124 7125any white persons shall cross the line herein described, and pass into the Indian country, for the purpose of mining, or for any 7126other purpose whatever, the Indians shall not interfere with nor 7127 molest such persons, but that the proper measures for their re-7128moval shall be referred to the President of the United States. 7129In the mean time, however, it is agreed that any just compensa-7130 tion to which the Indians may be entitled for any injuries com-7131 mitted by white persons on the Indian side of the said line 7132 shall be paid to the said Indians at the time such treaty may be 7133 held. It is also agreed by the Indians that a ferry may be 7134 established over the Rock River, where the Fort Clark road 7135 crosses the same; and, also, a ferry over the same river at the 7136 7137crossing of the Lewiston road.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to pay to the Winnebago, Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa Indians, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in goods, at the time and place when and where the said treaty may be held; which said sum shall be equitably divided between the said tribes, and shall be in full compensation for all the injuries and damages sustained by them, in consequence of the occupation of any part of the mining country by white persons, from the commencement of such occupation until the said treaty shall be held. Excepting, however, such compensation as the Indians may be entitled to, for any injuries hereafter committed on their side of the line hereby established.

7150 Proclaimed January 7, 1829.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Prairie du Chien, in 7151 the Territory of Michigan, between the United States of America. 71527153 by their commissioners, General John McNeil, Colonel Pierre 7154Menard, and Caleb Atwater, esq., and the united nations of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, of the waters 71557156 of the Illinois, Milwaukee, and Manitoouck Rivers.

7157 ARTICLE 1. The aforesaid nations of Chippewa, Ottawa, 7158 and Potawatamie Indians do hereby cede to the United States 7159 aforesaid all the lands comprehended within the following limits, 7160 to wit: Beginning at the Winnebago Village, on Rock River, 7161 forty miles from its mouth, and running thence down the Rock 7162River to a line which runs due west from the most southern 7163 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; 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 2. 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 3. 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 Pawpaw Grove. For Awn-kote, four sections at the village of Sawmeh-naug, on the Fox River of the Illinois.

ARTICLE 4. 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 Bourbonné, 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-7210eli-Kon, or Paw-paw Grove. To Waishkee-Shaw, a Potawat-7211amie woman, wife of David Laughton, and to her child, one 72127213 and a half sections at the old village of Nay-ou-Say, at or 7214near the source of the Riviere aux Sables of the Illinois. 7215 Billy Caldwell, two and a half sections on the Chicago River, above and adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816. 7216 7217 Victoire Pothier, one half section on the Chicago River, above 7218 and adjoining the tract of land herein granted to Billy Cald-7219well. To Jane Miranda, one quarter section on the Chicago 7220 River, above and adjoining the tract herein granted to Victoire 7221To Madeline, a Potawatamie woman, wife of Joseph 7222Ogee, one section west of and adjoining the tract herein granted 7223to Pierre Leclerc, at the Paw-paw Grove. To Archange Ouil-7224mette, a Potawatamie woman, wife of Antoine Ouilmette, two 7225sections, for herself and her children, on Lake Michigan, south 7226of and adjoining the northern boundary of the cession herein 7227made by the Indians aforesaid to the United States. To Antoine 7228and François Leclerc, one section each, lying on the Mississippi 7229River, north of and adjoining the line drawn due west from the 7230 most southern bend of Lake Michigan, where said line strikes 7231the Mississippi River. To Mo-ah-way, one quarter section on 7232the north side of and adjoining the tract herein granted to 7233Waish-Kee-Shaw. The tracts of land herein stipulated to be 7234granted shall never be leased or conveyed by the grantees, or 7235their heirs, to any persons whatever, without the permission of 7236 the President of the United States. 7237

ARTICLE 5. 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.(a)

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ARTICLE 6. 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.

ARTICLE 7. The right to hunt on the lauds 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.

ARTICLE 8. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified

7255 $7256$ $7257$	by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof. Proclaimed January 2, 1830.
7258 7259 7 <b>2</b> 60	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 tribes.
7261 7262 7263 7264 7265 7266 7267	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
7268 7269 7270 7271 7272 7273	of Chicago and during the war, eight hundred dollars
7274 7275 7276 7277 7278 7279	dred dollars
7280 7281 7282 7283 7284	was, and Pottawatamies, three thousand dollars 3,000 00  To Bernardus Langhton, 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
7285 $7286$	\$11,601 00
7287 7288 7289 7290 7291 7292 7293 7294 7295	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, Ottowa, 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:
7296 7297 7298	ARTICLE 1. The said united nation of Chippewa, Ottowa, and Potawatamie Indians, cede to the United States all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between

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this lake and the land ecded 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 eeded by the Menominees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie dn Chien made on the 29th July, 1829, supposed to contain about five millions of acres.

7305 ARTICLE 2. In part consideration of the above eession it is 7306 hereby agreed that the United States shall grant to the said 7307 united nation of Indians, to be held as other Indian lands are 7308 held which have lately been assigned to emigrating Indians, a 7309 tract of eountry west of the Mississippi River, to be assigned to 7310 them by the President of the United States, to be not less in 7311 quantity than five millions of acres, and to be located as follows: 7312 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 7313 7314 Naudoway River, thence due east to the west line of the State of Missouri, thence along the said State line to the northwest 7315 7316 eorner of the State, thence east along the said State line to the 7317 point where it is intersected by the western boundary-line of the Sacs and Foxes, thence north along the said line of the Sacs 7318 7319 and Foxes, so far as that when a straight line shall be run 7320 therefrom to the mouth of Boyer's River (the place of beginning) it shall include five millions of aeres. And as it is the wish of 7321 7322 the Government of the United States that the said nation of 7323 Indians should remove to the country thus assigned to them as 7324 soon as conveniently can be done, and it is deemed advisable on the part of their ehiefs and head-men that a deputation 7325 7326 should visit the said country west of the Mississippi and thus 7327 he assured that full justice has been done, it is hereby stipu-7328 lated that the United States will defray the expenses of such deputation, to consist of not more than fifty persons, to be ac-73297330 companied by not more than five individuals to be nominated 7331 by themselves, and the whole to be under the general direction 7332of such officer of the United States Government as has been or 7333 shall be designated for the purpose. And it is further agreed 7334that as fast as the said Indians shall be prepared to emigrate. 7335 they shall be removed at the expense of the United States, and 7336 shall receive subsistence while upon the journey, and for one 7337year after their arrival at their new homes. It being under-7338 stood that the said Indians are to remove from all that part of 7339 the land now ceded, which is within the State of Illinois, immediately on the ratification of this treaty, but to be permitted to 7340 7341 retain possession of the country north of the boundary-line of 7342 the said State, for the term of three years, without molestation or interruption, and under the protection of the laws of the 7343 7344 United States.

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ARTICLE 3. 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 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" herennto 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. wish of the Indians being expressed to the commissioners as follows: The united nation of Chippewa, Ottowa, 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 advaucement 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;

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7391	two hundred dollars a year to be paid to Joseph L	afromboise.
7392	and two hundred dollars a year to be paid to Shabehany, for	
7393	life.	
7394	Two thousand dollars to be paid to Wau-pon-eh-	see and his
7395	band, and fifteen hundred dollars to Awn-kote and h	
7396	the consideration for nine sections of land, granted	to them by
7397	the 3d article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of	
7398	July, 1829, which are hereby assigned and surrend	
7399	United States.	
7400	ARTICLE 4. A just proportion of the annuity mon	ev, seenred
7401	as well by former treaties as the present, shall be pa	
7402	the Mississippi to such portion of the nation as sh	all have re-
7403	moved thither during the ensuing three years. A	
7404	time, the whole amount of the annuities shall be pa	
7405	location west of the Mississippi.	
7406	ARTICLE 5. Stricken out.	
7407	This treaty, after the same shall have been rate	ified by the
7408	President and Senate of the United States, shall be	
7409	the contracting parties.	C
7410	SCHEDULE "A."—(Referred to in the treaty, con	taining the
7411	sums payable to individuals in lieu of reservations.)	8
7412	Jesse Walker	\$1,500 00
7413	Henry Cleveland	800 00
7414	Rachel Hall	600 00
7415	Sylvia Hall	600 00
7416	Joseph Laframboise and children	1,000 00
7417	Victoire Porthier and her children	•
7418	Jean Bt. Miranda, )	
7419	Jane Miranda, For each of whom John J	200 00
7420	Rosetta Miranda, H. Kinzie is trustee	
7421	Thomas Miranda,	
7422	Alexander Muller, Gholson Kercheval, trustee	800 00
7423	Paschal Muller, do. do	800 00
7424	Paschal Muller, do. do	200 00
7425	Socra Muller	200 00
7426	Angelique Chevalier	200 00
7427	Josette Chevallier	
7428	Joseph Chevalier	400 00
7429	Fanny Leelare, (Captain David Hunter, trustee)	400 00
7430	Daniel Bourassa's children	
7431	Nancy Contraman, For each of whom J. B.	
7432	Namy Constantian, S. Carrier, 1997.	600 00
7433	Betsey Contraman, Campbell is trustee.	
7434	Alexis Laframboise	800 00

7436 Mrs. Mann's children .....

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600 00

7437	Mrs. Mann (daughter of Antoine Ouilmet)	\$400 00	)
7438	Geo. Turkey's children, (Fourtier,) Th. J. V. Owen,		
7439	trustee	$500 \ 00$	
<b>7440</b>	Jacques Chapeau's children do. do	600 00	
7441	Antonie Roscum's children	750 00	
7442	François Burbonnais', sen'r's, children	400 00	
7443	Francis Burbonnais', j'n'r, childreu	300 00	
7444	John Bt. Cloutier's children, (Robert A. Kinsie trustee).	600 00	
7445	Claude Lafromboise's children	300-00	
7446	Antoine Ouilmet's children	200 00	
7447	Josette Ouilmot (John H. Kinzie, trustee)	200 00	
7448	Mrs. Welsh (daughter of Antoine Ouilmet)	200 00	
7449	Alexander Robinson's children	400 00	
7450	Billy Caldwell's children	600 00	
7451	Mo-ah-way	200 00	
7452	Medare B. Beaubien	300 00	
7453		300 00	)
7454	John K. Clark's Indian children, (Richard J. Hamil-		
7455	ton, trustee)	400 00	
7456	Josette Juno and her children	1,000 00	
7457	Angelique Juno	300 00	
7458	Josette Beaubin's children	1,000 00	
7459	Mah-go-que's child, (James Kinzie, trustee)	300 00	
7460	Esther, Rosene, and Eleanor Bailly	$500 \ 00$	
7461	Sophia, Hortense, and Therese Bailly	1,000 00	)
7462	Rosa and Mary, children of Hoo-mo-ni-gah, wife of		
7463	Stephen Mack	600 00	
7464	Jean Bt. Rabbu's children	400 00	
7465	Fraucis Chevallier's children	800 00	
7466	Mrs. Nancy Jamison and child	800 00	
7467	Co-pah, son of Archange	$250 \ 00$	
7468	Martha Burnett, (R. A. Forsyth, trustee)	1,000 00	
7469	Isadore Chabert's child, (G. S. Hubbard trustee)	400 00	
7470	Chee-bee-quai, or Mrs. Allen	$500 \ 00$	
7471	Luther Rice and children	2,500 00	
7472	John Jones	1,000 00	
7473	Pierre Corbonno's children	800 00	
7474	Pierre Chalipeaux's children	1,000 00	
7475	Phœbe Treat and children	1,000 00	
7476	Robert Forsyth, of St. Louis, Mo.	$500 \ 00$	)
7477	Alexander Robinson (each reduced to \$5,000, and).	10,000 00	)
7478	Piller Coldwell \ \text{the sum of \$10,000 thus de-}	•	
7479	( ducted paid to the indians. ).	10,000 00	
7480	Joseph Laframboise	3,000 00	
7481	Nis noan see, (B. B. Kercheval, trustee)	200 00	
7482	Margaret Hall	1,000 00	)

7483	James, William, David, and Sarah, children of	
7484	Margaret Hall	\$3, 200 00
7485	Margaret Ellen Miller, Mont- (for each of whom)	
7486	gomery Miller, and Finly Richard J. Hamil- (	000.00
7487	Miller, grandchildren of ton, of Chicago, is	800 00
7488	Margaret Hall. trustee.	
7489	Jean Letendre's children	200 00
7490	Bernard Grignon	100 00
7491	Josette Polier	100 00
7492	Joseph Vieux, Jacques Vieux, Louis Vieux, and	400.00
7493	Josette Vieux, each \$100.	400 00
7494	Angelique Hardwick's children	1,800 00
7495	Joseph Bourassa and Mark Bourassa	200 00
7496	Jude Bourassa and Therese Bourassa	200 00
7497	Stephen Bourassa and Gabriel Bourassa	200 00
7498	Alexander Bourassa and James Bourassa	200 00
7499	Elai Bonrassa and Jerome Bonrassa	200 00
7500	M. D. Bourassa	100 00
7501	Ann Rice and her son William M. Rice, and nephew,	
7502	John Leib	1,000 00
7503	Agate Biddle and her children	900 00
7504	Magdaline Laframboise and her son	400 00
7505	Therese Schandler	$200 \ 00$
7506	Joseph Dailly's son and daughter, Robert and	
7507	Therese	500 00
7508	Therese Lawe and George Lawe	200 00
7509	David Lawe and Rachel Lawe	200 00
7510	Rebecca Lawe and Maria Lawe	200 00
7511	Polly Lawe and Jane Lawe	200 00
7512	Appotone Lawe	100 00
7513	Angelique Vieux and Amable Vieux	200 00
7514	Andre Vieux and Nicholas Vieux	$200 \ 00$
7515	Pierre Vieux and Maria Vieux	$200 \ 00$
7516	Madaline Thibeault	100 00
7517	Paul Vieux and Joseph Vieux	$200 \ 00$
7518	Susanne Vieux	100 00
7519	Louis Grignon and his son Paul	$200 \ 00$
7520	Paul Grignon, seu'r, and Annable Grignon	200 00
7521	Perish and Robert Grignon	$200 \ 00$
7522	Catis Griguon and Elizabeth Griguon	200 00
7523	Ursul Grignon and Charlotte Grignon	200 00
7524	Louise Grignon and Rachel Grignon	200 00
7525	Agate Porlier and George Grignon	200 00
7526	Amable Grignon and Emily Grignon	200 00
7527	Therese Grignon and Simon Grignon	$200 \ 00$
7528	William Burnett (B. B. Kercheval, trustee)	1,000 00
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7529	Shan-na-nees	\$400 00
7530	Josette Beaubien	500 00
7531	For the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomie stu-	
7532	dents at the Choctaw Academy, the Hon. R.	5,000 00
7533	M. Johnson to be the trustee.	
7534	James and Richard J. Connor	700 00
$7535^{\circ}$	Pierre Duverney and children	300 00
7536	Joshua Boyd's children, (Geo. Boyd, esq., to be the	
7537	trustee)	500 00
7538	Joseph Bailly	4,000 00
7539	R. A. Forsyth	3,000 00
7540	Gabriel Godfroy	$2,420\ 00$
7541	Thomas R. Covill	1,300 00
7542	George Huut	750 00
7543	James Kinzie	5,000 00
7544	Joseph Chaunier	550 00
7545	John and Mark Noble	180 00
7546	Alexis Provansalle	100 00
7547	<u>-</u>	
7548	One hundred thousand dollars	\$100,000 00
7549	SCHEDULE "B."—(Referred to in the treaty co	ntaining the
7550	sums payable to individuals, on claims admitted	
7551	due, and directed to be paid.)	•
7552	Brewster Hogan & Co	\$343 00
7553	John S. C. Hogan	50 00
7554	Frederick H. Coutraman	200 00
7555	Brookfield & Bertrand	100 00
7556	R. E. Heacock	100 00
7557	George W. McClure, U. S. A	125 00
7558	David McKee	180 00
7559	Oliver Emmell	300 00
7560	George Hollenbeck	100 00
7561	Martha Gray	78 00
7562	Charles Taylor	187 00
7563	Joseph Naper	71 00
7564	John Mann	200 00
7565	James Walker	200 00
7566	John Blackstone	100 00
7567	Harris & McCord	175 00
7568	George W. Dole	133 00
7569	George Haverhill	60 00
7570	William Whistler, U. S. A	1,000 00
7571	Squire Thompson	100 00
7572	C. C. Trowbridge	2,000 00
7573	Louis Druillard	350 00
7574	Abraham Francis	25 00

	7575	D. R. Bearss & Co	\$250	00
	7576	Dr. E. Winslow	150	00
	7577	Nicholas Klinger	77	00
	7578	Joseph Porthier	200	00
	7579	Clark Hollenbeck	50	00
	7580	Henry Enslen	75	00
	7581	Robert A. Kinzie	1, 216	00
	7582	Joseph Ogie	200	
	7583	Thomas Hartzell	400	
	7584	Calvin Britain	46	
	7585	Benjamin Fry	400	
	7586	Pierre F. Navarre	100	
	7587	C. H. Chapman	30	
	7588	James Kinzie	300	
	7589	G. S. Hubbard	125	
	7590	Jacque Jenveaux	150	
	7591	John B. Du Charme	55	
	7592	John Wright	15	
	7593	James Galloway	200	
	7594	William Marquis.	150	
	7595	Louis Chevalier, adm'r of J. B. Chevalier, dec'd.	112	
	7596	Solomon McCullough	100	
	7597		50	
	7598	Joseph CurtisEdward E. Hunter	90	
	7599		$\frac{50}{25}$	
	7600	Rachel Legg		
		Peter Lamseet	100	
	7601	Robert Beresford	200	
	7602	G. W. & W. Laird	150	
	7603	M. B. Beaubien	440	
	7604	Jeduthan Smith	60	
	7605	Edmund Weed	. 100	
	7606	Philip Maxwell, U. S. A	35	
	7607	Henry Gratiot	116	
	7608	Tyler K. Blodgett	50	
	7609	Nehemiah King	125	
	7610	S. P. Brady	188	
	7611	James Harrington	68	
	7612	Samuel Ellice	50	
	7613	Peter Menard, Manmee	500	00
	7614	John W. Anderson	350	00
	7615	David Bailey	50	00
	7616	Wm. G. Knaggs	100	00
	7617	John Hively	150	00
1	7618	John B. Bertrand, sen'r	50	00
	7619	Robert A. Forsyth	3,000	00
	7620	Maria Kercheval	3,000	00

7621	Alice Hunt	\$3,000 00
7622	Jane C. Forsyth	3,000 00
7623	John H. Kinzie	5,000 00
7624	Ellen M. Wolcott	5,000 00
7625	Maria Hunter	5,000 00
7626	Kobert A. Kinzie	5,000 00
7627	Samuel Godfroy	120 00
7628	John E. Schwarz	4,800 00
7629	Joseph Loranger	5,000 00
7630	H. B. and G. W. Hoffman	358 00
7631	Phelps & Wendell	660 00
7632	Henry Johns	270 00
7633	Benjamin C. Hoyt	20 00
7634	John H. Kinzie, in trust for the heirs of Jos. Mi-	
7635	randa, dec'd	250 00
7636	Francis Bourbonnais, sen'r	500 00
7637	Francis Burbonnais, jnn'r	200 00
7638	R. A. Forsyth, in trust for Catherine McKenzie	1,000 00
7639	James Laird	50 00
7640	Montgomery Evans	250 00
7641	Joseph Bertrand, jr	300 00
7642	George Hunt	900 00
7643	Benjamin Sherman	150 00
7644	W. and F. Brewster, assignees of Joseph Bertrand,	
7645	sen'r	700 00
7646	John Forsyth, in trust for the heirs of Charles	
7647	Peltier, dec'd	900 00
7648	William Hazard	30 00
7649	James Shirley	125 00
7650	Jacob Platter	25 00
7651	John B. Bourie	$2,500\ 00$
7652	B. B. Kercheval	1,500 00
7653	Charles Lucier	75 00
7654	Mark Beaubien	500 00
7655	Catharine Stewart	82 00
7656	Francis Mouton	200 00
7657	Dr. William Brown	40 00
7658	R. A. Forsyth, in trust for heirs of Charles Guion.	200 00
7659	Joseph Betrand, sen'r	$652\ 00$
7660	Moses Rice	800 00
7661	James Connor	$2,250\ 00$
7662	John B. Du Charme	250 00
7663	Coquillard & Comparet	5,000 00
7664	Richard J. Hamilton	500 00
7665	Adolphus Chapin	80 00
7666	John Dixon	140 00

7667	Wm. Huff	\$01 AA
7668		\$81 00
	Stephen Mack, in trust for the heirs of Stephen	500.00
7669	Mack, deceased	500 00
7670	Thomas Forsyth	1,500 00
7671	Felix Fontaine	200, 00
7672	Jacque Mete	200 00
7673	Francis Boucher	250 00
7674	Margaret Helm	2,000 00
7675	O. P. Lacy	1,000 00
7676	Henry and Richard J. Connor	1,500 00
7677	James W. Craig	50 00
7678	R. A. Forsyth, (Maumee)	1,300 00
7679	Antoine Pelticr do	$200 \ 00$
7680	R. A. Forsyth, in trust for Wau-se-on-o-quet	$300 \ 00$
7681	John E. Hunt	1,450 00
7682	Payne C. Parker	70 00
7683	Isaac Hull	1,000 00
7684	Foreman Evans	32 00
7685	Horatio N. Curtis	$300 \ 00$
7686	Ica Rice	$250 \ 00$
7687	Thomas P. Quick	<b>35</b> 00
7688	George B. Woodcox	60 00
7689	John Woodcox	40 00
7690	George B. Knaggs	1,400 00
7691	Ebenezer Read	100 00
7692	George Pomeroy	150 00
7693	Thomas K. Green	70 00
7694	William Mieure, in trust for Willis Fellows	500 00
7695	Z. Cicott	1,800 00
7696	John Johnson	100 00
7697	Antoine Antilla	100 00
7698	John Baldwin	. 500 00
7699	Isaac G. Bailey	100 00
7700	James Cowen	35 00
7701	Joseph D. Lane	50 00
7702	T. E. Phelps	250 00
7703	Edmund Roberts	50 00
7704	Augustus Bona	60 00
7705	E. C. Winter & Co	1,850 00
		,
7706	Charles W. Ewing	200 00
7707		800 00
7708	John Bt. Chandonai, (\$1,000 of this sum to be paid	
7709	to Robert Stuart, agent of American Fur Com-	
7710	pany, by the particular request of Jno. B. Chan-	0 500 00
7711	donai)	2,500 00
7712	Lowrin Marsh	$3,290\ 00$

7719	D 2- T T O - 16	<b>#0 000 00</b>
7713	P. & J. J. Godfroy	\$2,000 00
7714	David Hull	500 00
7715	Andrew Drouillard	500 00
7716	Jacob Beeson & Co	220 00
7717	Jacob Beeson	900 00
7718	John Anderson	600 00
7719	John Green	100 00
7720	James B. Campbell	600 00
7721	Pierre Menard, jun., in right of G. W. Campbell	250 00
7722	George E. Walker	1,000 00
7723	Joseph Thebault	50 00
7724	Gideon Lowe, U. S. A.	160 00
7725	Pierre Menard, jun	2,000 00
7726	John Tharp	45 00
7727	Pierre Menard, jr., in trust for Marie Tremblê	500 00
7728	Henry B. Stillman	300 00
7729	John Hamblin	500 00
7730	Francois Pagê	100 00
7731	George Brooks	20 00
7732	Franklin McMillan	100 00
7733	Lorance Shellhouse	30 00
7734	Martin G. Shellhouse	35 00
7735	Peter Bellair	150 00
7736	Joseph Morass	200 00
7737	John I. Wendell	$2,000\ 00$
7738	A. T. Hatch	300 00
7739	Stephen Downing	100 00
7740	Samuel Miller	100 00
7741	Moses Hardwick	75 00
7742	Margaret May	400 00
7743	Frances Felix	1,100 00
7744	John B. Bourie	500 00
7745	Harriet Ewing	500 00
7746	Nancy Hedges	500 00
7747	David Bourie	500 00
7748	Caroline Ferry	500 00
7749	Bowrie & Minie	500 00
7750	Charles Minie	600 00
7751	Francis Minie	700 00
7752	David Bourie	150 00
7753	Henry Ossum Reed	200 00
7754	Françoise Bezion	2,500 00
7755	Dominique Rousseau	500 00
7756	Hanna & Taylor	1,570 00
7757	John P. Hedges	1,000 00
7758	François Chobare	1,000 00
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7759	Isadore Chobare	\$600 00
7760	Jacob Leephart	700 00
7761	Amos Amsden	400 00
7762	Nicholas Boilvin	350 00
7763	Archibald Clyburn	200 00
7764	William Conner, (Michigan)	70 00
7765	Tunis S. Wendall	500 00
7766	Noel Vasseur	800 00
7767	James Abbott, agent of the American Fur Com-	
7768	pany	2,300 00
7769	Robert Stewart, agent of the American Fur Com-	,
7770	pany	17,000 00
7771	Solomon Jeauneau	2,100 00
7772	John Bt. Beaubin	250 00
7773	Stephen Mack, jr	350 00
7774	John Lawe	3,000 00
7775	Alexis Larose	1,000 00
7776	Daniel Whitney	1,350 00
7777	P. & A. Grignou	650 00
7778	Louis Grignon	2,000 00
7779	Jacques Vieux	2,000 00
7780	Laframboise & Bourassa	1,300 00
7781	Heirs of N. Bolvin, deceased	1,000 00
7782	John K. Clark	400 00
7783	William G. & G. W. Ewing	5,000 00
7784	Rufus Hitchcock	400 00
7785	Reed and Coons	200 00
7786	B. H. Laughton	1,000 00
7787	Rufus Downing	•
1788	Charles Reed	500 00 $200 00$
7789	Charles need	200 00
7790	One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.	\$175,000,00
	=	
7791	The above claims have been admitted and di	
7792	paid only in case they be accepted in full of all	claims and
7793	demands up to the present date.	
7794	G. B. PORTER,	
7795	TH. J. V. OWEN,	
7796	WILLIAM WEATH	
7797	All the debts mentioned in the above Schednle 1	B, and which
7798	were specified in Exhibit E to the report of the com	mittee, to be
7799	examined by a commissioner to be appointed by th	e President,

examined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President, 7800 by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the individuals to be paid only the sums found by said commissioner to be justly due, in no instance increasing the sum agreed to be paid; and whatever sum is saved by deduction or disallowance

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of the debts in Exhibit E to be paid to the Indians, and the 7804 7805 residue to the claimants respectively.

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 thirtyfour, thirty-five thousand dollars.)

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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, Ottowa, 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.

ARTICLE 1. 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 Notawasepc of four 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 September, 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 forty-nine sections.

ARTICLE 2. 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 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 7848 the same is to be paid being set forth in the schedule "A," here 7849 unto 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 3. 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 4. Stricken ont.

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7872 And provided that the lands given to the said Indians, in 7873 exchange, in place of being bounded in the manner described in 7874 the treaty, be so changed that the first line shall begin at the 7875 mouth of Boyer's River, and run down the River Missouri to a point thereon from which a line running due east will strike the 7876 7877 northwestern corner of the State of Missouri; from that point 7878 due east till it strikes said northwest corner; then along the 7879 northern boundary-line of said State, till it strikes the line of the 7880 lands belonging to the Fox and Sae Indians; thence northwardly, 7881 so far as to make to the Indians full compensation for the quan-7882tity of land which will be thus taken from them on the south-7883 western part of the tract allowed them by the boundaries as 7884 at present described in the treaty; and provided, further, that this alteration of boundaries can be effected with the consent of 7885 Also the said commissioner shall examine whether 7886 the Indians. 7887 three thousand dollars, a part of the sum of seventeen thousand 7888 dollars directed to be paid to Robert Stuart, agent of the Ameri-7889 can Fur Company, was to be paid and received in full discharge 7890 of all claims and demands which said company had against 7891 Gurdon S. Hubbard and James Kinzie; and if he finds it was to 7892 be so paid, that then the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, only, be paid, nutil said agent of said company give a receipt of all 7893

7894	debts due, and demands which said company had against said
7895	Hubbard and Kinzie; and, upon giving such receipt, that then
7896	the said sum of three thousand dollars be likewise paid to said
7897	agent.
7898	These supplementary articles, after the same shall have been

These supplementary articles, after the same shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall 7899 7900 be binding on the contracting parties.

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7901	SCHEDULE "A."—(Referred to in the article su	
7902	to the treaty, containing the sums payable to individ	luals, in lieu
7903	of reservations of land.)	
7904	Po-ka-gon	\$2,000 00
7905	Rebecca Burnett,  Mary Burnett  Ed. Brooks, trustee for each.	500 00
7906	Mary Burnett	250 00
7907	Martha Burnett (R. A. Forsyth, trustee)	250 00
7908	Madaline Bertrand	200 00
7909	Joseph Bertrand, junr	200 00
7910	Luke Bertrand, junr	200 00
7911	Benjamin Bertrand	200 00
7912	Lawrence Bertrand	200 00
$7913^{\circ}$	Theresa Bertrand	200 00
7914	Amable Bertrand	200 00
7915	Julianne Bertrand	200 00
7916	Joseph H. Bertrand	100 00
7917	Mary M. Bertrand	100 00
7918	M. L. Bertrand	100 06
7919	John B. Du Charme	200 00
7920	Elizabeth Du Charme, (R. A. Forsyth, trustee)	800 00
7921	George Henderson	400 09
7922	Mary Nado and children	400 00
7923	John Bt. Chandonai	1,000 00
7924	Charles Chandonai, ) For each of whom R. A.	400 00
7925	Mary Chandonai, Forsyth is trustee.	400 00
7926	Mary St. Comb and ehildren	300 00
7927	Sa-gen-nais' daughter	200 00
7928	Me chain, daughter of Pe che co	200 00
7929	Alexis Bolan	200 00
7930	Polly Neighbush	200 00
7931	Francois Page's wife and children	200 00
7932	Pierre F. Navarre's children	100 00
7933	Jarmont, (half-breed)	100 00
7934	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
7935	Ten thousand dollars	\$10,000 00
7936	Agreeably to the stipulations contained in the	
	Company of the compan	

Agreeably to the stipulations contained in the articles supplementary to the treaty, there have been purchased and de-7938 livered at the request of the Indians, goods, provisions, and

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7939 horses to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, (leaving the 7940 balance to be supplied hereafter ten thousand dollars.)

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.

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.

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. 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 Potawatamies, 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.

Iu so doing our Great Father will accomplish the wishes of his children.

CHICAGO, Illinois, October 1, 1834.

7980 THO. J. V. OWEN, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent:

FATHER: Feeling a disposition to comply with the resolution of the 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, Illinois, for services rendered the said United Nation of Indians during the late war between the United States 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, Laselle County, Illinois, 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.

"That the Senate do advise and consent to the alteration proposed by the chiefs of the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawattamie Indians, concluded at Chicago, in the State

of Illinois, on the first day of October, 1834, to the treaty con-8031 cluded between the commissioners on the part of the United 8032 States and the chiefs of the said united nation on the 26th of 8033 8034 September, 1833, it being expressly understood by the Senate 8035 that no other of the provisions of the resolution of the Senate 8036 of the 22d day of May, 1834, ratifying the said treaty, shall be affected, or in any manner changed, by the said proposed alter-8037 ation of 1st October, 1834, excepting the proposed alteration in 8038 the boundaries therein mentioned, and the sums of money therein 8039 8040 stipulated to be paid."

Proclaimed February 21, 1835.

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Whereas the various bands of the Pottowautomie Indians, known as the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowautomies, the Pottowautomies of the Prairie, the Pottowautomies of the Wabash, and the Pottowautomies of Indiana, have, subsequent to the year 1828, entered into separate and distinct treaties with the United States, by which they have been separated and located in different countries, and difficulties have arisen as to the proper distribution of the stipulations under various treaties, and being the same people by kindred, by feeling, and by language, and having, in former periods, lived on and owned their lands in common, and being desirous to unite in one common country, and again become one people, and receive their annuities and other benefits in common, and to abolish all minor distinctions of bands by which they have heretofore been divided, and are auxious to be known only as the Pottowautomie Nation, thereby reinstating the national character; and

Whereas the United States are also anxious to restore and concentrate said tribes to a state so desirable and necessary for the happiness of their people, as well as to enable the Government to arrange and manage its intercourse with them:

Now, therefore, the United States and the said Indians do hereby agree that said people shall hereafter be known as a nation, to be called the Pottowautomie Nation; and to the following

8066 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Agency on the Mis-8067 souri River, near Council Bluffs, on the fifth day of June, 8068 and at Pottawatomie Creek, near the Osage River, south and 8069 west of the State of Missouri, on the seventeenth day of the same 8070 month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 8071 forty-six, between T. P. Andrews, Thomas H. Harvey, and 8072 Gideon C. Matlock, commissioners on the part of the United 8073 States on the one part, and the various bands of the Pottowau-8074 tomie, Chippewas, and Ottowas Indians on the other part:

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 ARTICLE 1. It is solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship which so happily exist between the people of the United States and the Pottowautomie Indians shall continue forever; the said tribes of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the Government and people of the United States, and the United States giving, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribes of Indians hereby agree to sell and cede, and do hereby sell and cede to the United States, all the lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever, and especially the tracts or parcels of lands ceded to them by the treaty of Chicago, and subsequent thereto, and now, in whole or in part, possessed by their people, lying and being north of the river Missouri, and embraced in the limits of the Territory of Iowa; and also all that tract of country lying and being on or near the Osage River, and west of the State of Missouri; it being understood that these cessions are not to affect the title of said Indians to any grants or reservations made to them by former treaties.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cessions or sales of land to the United States, it is agreed to pay to said tribes of Indians the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, subject to the conditions, deductions, and liabilities provided for in the subsequent articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to grant to the said united tribes of Indians possession and title to a tract or parcel of land containing five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres, being thirty miles square, and being the eastern part of the lands ceded to the United States by the Kansas tribe of Indians, by treaty concluded on the 14th day of January, and ratified on the 15th of April of the present year, lying adjoining the Shawnees on the south, and the Delawares and Shawnees on the east, on both sides of the Kansas River, and to guarantee the full and complete possession of the same to the Pottowautomie Nation, parties to this treaty, as their land and home for ever; for which they are to pay the United States the sum of eighty-seven thousand dollars, to be deducted from the gross sum promised to them in the 3d article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to pay said nation of Indians, at the first annuity payment after the ratification of this treaty, and after an appropriation shall have been made by Congress, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of the aggregate sum granted in the third article of this treaty to enable said Indians to arrange their affairs, and pay their just debts, before leaving their present homes; to pay for their improvements; to purchase wagons, horses, and other means of

transportation, and pay individuals for the loss of property necessarily sacrificed in moving to their new homes; said sum to be paid, in open council, by the proper agents of the United States, and in such just proportions to each band as the President of the United States may direct.

ARTICLE 6. The said tribes of Indians agree to remove to their new homes on the Kansas River, within two years from the ratification of this treaty; and further agree to set apart the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the upper bands, (being ten dollars per head,) and ten thousand dollars to the lower bands, (being five dollars per head,) to pay the actual expenses of removing; and the sum of forty thousand dollars for all the bands, as subsistence money, for the first twelve months after their arrival at their new homes; to be paid to them so soon as their arrival at their new homes is made known to the Government, and convenient arrangements can be made to pay the same between the parties to this treaty; the aforesaid sums to be also deducted from the aggregate sum granted by the United States to said tribes of Indians by the 3d article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. The balance of the said sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, after deducting the cost of removal and subsistence, &c., it is agreed shall remain with the United States, in trust for said Indians, and an interest of five per cent. annually paid thereon, commencing at the expiration of one year after the removal of said Indians, and continuing for thirty years, and until the nation shall be reduced below one thousand souls. If, after the expiration of thirty years, or any period thereafter, it shall be ascertained that the nation is reduced below that number, the said annuity shall thenceforth be paid pro rata so long as they shall exist as a separate and distinct nation, in proportion as the present number shall bear to the number then in existence.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed upon by the parties to this treaty that, after the removal of the Pottowautomie Nation to the Kansas country, the annual interest of their "improvement fund" shall be paid out promptly and fully, for their benefit, at their new homes. If, however, at any time thereafter, the President of the United States shall be of opinion that it would be advantageous to the Pottowautomie Nation, and they should request the same to be done, to pay them the interest of said money in lieu of the employment of persons or purchase of machines or implements, he is hereby authorized to pay the same, or any part thereof, in money, as their annuities are paid at the time of the general payments of annuities. It is also agreed that, after the expiration of two years from the ratification of this treaty, the school-fund of the Pottowautomies shall be ex-

8167 pended entirely in their own country, unless their people, in 8168 council, should, at any time, express a desire to have any part 8169 of the same expended in a different manner.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed by the parties to this treaty that the buildings occupied as a missionary establishment, including twenty acres of land now under feuce, shall be reserved for the use of the Government agency; also the houses used for blacksmith house and shop shall be reserved for the use of the Pottowautomic smith; but should the property cease to be used for the aforementioned purposes, then it shall revert to the use of the Pottowautomie Nation.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that hereafter there shall be paid to the Pottowautomie Nation, annually, the sum of three hundred dollars, in lieu of the two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred pounds of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, stipulated to be paid to the Pottowautomies under the third article of the treaty of September 20, 1828.

Proclaimed July 22, 1846.

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## CHIPPEWAS, WYANDOTS, DELAWARES, ETC.

8186 A treaty of peace between the United States of America and the 8187 tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, 8188 Ottawas, Chippewas, Putawatimes, Miamis, Eel river, Weed's, 8189 Kiekapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskians.

To put an end to a destructive war, to settle all controversies, and to restore harmony and a friendly intercourse between the said United States and Indian tribes, Anthony Wayne, majorgeneral, commanding the Army of the United States, and sole commissioner for the good purposes above mentioned, and the said tribes of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and warriors, met together at Greeneville, the headquarters of the said Army, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 1. Henceforth all hostilities shall cease; peace is hereby established, and shall be perpetual; and a friendly intercourse shall take place between the said United States and Indian tribes.

8205 ARTICLE 2. All prisoners shall on both sides be restored. The 8206 Indians, prisoners to the United States, shall be immediately 8207 set at liberty. The people of the United States still remaining

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prisoners among the Indians shall be delivered up in ninety days from the date hereof, to the general or commanding officer at Greeneville, Fort Wayne, or Fort Defiance; and ten chiefs of the said tribes shall remain at Greeneville as hostages, until the delivery of the prisoners shall be effected.

ARTICLE 3. The general boundary-line between the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga River, and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and Saint Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thenee a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; then south-westerly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucke or Cuttawa River. in consideration of the peace now established; of the goods formerly received from the United States; of those now to be delivered, and of the yearly delivery of goods now stipulated to be made hereafter, and to indemnify the United States for the injuries and expences they have sustained during the war, the said Indian tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary-line now described; and these lands, or any part of them, shall never hereafter be made a canse or pretence, on the part of the said tribes or any of them, of war or injury to the United States, or any of the people thereof.

And for the same considerations, and as an evidence of the returning friendship of the said Indian tribes, of their confidence in the United States, and desire to provide for their accommodation, and for that convenient intercourse which will be beneficial to both parties, the said Indian tribes do also cede to the United States the following pieces of land, to wit: (1.) One piece of land six miles square at or near Loromie's store before mentioned. (2.) One piece two miles square at the head of the navigable water or landing on the St. Mary's River, near Girty's town. (3.) One piece six miles square at the head of the navigable water of the Au-Glaize River. (4.) One piece six miles square at the confluence of the Au-Glaize and Miami rivers, where Fort Defiance now stands. (5.) One piece six miles square at or near the confluence of the rivers St. Mary's and St. Joseph's, where Fort Wayne now stands, or near it. (6.) One piece two miles square on the Wabash River at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, and about eight miles westward from Fort

8254 (7.) One piece six miles square at the Ouatanon or old 8255 Weea towns on the Wabash River. (8.) One piece twelve miles 8256 square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake at the foot 8257 of the rapids. (9.) One piece six miles square at the mouth of 8258 the said river where it empties into the lake. (10.) One piece 8259 six miles square upon Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly 8260 (11.) One piece two miles square at the lower rapids of 8261 Sandusky River. (12.) The post of Detroit and all the land to 8262 the north, the west, and the south of it, of which the Indian title 8263 has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English 8264 governments; and so much more land to be annexed to the 8265 district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river 8266 Rosine on the south, Lake St. Clair on the north, and a line, the 8267 general course whereof shall be six miles distant from the west 8268 end of Lake Erie and Detroit River. (13.) The post of Michilli-8269 mackinac, and all the land on the island, on which that post 8270stands, and the main land adjacent, of which the Indian title 8271 has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or Eng-8272 lish governments; and a piece of land on the main to the north 8273 of the island, to measure six miles on Lake Huron, or the streight 8274 between Lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend three miles 8275 back from the water of the lake or streight, and also the island 8276 De Bois Blanc, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chipewa 8277 (14.) One piece of land six miles square at the mouth 8278 of Chikago River emptying into the southwest end of Lake 8279 Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. (15.) One piece twelve 8280 miles square at or near the mouth of the Illinois River, emptying 8281 into the Mississippi. (16.) One piece six miles square at the old 8282 Piorias fort and village, near the south end of the Illinois Lake 8283 on said Illinois River. And whenever the United States shall 8284 think proper to survey and mark the boundaries of the lands 8285 hereby ceded to them, they shall give timely notice thereof to 8286 the said tribes of Indians, that they may appoint some of their 8287 wise chiefs to attend and see that the lines are run according to 8288 the terms of this treaty. 8289

And the said Indian tribes will allow to the people of the United States a free passage by land and by water, as one and the other shall be found convenient, through their country, along the chain of posts hereinbefore mentioned; that is to say, from the commencement of the portage aforesaid at or near Loromie's store, thence along said portage to the St. Mary's, and down the same to Fort Wayne, and then down the Miami to Lake Erie: again from the commencement of the portage at or near Loromie's store along the portage from thence to the river Au-Glaize, and down the same to its junction with the Miami at Fort Defiance: again from the commencement of the portage aforesaid

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to Sandusky River, and down the same to Sandusky Bay and 8300 Lake Erie, and from Sandusky to the post which shall be taken 8301 8302 at or near the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake; and from thence to Detroit. Again from the mouth of Chikago to 8303 the commencement of the portage, between that river and the 8304 Illinois, and down the Illinois River to the Mississippi; also from 8305 Fort Wayne along the portage aforesaid which leads to the Wa-8306 bash, and then down the Wabash to the Ohio. And the said 8307 Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States 8308 the free use of the harbours and mouths of rivers along the lakes 8309 adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessells and boats, and 8310 liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety. 8311

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ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the peace now established and of the cessions and relinquishments of lands made in the preceding article by the said tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States, as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary-line agreed on by the United States and the King of Great Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment by the United States the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted: 1st. The tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres near the rapids of the river Ohio, which has been assigned to General Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincennes on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished as mentioned in the 3d article; and 4th. The post of Fort Massac, toward the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have.

And for the same considerations and with the same views as above mentioned, the United States now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge; and henceforward every year forever the United States will deliver at some convenient place northward of the river Ohio, like usefull goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars; reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States where they shall be procured. The tribes to which

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those goods are to be annually delivered, and the proportions in which they are to be delivered, are the following:

1st. To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars. 2d. To the Delawares, the amount of one thousand dollars. 3d. To the Shawanese, the amount of one thousand dollars. 4th. To the Miamis, the amount of one thousand dollars. 5th. To the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars. 6th. To the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars. 7th. To the Putawatimes, the amount of one thousand dollars. 8th. And to the Kickapoo, Weea, Eel River, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each: Provided, That if either of the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of their share of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, and in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual deliveries be furnished accordingly.

ARTICLE 5. To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared that the meaning of that relinquishment is this: The Indian tribes who have a right to those lauds are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and untill such sale the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States and no other power whatever.

ARTICLE 6. If any eitizen of the United States, or any other white person or persons, shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement shall be made may drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as they shall think fit; and because such settlements made without the consent of the United States will be injurious to them as well as to the Indians, the United States shall be at liberty to break them up, and remove and punish the settlers as they shall think proper, and so effect that protection of the Indian lands hereinbefore stipulated.

ARTICLE 7. The said tribes of Indians, parties to this

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treaty, shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

ARTICLE 8. Trade shall be opened with the said Indian tribes; and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside at any of their towns or hunting-camps as a trader who is not furnished with a license for that purpose under the hand and seal of the superintendent of the department northwest of the Ohio, or such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to grant such licenses, to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed on in their And if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States. And if any person shall intrude himself as a trader, without such license, the said Indians shall take and bring him before the superintendent or his deputy, to be dealt with according to law. And to prevent impositions by forged licenses, the said Indians shall at least once a year give information to the superintendent or his deputies of the names of the traders among them.

8416 ARTICLE 9. Lest the firm peace and friendship now estab-8417 lished should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, 8418 the United States and the said Indian tribes agree, that for in-8419 juries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or 8420 retaliation shall take place; but, instead thereof, complaint shall 8421 be made by the party injured to the other; by the said Indian 8422 tribes, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or 8423 the superintendant by him appointed; and by the superintend-8424 ent or other person appointed by the President, to the principal 8425 chiefs of the said Indian tribes, or of the tribe to which the offender 8426 belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall 8427 be necessary to preserve the said peace and friendship unbroken, 8428 until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States 8429 shall make other equitable provision in the case, to the satis-8430 faction of both parties. Should any Indian tribes meditate a war 8431 against the United States, or either of them, and the same shall 8432 come to the knowledge of the before-mentioned tribes, or either 8433 of them, they do hereby engage to give immediate notice thereof 8434 to the general or officer commanding the troops of the United 8435 States at the nearest post. And should any tribe, with hostile 8436 intentions against the United States, or either of them, attempt

8437 to pass through their country, they will endeavour to prevent the same, and in like manner give information of such attempt 8438 8439 to the general or officer commanding, as soon as possible, that 8440 all causes of mistrust and suspicion may be avoided between 8441 them and the United States. In like manner the United States shall give notice to the said Indian tribes of any harm that may be 8442 8443 meditated against them, or either of them, that shall come to 8444 their knowledge; and do all in their power to hinder and pre-8445 vent the same, that the friendship between them may be unin-8446 terrupted.

ARTICLE 10. All other treaties heretotore made between the United States and the said Indian tribes, or any of them, since the treaty of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, that come within the purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and become void.

Proclaimed December 2, 1795.

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## 8453 CHIPPEWAS, WYANDOTS, OTTAWAS, MUNSEES, AND DELAWARES, ETC.

8455 A treaty between the United States of America and the sachems, 8456 ehiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chipawa, Mun-8457 see and Delaware, Shawanee, and Pottawatima Nations, 8458 holden at Fort Industry, on the Miami of the lake, on the 8459 fourth day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred 8460 and five.

ARTICLE 1. The said Indian nations do again acknowledge themselves and all their tribes to be in friendship with, and under the protection of, the United States.

ARTICLE 2. The boundary-line between the United States and the nations aforesaid shall in future be a meridian-line drawn north and south, through a boundary to be erected on the south shore of Lake Eric, one hundred and twenty miles due west of the west boundary-line of the State of Pennsylvania, extending north untill it intersects the boundary-line of the United States, and extending south it intersects a line heretofore established by the treaty of Grenville.

ARTICLE 3. The Indian nations aforesaid, for the consideration of friendship to the United States, and the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, to be paid annually to the Wyandot, Shawanee, Munsee and Delaware Nations, have ceded and do hereby cede and relinquish to said United States forever, all the lands belonging to said United States lying east of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line estab-

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lished by said treaty of Grenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of the forty-first degree of north latitude.

ARTICLE 4. The United States, to preserve harmony, manifest their liberality, and in consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, will, every year forever hereafter, at Detroit, or some other convenient place, pay and deliver to the Wyandot, Munsee and Delaware Nations, and those of the Shawanee and Seneca Nations who reside with the Wyandots, the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, current money of the United States, and the further sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, making in the whole an annuity of one thousand dollars; which last sum of one hundred and seventyfive dollars has been secured to the President, in trust for said nations, by the Connecticut Land Company, and by the company incorporated by the name of "The Proprietors of the Half Million Acres of Land lying south of Lake Erie, called Sufferer's Land," payable annually as aforesaid, and to be divided between said nations, from time to time, in such proportions as said nations, with the approbation of the President, shall agree.

ARTICLE 5. To prevent all misunderstanding hereafter, it is to be expressly remembered that the Ottawa and Chipawa Nations, and such of the Pottawatima Nation as reside on the river Huron of Lake Erie, and in the neighbourhood thereof, have received from the Connecticut Land Company, and the company incorporated by the name of "The Proprietors of the Half Million Acres of Land lying south of Lake Eric, called Sufferer's Land," the sum of four thousand dollars in hand, and have secured to the President of the United States, in trust for them, the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, payable in six annual instalments of two thousand each; which several sums is the full amount of their proportion of the purchases effected by this treaty, and also by a treaty with said companies bearing even date herewith; which proportions were agreed on and concluded by the whole of said nations in their general council; which several sums, together with two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, secured to the President, to raise said sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars annuity as aforesaid, is the amount of the consideration paid by the agents of the Connecticut Reserve for the cession of their lands.

ARTICLE 6. The said Indian nations, parties to this treaty, shall be at liberty to fish and hunt within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States, so long as they shall demean themselves peaceably.

Proclaimed April 24, 1806.

8525 CHIPPEWAS, OTTAWAS, WYANDOTTS, AND POTTA-8526 WOTTOMIES.

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Articles of a treaty made at Detroit, this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, by William Hull, governor of the Territory of Michigan, and superintendant of Indian affairs, and sole commissioner of the United States, to conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with the several nations of Indians northwest of the river Ohio, on the one part, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Ottoway, Chippeway, Wyandotte, and Pottawatamie nations of Indians, on the other part. To confirm and perpetuate the friendship which happily subsists between the United States and the nations aforesaid, to manifest the sincerity of that friendship, and to settle arrangements mutually beneficial to the parties, after a full explanation and perfect understanding, the following articles are agreed to, which, when ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the respective nations of Indians:

8544 ARTICLE 1. The sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the nations 8545 aforesaid, in consideration of money and goods, to be paid to the 8546 said nations by the Government of the United States, as here-8547 after stipulated, do hereby agree to cede, and forever quit-claim, 8548 and do in behalf of their nations hereby cede, relinquish, and 8549 forever quit-claim unto the said United States, all right, title, and 8550 forever quit-claim unto the said United States, all right, title, and or claimed, in or unto the lands comprehended within the fol-8551 lowing-described lines and boundaries: Beginning at the mouth 8552 8553 of the Miami River of the lakes, and running thence up the middle thereof, to the mouth of the great Au Glaize River. 8554 8555 thence running due north until it intersects a parallel of latitude, 8556 to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron, which forms the 8557 river Sinclair; thence running northeast, the course that may 8558 be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock, in Lake Huron; 8559 thence due east until it intersects the boundary-line between the 8560 United States and Upper Canada, in said lake; thence south-8561 wardly, following the said boundary-line down said lake through 8562 river Sinclair, Lake St. Clair, and the river Detroit, into Lake 8563 Erie, to a point due east of the aforesaid Miami River; thence 8564 west to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. It is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, as a consideration for the lands ceded by the nations aforesaid in the preceding article, that there shall be

paid to the said nations, at Detroit, ten thousand dollars, in 8568 money, goods, implements of husbandry, or domestic animals, 8569 8570 (at the option of the said nations, seasonably signified, through the superintendant of Indian affairs, residing with the said 8571 8572 nations, to the Department of War,) as soon as practicable after 8573 the ratification of the treaty by the President, with the advice 8574 and consent of the Senate of the United States; of this sum three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars thirty-8575 8576 three cents and four mills shall be paid to the Ottaway Nation, 8577 three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars thirty-8578 three cents and four mills to the Chippeway Nation, one thousand six hundred sixty-six dollars sixty-six cents and six 8579 8580 mills to the Wyandotte Nation, one thousand six hundred 8581 sixty-six dollars sixty-six cents and six mills to the Potta-8582 watamie Nation, and likewise an annuity forever, of two thousand 8583 four hundred dollars, to be paid at Detroit, in manner as afore-8584 said; the first payment to be made on the first day of September 8585 next, and to be paid to the different nations in the following pro-8586 portions: Eight hundred dollars to the Ottaways, eight hundred 8587 dollars to the Chippeways, four hundred dollars to the Wyan-8588 dottes, and four hundred dollars to such of the Pottawatamies 8589 as now reside on the river Huron of Lake Erie, the river Raisin, 8590 and in the vicinity of the said rivers.

ARTICLE 3. It is further stipulated and agreed, if at any time hereafter the said nations should be of the opinion that it would be more for their interest that the anunity aforesaid should be paid by instalments, the United States will agree to a reasonable commutation for the annuity, and pay it accordingly.

ARTICLE 4. The United States, to manifest their liberality and disposition to encourage the said Indians in agriculture, further stipulate to furnish the said Indians with two black-smiths, one to reside with the Chippeways, at Saguina, and the other to reside with the Ottaways, at the Miami, during the term of ten years; said blacksmiths are to do such work for the said nations as shall be most useful to them.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed and stipulated that the said Indian nations shall enjoy the privilege of hunting and fishing on the lands ceded as aforesaid as long as they remain the property of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. It is distinctly to be understood, for the accommodation of the said Indians, that the following tracts of land within the cession aforesaid shall be, and hereby are, reserved to the said Indian nations; one tract of land six miles square, on the Miami of Lake Erie, above Roche dè Bœuf, to include the village where Tondaganie (or the Dog) now lives. Also, three miles

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8614 square on the said river, (above the twelve miles square ceded 8615 to the United States by the treaty of Greenville,) including 8616 what is called *Presque Isle*; also four miles square on the Miami 8617 Bay, including the villages where Meshkemau and Wau-gau now 8618 live; also three miles square on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon, and where the river Macon falls into the river 8619 Raizin, which place is about fourteen miles from the mouth of 8620 8621 said river Raizin; also two sections, of one mile square each, on 8622 the river Rouge, at Seginsivin's village; also two sections, of one mile square each, at Tonquish's village, near the river Rouge: 8623 also three miles square on Lake St. Clair, above the river Hu-8624 8625 ron, to include Machonce's village; also, six sections, each sec-8626 tion containing one mile square, within the cession aforesaid, in 8627 such situations as the said Indians shall elect, subject, however. 8628 to the approbation of the President of the United States as to 8629 the places of location. It is further understood and agreed. 8630 that whenever the reservations cannot conveniently be laid out 8631 in squares, they shall be laid out in paralelograms, or other 8632 figures, as found most practicable and convenient, so as to con-8633 tain the area specified in miles, and in all cases they are to be 8634 located in such manner and in such situations as not to inter-8635 fere with any improvements of the French or other white peo-8636 ple, or any former cessions. 8637

ARTICLE 7. The said nations of Indians acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other power, and will prove by their conduct that they are worthy of so great a blessing.

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Proclaimed January 27, 1808.

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## 8642 CHIPPEWAS, OTTAWAS, AND POTTAWOTTOMIES, ETC.

8643 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Brownstown, in the 8644 Territory of Michigan, between William Hull, governor of the 8645 said Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America for 8646 8647 concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found neces-8648 sary with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the river 8649 Ohio, of the one part, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of 8650 the Chippewa, Ottowa, Pottawatamie, Wyandot, and Shaw-8651 anoese Nations of Indians, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. Whereas by a treaty concluded at Detroit, on the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, a tract of land lying to the west

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and north of the river Miami, of Lake Erie, and principally within the Territory of Miehigan, was ceded by the Indian nations to the United States; and whereas the lands lying on the southeastern side of the said river Miami, and between said river and the boundary-lines established by the treaties of Greenville and Fort Industry, with the exception of a few small reservations to the United States, still belong to the Indian nations, so that the United States cannot, of right, open and maintain a convenient road from the settlements in the State of Ohio to the settlements in the Territory of Miehigan, nor extend those settlements so as to connect them; in order, therefore, to promote this object, so desirable and evidently beneficial to the Indian nations as well as to the United States, the parties have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and eonsent of the Senate thereof, shall be reciprocally binding.

ARTICLE 2. The several nations of Indians aforesaid, in order to promote the object mentioned in the preceding article, and in consideration of the friendship they bear towards the United States, for the liberal and benevolent policy which has been practised toward them by the Government thereof, do hereby give, grant, and eede unto the said United States a tract of land for a road, of one hundred and twenty feet in weadth, from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, and all the land within one mile of the said road, on each side thereof, for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same; also a tract of land, for a road only, of one hundred and twenty feet in weadth, to run southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky, to the boundary-line established by the treaty of Greenville, with the privilege of taking at all times such timber and other materials from the adjacent lands as may be necessary for making and keeping in repair the said road, with the bridges that may be required along the same.

ARTICLE 3. It is agreed, that the lines embracing the lands given and ceded by the preceding article shall be run in such directions as may be thought most adviseable by the President of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

ARTICLE 4. It is agreed that the said Indian nations shall retain the privilege of hunting and fishing on the lands given and ceded as above, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. The several nations of Indians aforesaid do again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign; and the United States on their part do renew their covenant, to extend protection to

8701 them according to the intent and meaning of stipulations in 8702 former treaties,

8703 Proclaimed March 3, 1809.

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8704 A Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, 8705 Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and 8706 Potawatimie tribes of Indians, residing within the limits of 8707 the State of Ohio and the Territories of Indiana and Michigan.

Whereas the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie tribes of Indians, together with certain bands of the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, Shawanoe, and Miami tribes, were associated with Great Britain in the late war between the United States and that power, and have manifested a disposition to be restored to the relations of peace and amity with the said States; and the President of the United States having appointed William Henry Harrison, late a major-general in the service of the United States, Duncan M'Arthur, late a brigadier in the service of the United States, and John Graham, esquire, as commissioners to treat with the said tribes; the said commissioners and the sachems, head-men, and warriors of said tribes, having met in council at the Spring Wells, near the city of Detroit, have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the said tribes:

ARTICLE 1. The United States give peace to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie tribes.

ARTICLE 2. They also agree to restore to the said Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimie tribes all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they enjoyed, or were entitled to, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, prior to the commencement of the late war with Great Britain; and the said tribes, upon their part, agree again to place themselves under the protection of the United States, and of no other power whatsoever.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the fidelity to the United States which has been manifested by the Wyandot, Delaware, Seneca, and Shawanoe tribes throughout the late war, and of the repentance of the Miami tribe, as manifested by placing themselves under the protection of the United States by the treaty of Greenville, in eighteen hundred and fourteen, the said States agree to pardon such of the chiefs and warriors of said tribes as may have continued hostilities against them until the close of the war with Great Britain, and to permit the chiefs of their respective tribes to restore them to the stations and property which they held previously to the war.

8745 ARTICLE 4. The United States and the before-mentioned tribes or nations of Indians, that is to say, the Wyandot, Dela-8746 8747 ware, Senaca, Shawanoe, Miami, Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatimies, agree to renew and confirm the treaty of Greenville, 8748 made in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, 8749 and all subsequent treaties to which they were, respectively, 8750 parties, and the same are hereby again ratified and confirmed 8751 8752 in as full a manner as if they were inserted in this treaty.

Ratified Dec. 26, 1815.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at the foot of the rapids 8754 of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Dunean 8755 McArthur, commissioners of the United States, with full power 8756 8757 and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians 8758 8759 within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning 8760 all matters interesting to the United States and the said nations 8761 of Indians, on the one part; and the sachems, chiefs, and war-8762 riors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanesc, Pota-8763 watomees, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians.

8764 ARTICLE 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, 8765 do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands compre-8766 8767 heuded within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning 8768 at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present 8769 Indian boundary-line intersects the same, between the mouth of 8770 Sandusky Bay and the mouth of Portage River; thence running 8771 south with said line, to the line established in the year one thou-8772 sand seven hundred and ninety-five, by the treaty of Greenville, 8773 which runs from the crossing-place above Fort Lawrence to 8774 Loramie's store; thence westerly, with the last mentioned line. 8775 to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with 8776 the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the northwestern 8777 corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve 8778 on the river St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters 8779 thereof; thence east, to the western bank of the St. Mary's 8780 River aforesaid; thence down on the western bank of the said 8781 river, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of 8782the last-mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the north 8783 bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down on the north 8784 bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to 8785 the United States by the treaty of Detroit in the year one thou-8786 sand eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line south, 8787 to the middle of said Miami River, opposite the mouth of the 8788 Great Auglaize River; thence down the middle of said Miami

River, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United S790 States by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. The Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty-one miles above the month of the Great Anglaize River; thence down the middle of the said Miami River, to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize River; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, north forty-five miles; then west, so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnese, Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippeway tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the cessions and recogni-tions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe, annually, forever, the sum of four thousand dollars, in specie, at Upper Sandusky. To the Seneca tribe, annually, forever, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Lower Sandusky. To the Shawnese tribe, annually, forever, the sum of two thousand dollars, in specie, at Wapagh-To the Potawatomy tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit. To the Ottawas tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at To the Chippewa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit. To the Delaware tribe, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta, but no annuity. And the United States also agree that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawnese, and Delaware tribes, and the an-nuity duc by the treaty of Greenville to the Ottawas and Chip-pewas tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively, in specie.

ARTICLE 5. The schedule hereunto annexed is to be taken and considered as a part of this treaty; and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnese tribes of Indians are to be granted for the use of the

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persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions, and limitations therein contained.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyan, Rontayan, Dawatont, Manocne, Tauyandautauson, and Haudaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where Fort Ferree stands; and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword Creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tahawmadoyaw, Captain Harris, Isahownusay, Joseph Tawgyou, Captain Smith, Coffee-House, Running Abont, and Wiping Stick, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land, to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Saudusky River, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence down the said river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, at high-water mark, to a point east of the month of Wolf Creek; thence, and from the beginning, east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Catewekesa or Black Hook, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetoo or Big Snake, Othawakeseka or Yellow Feather, Chakalowah or the Tail's End, Pemthala or John Perry, Wabepee or White Colour, chiefs of the Shawnese tribe, residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land ten miles square, the center of which shall be the conneil-house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Peeththa or Falling Tree, and to Onowaskemo or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawnese tribes, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnee Settlement, on Hog Creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee sim-

8880 ple, to Quatawape or Captain Lewis, Shekaghela or Turtle. 8881 Skilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawnese tribe of Indians re-8882 siding at Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John, Wakawux-8883 sheno or the White Man, Oquesheno or Joe, and Willaquasheno 8884 or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of 8885 Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, 8886 chiefs of the said Shawnese and Seneca tribes, for the use of the 8887 persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to 8888 contain forty-eight square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts, in the year one thousand eight 8889 8890 hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami River 8891 to the source of the Sciota River, in pursuance of instructions 8892 from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United 8893 States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginia Mili-8894 tary Reservation, with the Indian boundary-line established by 8895 the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and 8896 ninety-five, from the crossings above Fort Lawranee to Loramie's 8897 store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first mentioned line, and westerly, with the second mentioned 8898 8899 line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as 8900 practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter 8901 granted to Naney Stewart. 8902

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawas 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 centre 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.

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ARTICLE 7. And the said chiefs or their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may, at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

ARTICLE 8. At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree to grant by patent in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

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To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, below Croghansville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Iudians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning, down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William M'Collock, who was killed in August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, near Maugaugon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north, forty-five degrees west, and one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence south three hundred and twenty poles, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children, of the late Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, one quarter-section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, on the east side of the Sandusky River, below Croghansville, and to include their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Maugaugon, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a section of six hundred and forty acres of land each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and

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8971 to run with the line thereof south three hundred and twenty 8972 poles, thence and from the beginning west for quantity.

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky River, forty poles below the corner of said Spicer's corn-field, thence up the river on the east side, with the meanders thereof, one mile, thence and from the beginning east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawnese chief Blue Jacket, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami River below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section to be on the southeast side of the river, and one quarter on the northwest side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawnese chief Captain Logan, or Spamagelabe, who fell in the service of the United States during the late war, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the Great Auglaize River, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottawas Indian, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which the said Shane now lives, thence up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremity of the said lines east for quantity.

To James M'Pherson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form, adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty-eight miles at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Horonu or the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky River, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D. Godfroy and Richard Godfroy, adopted children of the Potawatomy tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States by the Potawatomy, Ottawas, and Chippewas tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

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To Sawendebans or the Yellow Hair or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondaganie or the Dog, and at the special request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, above Roche de Bœuf, at the village of the said Dog, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

ARTICLE 9. The United States engage to appoint an agent, to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, to manage their interconrse with the Government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian agent; and the same agent is to execute the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky River. And an agent for similar purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed to reside among or near the Shawnese, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapaghkonetta, at Lewistown, at Hog Creek, and at Blanchard's Creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Malake for the use of the agent for the Shawnese.

And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the agency.

ARTICLE 10. The United States engage to erect a saw-mill and a grist-mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another blacksmith, for the use of the Indians at Wapaghkonetta, Hog Creek, and Lewistown.

ARTICLE 11. The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hant upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty; and the Indians shall for the same term enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

ARTICLE 12. The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of War, in favour of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed that the sums thus assessed shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the said assessment, that is to say:

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To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-nine cents.

To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents.

To the Indians at Lewis and Scoutashs towns, twelve hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and at Jerome's town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty eents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Shawnese, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and pineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.

ARTICLE 13. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawnese, being one half of five years' annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry, and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them and a few persons of the Shawnese and Senecas tribes; now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the eonstruction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe, in specie, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 14. The United States reserve, to the proper authority the right to make roads through any part of the land granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travelers, should the same be found necessary.

ARTICLE 15. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs for the use of the Wyandot, Shawnese, Seneca, and Delaware Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

ARTICLE 16. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomy tribes being attached to the Catholick religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholick church of St. Anne, of Detroit, for the use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge ex-

pedient, each one-half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon, and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved for the use of the said Indians by the treaty of Detroit in one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the superintendent of Indian affairs in the territory of Michigan is authorized, on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.

ARTICLE 17. The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon in consequence of the lines established by this treaty.

ARTICLE 18. The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States all the claim which they have to the thirteenth sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of Congress, passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States between the United States Military Tract and the Connecticut Reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnatti and Vincennes districts.

ARTICLE 19. The United States agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Zeeshawau or James Armstrong, and to Sanondoyourayquaw or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schednle, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations as is hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnese Indians, a tract of land, to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Captain Pipe's village.

ARTICLE 20. The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the chiefs of the Ottawas 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 reversed by the treaty of Greenville on the south side of the Miami River of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan, or M'Carty'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.

ARTICLE 21. 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 thereof.

9157 Proclaimed January 4, 1819.

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9158 Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of schools, and one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to each of the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: Doouquod or half king; Routoudu or Warpole; Tauyaurontoyou or Between the logs; Dawatout or John Hicks; Manocue or Thomas; Sauyoudautausaw or George Ruuh; and Hawdowuwaugh or Matthews.

9172 And, after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed 9173 of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be 9174 equally divided among the following persons, namely: Hoocue, 9175Roudootouk, Mahoma, Naatou, Mautanawto, Mauruuquaws, 9176 Naynuhanky, Abrm. Williams, sen., Squautaugh, Tauyouranuta, 9177 Tahawquevouws, Dasharows, Trayhetou, Hawtooyou, Maydoun-9178 aytove, Neudooslau, Deecalrautousay, Houtooyemaugh, Datoo-9179 wawna, Matsaye-aanyourie, James Ranken, Sentumass, Tahau-9180 toshowweda, Madudara, Shaudauaye, Shamadeesay, Sommodo-9181 wot, Moautaau, Nawsottomaugh, Maurawskinguaws, Tawtoo-9182 lowme, Shawdouyeayourou, Showweno, Dashoree, Sennewdorow, 9183 Toayttooraw, Mawskattaugh, Tahawshodenyea, Hannarawren-9184 dee, Shauromou, Tawyaurontoreyea, Roumelay, Nadocays, Car-9185 ryumaudeutaugh, Bigarms, Madonrawcays, Haurauoot, Syhrundash, Tahorowtsemdee, Roosayn, Dautoresay, Nashawtoomous, 9186 9187 Skawduutoutee, Sanorowsha, Nautennee, Youausha, Aumatou-9188 row, Ohoutautoon, Tawyougaustayou, Sootonteeree, Dootooau, 9189 Hawreewaucudee, Yourahatsa, Towntoreshaw, Syuwewataugh, Cauyou, Omiztsehaw, Gausawaugh, Skashowayssquaw, Maw-9190 9191 dovdoo, Narowayshaus, Nawcatay, Isuhowhayeato, Myatousha, 9192 Tauoodowma, Youhreo, George Williams, Oharvatoy, Saharos-9193 sor, Isaac Williams, Sqindatee, Mayeatohot, Lewis Coon, Isa-9194 touque or John Coon, Tawaumanocay or E. Wright, Owawtatuu, 9195 Isontraudee, Tomatsahoss, Sarrahoss, Tauyoureehoryeow, Sau-9196 dotoss, Toworordu or Big Ears, Tauomatsaran, Tahoroudoyou 9197 or Two, Daureehau, Dauoreenu, Trautohauweetough, Yourow-

quains or the widow of the Crane, Caunaytoma, Hottomorrow. 9198 Taweesho, Dauquausay, Toumou, Hoogaudoorow, Newdeetou-9199 tow, Dawhowhouk, Daushouteehawk, Sawaronuis, Norrorow-9200 Tawwass, Tawareroons, Neshaustay, Toharratough, Taurowto-9201 tucawaa, Youshindauyato, Tauosanays, Sadowerrais, Isanowtow, 9202 touk or Fox Widow, Sauratoudo or William Zane, Hayanoise or 9203 Ebenezer Zane, Mawcasharrow or widow M'Cullock, Susannah, 9204 Teshawtaugh, Bawews, Tamataurank, Razor, Rahisaus, Cudee-9205 9206 tore, Shawuetaurew, Tatrarow, Cuqua, Yourowon, Sauyounaoskra, Tanorawayout, Howcuquawdorow, Gooyeamee, Dautsaqua, 9207 9208 Maudamu, Sanoreeshoc, Hauleeyeatausay, Gearoohee, Matosk-9209 rawtonk, Dawweeshoe, Sawyourawot, Nacudseoranauaurayk, 9210 Youronurays, Scoutash, Serroymuch, Hoondeshotch, Ishuskeah, 9211 Dusharraw, Ondewaus, Duyewtale, Roueyoutacolo, Hoonorowyoutacob, Howorowduro, Nawanaunonelo, Tolhomanona, Chiya-9212 9213 mik, Tyyeakwheunohale, Aushewhowole, Schowondashres, Mondushawquaw, Tayoudrakele, Giveriahes, Sootreeshuskoh, Su-92149215 youturaw, Tiudee, Tahorroshoguaw, Irahkasguaw, Ishoreameusuwat, Curoweyottell, Noriyettete, Siyarech, Testeatete. 9216

9217 The thirty thousand acres of land for the Senecas upon the 9218 Sandusky River, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Syuwasautau, Nawwene, Joseph, Iseumetaugh 9219 9220 or Picking up a club, Orawhaotodie or Turn over, Saudaurous 9221or Split the river, Tahowtoorains or Jo Smee, Ispomduare, Yellow-bay, Dashowrowramou or Drifting sand, Hauautouasquas, 9222 Hamyautuhow, Tahocayn, Howdautauyeao or King George, 9223 Standing Bones, Cyahaga or Fisher, Suthemoore, Red Skin, Men-9224 tauteehoore, Hyanashraman, or Knife in his hand, Running About, 9225 9226 John Smith, Carrying the Basket, Cauwauay or Striking, Rewauyeato or Carrying the news, Half up the Hill, Trowyoudoys or 9227 9228 G. Hunter, Spike Buck, Caugooshow or Clearing up, Mark on 9229 his Hip, Captain Hams, Isetaune or Crying often, Taunerowya 9230 or Two companies, Haudonwauays or Stripping the river, Isohauhasay, or Tall chief, Tahowmandoyou, Howyouway or Pad-9231 9232dling, Clouding up, Youwautowtoyou or Burnt his body, Shetonyouwee or Sweet foot, Tauhaugainstoany or Holding his 9233 9234 hand about, Oharrawtodee or Turning over, Haucaumarout, 9235Sarrowsauismatare or Striking sword, Sadudeto, Oshoutov, or 9236 Burning berry, Hard Hickory, Curetscetau, Youronocay or 9237 Isaac, Youtradowwonlee, Newtauyaro, Tayouonte or Old foot, 9238 Tauosanetee, Syuuout or Give it to her, Doonstough, or Hunch 9239 on his forehead, Tyaudusout or Joshua Hendricks, Taushaus, 9240 haurow or Cross the arms, Henry, Youwaydauyea or the Island-9241 Armstrong, Shake the Ground, His Neck Down, Youheno, Towot-9242 oyoudo or Looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stone, 9243 Ronunaise or Wiping stick, Tarsduhatse or Large bones, Ham-

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anchagave, House-Fly or Maggot, Roudouma or Sap running, Big Belt, Cat Bone, Sammy, Taonganats or Round the point, Ramuye or Hold the sky, Mentoududu, Hownotant, Slippery nose, Tauslowquowsay or Twenty wives, Hoogaurow or Madman, Coffee-house, Long Hair.

9249 The tract of ten miles square at Wapaghkonetta is to be 9250 equally divided among the following persons, namely: The Black 9251Hoof, Pomthe or Walker, Piaseka or Wolf, Shemenutu or Snake, 9252Ohtawakeseka or Yellow feather, Penethata or Perry, Chacalaway 9253 or the End of the tail, Quitawee or war chief, Sachachewa, 9254Wasewweela, Wassewela or Bright horn, Othawsa or Yellow, 9255Tepetoseka, Caneshemo, Newabetucka, Cawawescucka, Thokut-9256chema, Setakosheka, Topee or James Saunders, Meshenewa, 9257 Tatiape, Pokeehaw, Alawaymotakah, Lalloway or Perry, Wab-9258 emee, Nemekoshe, Nenepemeshequa or Cornstalk, Sheshe, Sha-9259 wabaghke, Naneskaka, Thakoska or David M'Nair, Skapakake. 9260Shapoquata, Peapakseka, Quaghquoua, Quotowame, Nitaskeka, 9261 Thakaska or Spy buck, Pekathchseka, Tewaskoota or James Blue 9262Jacket, Calawesa, Quaho, Kaketchheka or W. Perry, Swapee, 9263 Peckto or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M'Dougall, Chepakosa, Shemay or Sam, Chiakoska or Captain Tom, General 92649265 Wayne, Thaway, Othawee, Weeasesaka or Captain Reed, Lew-9266 aytaka, Tegoshea or George, Skekacumsheka, Wesheshemo, 9267 Mawenatcheka, Quashke, Thaswa, Baptiste, Waywalapee, Pes-9268Chakalakee or Tom, Keywaypee, Egotacumshehequkame, qua, Wabepee, Aquashequa, Pemotah, Nepaho, Takepee, Topo-9269 9270 sheka, Lathawanomo, Sowaghkota or Yellow clouds, Meenke-9271sheka, Asheseka, Ochipway, Thapaeka, Chakata, Nakacheka, 9272Thathouakata, Paytokothe, Palaske, Shesheloo, Quanaqua, Kal-9273 koo, Toghshena, Capowa, Ethowakosee, Quaquesha, Capea, Thakatcheway, The man going up hill, Magotha, Tecumtequa, Sete-92749275 pakothe, Kekentha, Shiatwa, Shiabwasson, Koghkela, Akopee 9276 or a Heep of any thing, Lamatothe, Kesha, Pankoor, Peitehtha-9277 tor or Peter, Metchepelah, Capeah, Showagame, Wawaleepesheeka, Meewensheka, Nanemepahtoo or Trotter, Pamitchepetoo, 9278 Chalequa, Tetetee, Lesheshe, Nawabasheka or White feather, 9279 Skepakeskeshe, Tenakee, Shemaka, Pasheto, Thiatcheto, Metche-9280 metehe, Chacowa, Lawathska, Potehetee or the Man without a 9281 9282tail, Awabaneshekaw, Patacoma, Lamakesheka, Papashow, 9283 Weathaksheka, Pewaypee, Totah, Canaqua, Skepakutcheka, 9284Welviesa, Kitahoe, Neentakoshe, Oshaishe, Chilosee, Quilaisha, 9285Mawethaque, Akepee, Quelenee. 9286

The tract of five miles square, at Hog Creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Peeththa, Onowashim, Pematheywa, Wabekesheke, Leeso, Pohcaywese, Shemagauashe, Nehquakahucka, Papaskootepa, Meamepetoo, Welawenaka, Petiska, Ketuckepe, Lawitchetee, Epau-

9291 mee, Chanacke, Jose, Lanawtucka, Shawaynaka, Wawatashewa, 9292 Ketaksosa, Shashekopeah, Lakose, Quinaska.

9293 The tract of forty-eight square miles, including Lewistown, is 9294to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: 9295 Shawnoese—Colonel Lewis, Polly Kizer, Theueteseepuah or Weed, 9296 Calossete, Vamauweke, Waucumsee, Skitlewa, Nayabepe, Wo-9297 sheta, Nopamago, Willesque, Salock, Walathe, Silversmith, 9298 Siatha, Toseluo, Jemmy M'Donald, Jackson, Mohawk Thomas, 9299 Silverheels, John, Wewachee, Cassic, Atshena, Frenchman, 9300 Squesenau, Goohunt, Manwealte, Walisee, Billy, Thawwamee, 9301 Wopsquitty, Naywale, Big Turtle, Nolawat, Nawalippa, Razor, 9302 Blue, Tick, Nerer, Falling Star, Hale Clock, Hisoscock, Essqua-9303 seeto, Geore, Nuussome, Sauhanoe, Joseph, Scotowe, Battease, 9304 Crow, Shilling, Scotta, Nowpour, Nameawah, Quemauto, Snife, 9305 Captain, Taudeteso, Sonrise, Sowget, Duettle Lew is, 9306 Jacquis, Tonaout, Swaunacou, General, Cussaboll, Bald, Crooked 9307 Stick, Wespata, Newasa, Garter, Porcupine, Pocaloche, Wo-9308 cheque, Sawquaha, Enata, Panther, Colesetos, Joe. Senecas-9309 Civil John, Wild Duck, Tall Man, Molasses, Ash, Nahanexa, 9310 Tasank, Agusquenah, Roughleg, Quequesaw, Playful, Hairlip, 9311 Sieutinque, Hillnepewayatuska, Tauhunsequa, Nynoah, Suchus-9312 que, Leemutque, Treuse, Sequate, Caumecus, Scowneti, Tocon-9313 dusque, Conhowdatwaw, Cowista, Nequatren, Cowhonsted, Gill-9314 was, Axtaea, Conawwehow, Sutteasee, Kiahoot, Crane, Silver, 9315 Bysaw, Crayfiste, Woollyhead, Couundahaw, Shacosaw, Coindos, 9316 Hutchequa, Nayau, Connodose, Coneseta, Nesluauta, Owl, Con-9317 auka, Cocheco, Couewash, Sinnecowacheckowe or Leek.

9318 The tract of three miles square for the Delaware Indians, adjoining the tract of twelve miles square upon the Sandusky 9319 9320 River, is to be equally divided among the following persons, 9321 namely: Captaiu Pipe, Zeshauau or James Armstrong, Mahaw-9322 too or John Armstrong, Sanowdoyeasquaw or Silas Armstrong, 9323 Teorow or Black Raccoon, Hawdorowwatistie or Billy Montour, 9324 Buck Wheat, William Dondee, Thomas Lyons, Johnny Cake, 9325 Captain Wolf, Isaac Hill, John Hill, Tishatahoones or widow 9326 Armstrong, Ayeuncere, Hoomanrow or John Ming, Youdorast.

## CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, AND WINEBAGOES.

9328 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Butte des Morts, on 9329 Fox River, in the Territory of Michigan, between Lewis Cass 9330 and Thomas L. M'Kenney, commissioners on the part of the 9331 United States, and the Chippewa, Menomonie, and Winebago 9332 tribes of Indians.

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ARTICLE 1. Whereas the southern boundary of the Chippewa country, from the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin easterly, was left undefined by the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1825, in consequence of the non-attendance of some of the principal Menomonie chiefs; and whereas it was provided by the said treaty that, whenever the President of the United States might think proper, such of the tribes, parties to the said treaty, as might be interested in any particular line, should be convened, in order to agree upon its establishment;

Therefore, in pursuance of the said provision, it is agreed between the Chippewas, Menomonies, and Winebagoes, that the southern boundary of the Chippeway country shall run as follows, namely: From the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin, on a northeasterly course, to a point on Wolf River equidistant from the Ashawano and Post Lakes of said river, thence to the falls of the Pashaytig River, of Green Bay; thence to the junction of the Neesau Kootag or Burnt-wood River, with the Menomonie; thence to the big island of the Shoskinaubic or Smooth Rock River; thence following the channel of the said river to Green Bay, which it strikes between the Little and the Great Bay de Noquet.

ARTICLE 2. Much difficulty having arising from the negociations between the Menomonie and Winebago tribes and the various tribes and portions of tribes of Indians of the State of New York, and the claims of the respective parties being much contested, as well with relation to the tenure and boundaries of the two tracts claimed by the said New York Indians, west of Lake Michigan, as to the authority of the persons who signed the agreement on the part of the Menomonies, and the whole subject having been fully examined at the council this day concluded, and the allegations, proofs, and statements of the respective parties having been entered upon the journal of the commissioners, so that the same can be decided by the President of the United States, it is agreed by the Menomonies and Winebagoes, that so far as respects their interest in the premises, the whole matter shall be referred to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final. And the President is authorized, on their parts, to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians as he may consider equitable and just.

ARTICLE 3. It being important to the settlement of Green Bay that definite boundaries should be established between the tract claimed by the former French and British governments, and the lands of the Indians, as well to avoid future disputes as to settle the question of jurisdiction, it is therefore agreed between the Menomonie tribe and the United States, that the

boundaries of the said tracts, the jurisdiction and title of which 9379 are hereby acknowledged to be in the United States, shall be 9380 9381 as follows, namely: Beginning on the shore of Green Bay, six 9382 miles due north from the parallel of the mouth of Fox River, 9383 and running thence in a straight line, but with the general course 9384 of the said river, and six miles therefrom, to the intersection of the 9385 continuation of the westerly boundary of the tract at the Grand 9386 Kankaulin, claimed by Augustin Grignion; thence on a line with 9387 the said boundary to the same; thence with the same to Fox 9388 River; thence on the same course, six miles; thence in a direct 9389 line to the southwestern boundary of the tract, marked on the 9390 plan of the claims at Green Bay, as the settlement at the bottom 9391 of the bay; thence with the southerly boundary of the said tract to 9392 the southeasterly corner thereof, and thence with the easterly 9393 boundary of the said tract to Green Bay. Provided, that if the 9394President of the United States should be of opinion that the 9395 boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of 9396 the New York Indians, the President may then change the said 9397 boundaries in any manner he may think proper, so that the 9398 quantity of land contained in the said tract be not greater than 9399 by the boundaries herein defined. And provided, also, that noth-9400 ing herein contained shall be construed to have any effect upon 9401 the land-claims at Green Bay; but the same shall remain as 9402though this treaty had not been formed. 9403

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the liberal establishment of the boundaries, as herein provided for, the commissioners of the United States have this day caused to be distributed among the Indians goods to the amount of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars, payment for which shall be made by the United States.

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ARTICLE 5. The sum of one thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for the term of three years, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be annually thereafter appropriated as long as Congress think proper, for the education of the children of the tribes, parties hereto, and of the New York Indians, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The United States shall be at liberty, notwithstanding the Winebagoes are parties to this treaty, to pursue such measures as they may think proper for the punishment of the perpetrators of the recent outrages at Prairie du Chien, and upon the Mississippi, and for the prevention of such acts hereafter.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall be obligatory after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States. Pro-

9424vided. That the said treaty shall not impair or affect any right 9425 or claim which the New York Indians or any of them have to the lands or any of the lands mentioned in the said treaty." 9426 9427

Proclaimed February 23, 1829.

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## CHIPPEWAS-PILLAGER BAND.

9429 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Leech Lake on the twentyfirst day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred 9430 9431 and forty-seven, between the United States, by their commissioners, Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, and the Pil-9432 9433 lager Band of Chippewa Indians, by their chiefs, head-men, 9434 and warriors.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the peace and friendship which exists between the United States and the Indians, parties to this treaty, shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The Pillager band of Chippewa Indians hereby sell and cede to the United States all the country within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the south end of Otter-Tail Lake; thence southerly on the boundary-line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians to Long Prairie River; thence up said river to Crow Wing River; thence up Crow Wing River to Leaf River; thence up Leaf River to the head of said river; and from thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3. It is stipulated that the country hereby ceded shall be held by the United States as Indian land until otherwise ordered by the President.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to furnish to the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians annually, for five years, the following articles: Fifty three-point Mackinaw blankets, three hundred two and a half point Mackinaw blankets, fifty one and a half point Mackinaw blankets, three hundred and forty yards of gray list-cloth, four hundred and fifty yards of white list scarlet cloth, eighteen hundred yards of strong dark prints, assorted colors, one hundred and fifty pounds three-thread gray gilling twine, seventy-five pounds turtle-twine, fifty bunches sturgeon-twine, twenty-five pounds of linen thread, two hundred combs, five thousand assorted needles, one hundred and fifty medal looking-glasses, ten pounds of vermilion, thirty nests (fourteen each) heavy tin kettles, five hundred pounds of tobacco, and five barrels of salt. And the United States further agree that at the first payment made under this treaty the Indians, parties to this treaty, shall receive as a present two hundred warrauted beaver-traps and seventy-five northwest guns.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the parties thereto when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice, commissioners, as aforesaid, and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians, have hereunto set their hands at Leech Lake, this twentyfirst day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

9474 Proclaimed April 7, 1848.

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### CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI—CHIPPEWAS— 9475 9476 PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNIBIGOSHISH BANDS.

Treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, 9479 concluded at Washington, in the District of Columbia, March 11, 1863; ratified March 13, 1863, with amendments; amendments agreed to March 14, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

## A PROCLAMATION.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs of the northern superintendency, on the part of the United States, and Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, and the hereinafter named chiefs and head-men, for and on behalf of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs of the northern superintendency, on the part of the United States, and Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, for and on behalf of the

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Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

ARTICLE 1. The reservations known as Gull Lake, Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, Rabbit Lake, Pokagomin Lake, and Rice Lake, as described in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the 22d February, 1855, are hereby ceded to the United States, excepting one-half section of land, including the mission-buildings at Gull Lake, which is hereby granted in fee simple to the Reverend John Johnson, missionary.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to set apart for the future homes of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, all the lands embraced within the following-described boundaries, except the reservations made and described in the third clause of the second article of the said treaty of February 22, 1855, for the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands; that is to say, beginning at a point one mile south of the most southerly point of Leech Lake, and running thence in an easterly course to a point one mile south of the most southerly point of Goose Lake; thence due east to a point due south from the intersection of the Pokagomin reservation and the Mississippi River; thence on the dividing-line between "Deer River and Lakes" and "Mashkorden's River and Lakes," until a point is reached north of the first-named river and lakes; thence in a direct line northwestwardly to the outlet of "Two-Routes Lake;" thence in a southwesterly direction to the northwest corner of the "Cass Lake" reservation; thence in a southwesterly direction to "Karbekaun" River; thence down said river to the lake of the same name; thence due south to a point due west from the beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cession to the United States, and the valuable improvements thereon, the United States further agree: 1st. To extend the present annuities of the Indians, parties to this treaty, for ten years beyond the periods respectively named in existing treaties; 2nd. And to pay toward the settlement of the claims for depredations committed by said Indians in 1862, the snm of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, provided that no money shall be paid under this item except upon claims which have been duly adjudicated and found to be due under existing treaties, from said Indians, and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior, or under his direction; 4th. To the chiefs of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, sixteen thousand dollars, (provided they shall pay to the chiefs of the Pillager and Lake Winibigoshish bands one thousand dollars,) to be paid upon the

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signing of this treaty, out of the arrearages due under the 9th article of the treaty concluded at La Pointe, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 30th of September, 1854; 5th. And to pay the expenses incurred by the legislature of the State of Minnesota, in the month of September, 1862, in sending commissioners to visit the Chippewa Indians, amounting to thirteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

ARTICLE 4. The United States further agree to clear, stump, grub, and break in the reservation hereby set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, in lots of not less than ten aeres each, at such point or points as the chiefs of each band may select, as follows, viz: For the Gull Lake band, seventy acres; for the Mille Lac band, seventy acres; for the Sandy Lake band, fifty acres; for the Pokagomin band, fifty acres; for the Rabbit Lake band, forty acres; for the Rice Lake band, twenty acres; and to build for the chiefs of said bands one house each, of the following description: to be constructed of hewn logs; to be sixteen by twenty feet each and two stories high; to be roofed with good shaved pine shingles; the floors to be of seasoned pine-plank, jointed; stone or brick fire-places and chimneys; three windows in lower story and two in the upper story, with good substantial shutters to each, and suitable doors; said houses to be pointed with lime mortar: provided, that the amount expended under this article shall not exceed the sum of three thousand six hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to furnish to said Indians, parties to this treaty, ten yoke of good, steady, workoxen, and twenty log-chains, annually, for ten years, provided the Indians shall take proper care of, and make proper use of the same; also, for the same period, annually, two hundred grubbing-hoes, ten ploughs, ten grindstones, one hundred axes, handled, not to exceed in weight three and one-half pounds each, twenty spades; also, two earpenters, and two blacksmiths, and four farm laborers, and one physician—not exceeding, in the aggregate, one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 6. The United States further agree to remove the saw-mill from Gull Lake reservation to such point on the new reservation hereby set apart as may be selected by the agent, and to keep the same in good running order, and to employ a competent sawyer, so long as the President of the United States may deem it necessary; and to extend the road between Gull Lake and Leech Lake from the last-named lake to the junction of the Mississippi and Leech Lake Rivers, and to remove the agency to said junction, or as near thereto as practicable; but not more than thousand dollars shall be expended for this purpose.

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ARTICLE 7. The President shall appoint a board of visitors, to consist of not less than two nor more than three persons, to be selected from such Christian denominations as he may designate, whose duty it shall be to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and to inspect the fields and other improvements of the Indians, and to report annually thereon, on or before the first of November; and also as to the qualifications and moral deportment of all persons residing upon the reservation under the authority of law; and they shall receive for their services five dollars per day for the time actually employed, and ten cents per mile for travelling expenses: *Provided*, That no one shall be paid in any one year for more than twenty days' service, or for more than three hundred miles' travel.

ARTICLE 8. No person shall be recognized as a chief whose band numbers less than fifty persons; and to encourage and aid the said chiefs in preserving order, and inducing by their example and advice the members of their respective bands to adopt the pursuits of civilized life, there shall be paid to each of said chiefs, annually, out of the annuities of said bands, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, to be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, according to their respective merits.

ARTICLE 9. To improve the morals and industrial habits of said Indians, it is agreed that no agent, teacher, interpreter, traders, or their employes, shall be employed, appointed, licensed, or permitted to reside within the reservations belonging to the Indians, parties to this treaty, missionaries excepted, who shall not have a lawful family residing with them at their respective places of employment or trade within the agency, and no person of full or mixed blood, educated or partially educated, whose fitness, morally or otherwise, is not conducive to the welfare of said Indians, shall receive any benefits from this or any former treaties.

ARTICLE 10. All annuities under this or former treaties shall be paid as the chiefs in council may request, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, until otherwise altered or amended: *Provided*, That not less than one half of said annuities shall be paid in necessary clothing, provisions, and other necessary and useful articles.

ARTICLE 11. Whenever the services of laborers are required upon the reservation, preference shall be given to full or mixed bloods, if they shall be found competent to perform them.

ARTICLE 12. It shall not be obligatory upon the Indians, parties to this treaty, to remove from their present reservations until the United States shall have first complied with the stipulations of Articles 4 and 6 of this treaty, when the United States

shall furnish them with all necessary transportation and subsistence to their new homes, and subsistence for six months thereafter: *Provided*, That owing to the heretofore good conduct of the Mille Lac Indians, they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way interfere with or in any manner molest the persons or property of the whites.

ARTICLE 13. Female members of the family of any Government employé residing on the reservation, who shall teach Indian girls domestic economy, shall be allowed and paid a sum not exceeding ten dollars per month while so engaged: *Provided*, That not more than one thousand dollars shall be so expended during any one year, and that the President of the United States may suspend or annul this article whenever he may deem it expedient to do so.

ARTICLE 14. It is distinctly understood and agreed that the clearing and breaking of land for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, as provided for in the fourth article of this treaty, shall be in lien of all former engagements of the United States as to the breaking of lands for those bands.

Proclaimed March 19, 1863.

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# 9662 CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPE-9663 RIOR.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at La Pointe of Lake Superior, in the Territory of Wisconsin, between Robert Stuart, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior by their chiefs and head-men.

ARTICLE 1. The Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior cede to the United States all the country within the following bounderies, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Chocolate River of Lake Superior; thence northwardly across said lake to intersect the boundery-line between the United States and the Province of Canada; thence up said Lake Superior to the month of the St. Louis or Fond du Lac River, (including all the islands in said lake;) thence up said river to the American Fur Company's trading-post, at the southwardly bend thereof, about twenty-two miles from its mouth; thence south to intersect the line of the treaty of 29th July, 1837, with the Chippewas of the Mississippi; thence along said line to its southeastwardly extremity, near the Plover portage on the Wisconsin River; thence northeastwardly, along the boundery-line, between the Chippewas and Menomonees, to its eastern termina-

9684 tion, (established by the treaty held with the Chippewas, Meno-9685 monees, and Winnebagoes, at Butte des Morts, August 11, 1827,) 9686 on the Skonawby River of Green Bay; thence northwardly to 9687 the source of Chocolate River; thence down said river to its 9688 mouth, the place of beginning; it being the intention of the 9689 parties to this treaty to include in this cession all the Chippewa 9690 lands eastwardly of the aforesaid line running from the American 9691 Fur Company's trading-post, on the Fond du Lac River, to the 9692 intersection of the line of the treaty made with the Chippewas 9693 of the Mississippi July 29, 1837.

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ARTICLE 2. The Indians stipulate for the right of hunting on the ceded territory, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, until required to remove by the President of the United States, and that the laws of the United States shall be continued in force, in respect to their trade and intercourse with the whites, until otherwise ordered by Congress.

ARTICLE 3. It is agreed by the parties to this treaty, that whenever the Indians shall be required to remove from the ceded district, all the unceded lands belonging to the Indians of Fond du Lac, Sandy Lake, and Mississippi bands shall be the common property and home of all the Indians, party to this treaty.

9705 ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the 9706 United States engage to pay to the Chippewa Indians of the 9707 Mississippi and Lake Superior, annually, for twenty-five years, 9708 twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) dollars, in specie, ten 9709 thousand five hundred (10,500) dollars in goods, two thousand 9710 (2,000) dollars in provisions and tobacco, two thousand (2,000) 9711 dollars for the support of two blacksmith's shops, (including pay 9712 of smiths and assistants, and iron, steel, &c.,) one thousand (1,000) dollars for pay of two farmers, twelve hundred (1,200) for pay of 9713 9714 two carpenters, and two thousand (2,000) dollars for the support 9715 of schools for the Indians party to this treaty; and further the 9716 United States engage to pay the sum of five thousand (5,000) 9717 dollars as an agricultural fund, to be expended under the direc-9718 tion of the Secretary of War. And also the sum of seventy-five 9719 thousand (75,000) dollars shall be allowed for the full satisfaction 9720 of their debts within the ceded district, which shall be examined 9721 by the commissioner to this treaty, and the amount to be allowed 9722 decided upon by him, which shall appear in a schedule hereunto 9723 annexed. The United States shall pay the amount so allowed 9724 within three years.

Whereas the Indians have expressed a strong desire to have some provision made for their half-breed relatives, therefore it is agreed that fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars shall be paid to said Indians, next year, as a present, to be disposed of as they, together with their agent, shall determine in council.

9730	ARTICLE 5. Whereas the whole country between Lake Supe-
9731	rior and the Mississippi has always been understood as belong-
9732	ing in common to the Chippewas, party to this treaty; and
9733	whereas the bands bordering on Lake Superior have not been
9734	allowed to participate in the annuity payments of the treaty
9735	made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at St. Peters, July
9736	29th, 1837, and whereas all the unceded lands belonging to the
9737	aforesaid Indians are hereafter to be held in common, therefore,
9738	to remove all occasion for jealousy and discontent, it is agreed
9739	that all the annuity due by the said treaty, as also the annuity
9740	due by the present treaty, shall henceforth be equally divided
9741	among the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, party
9742	to this treaty, so that every person shall receive an equal share.
0749	Approx 2 C. The Indiana maiding on the Minard district

ARTICLE 6. The Indians residing on the Mineral district shall be subject to removal therefrom at the pleasure of the President of the United States.

9746 ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the con-9747 tracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the 9748 United States.

9749 Proclaimed March 28, 1843.

9744 9745

9750 Schedule of claims examined and allowed by Robert Stuart, commissioner, under the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, concluded at La Pointe, October 4th, 1842, setting forth the names of claimants, and their proportion of allowance of the seventy-five thousand dollars provided in the fourth article of the aforesaid treaty, for the full satisfaction of their debts, as follows:

	No. of claims.	Name of claimant.	Proportion of \$73 set apart in 4th a of treaty.	5,000, rticle
9757	1. Edward	I F. Ely	\$50	80
9758	2. Z. Plati	t, esq., attorney for George Berkett	484	67
$\boldsymbol{9759}$	3. Clevela	nd North Lake Co	1,485	67
9760	4. Abraha	m W. Williams	75	03
9761	5. Willian	a Brewster	2,052	67
9762	This	claim to be paid as follows, viz: William		
9763	$\operatorname{Br}$	ewster or order, \$1,929.77; Charles W.		
<b>9764</b>	$\mathbf{B}_0$	rup or order, \$122.90—\$2,052.67.		
9765	6. George	Copway	61	67
9766	7. John K	abbege	57	55
9767	8. Alixes	Carpantier	. 28	58
9768		7. Bell		16
9769		e Picard		46
9770		l Brisette		42
9771	12. Franco	is Dejaddon	301	48

9772         13. Pierre C. Duverney         \$1,101 00           9773         14. Jean Bts. Bazinet         325 46           9774         15. John Hotley         69 00           9775         16. François Charette         234 92           9776         17. Clement H. Beaulieu, agent for the estate of Brazil Beaulieu, dec'd         596 84           9778         18. François St. Jean and George Bonga         366 84           9779         19. Louis Ladebauche         322 52           9780         20. Peter Crebassa         499 27           9781         21. B. T. Kavanaugh         516 82           9782         22. Augustin Goslin         169 05           9783         23. American Fur Company         13, 365 30           9784         This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         12 57           9790         27. Louis Corbin         12 57           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         35 24           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24           9793         30.		No of claim. Name of claimant.	Proportion of \$75,000, set apart in 4th article of treaty.
9774         15. John Hotley         69 00           9775         16. François Charette         234 92           9776         17. Clement H. Beaulieu, agent for the estate of         596 84           9777         Brazil Beaulieu, dec'd         596 84           9778         18. François St. Jean and George Bonga         366 84           9779         19. Louis Ladebauche         322 52           9780         20. Peter Crebassa         499 27           9781         21. B. T. Kavanaugh         516 82           9782         22. Augustin Goslin         169 05           9783         23. American Fur Company         13,365 30           9784         This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company         13,365 30           9785         23. American Fur Company         12,365.30           9786         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         192 35           9790         27. Louis Corbin         12 57           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         596 03           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24 <t< td=""><td><math display="block">\boldsymbol{9772}</math></td><td>13. Pierre C. Duverney</td><td></td></t<>	$\boldsymbol{9772}$	13. Pierre C. Duverney	
9775         16. François Charette.         234 92           9776         17. Clement H. Beaulieu, agent for the estate of Brazil Beaulieu, dec'd.         596 84           9777         18. François St. Jean and George Bonga.         366 84           9778         18. François St. Jean and George Bonga.         366 84           9779         19. Louis Ladebauche.         322 52           9780         20. Peter Crebassa.         499 27           9781         21. B. T. Kavanaugh         516 82           9782         22. Augustin Goslin.         169 05           9783         23. American Fur Company.         12,565.10; Charles           9785         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         192 35           9790         27. Louis Corbin         12 57           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         596 03           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24           9793         30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman         1, 771 63           9794         31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson         390 27           9795	9773	14. Jean Bts. Bazinet	325 46
9776         17. Clement H. Beaulieu, agent for the estate of B777         Brazil Beaulieu, dec'd         596 84           9778         18. François St. Jean and George Bonga         366 84           9779         19. Louis Ladebauche         322 52           9780         20. Peter Crebassa         499 27           9781         21. B. T. Kavanaugh         516 82           9782         22. Augustin Goslin         169 05           9783         23. American Fur Company         13, 365 30           9784         This claim to be paid as follows, viz. American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         788           9785         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         935 67           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         192 35           9790         27. Louis Corbin         12 57           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         596 03           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24           9793         30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman         1, 771 63           9794         31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Dingley         1, 991 62           9797         33. Lyman M. Warren	9774		
9777         Brazil Beaulieu, dec'd         596 84           9778         18. François St. Jean and George Bonga         366 84           9779         19. Louis Ladebauche         322 52           9780         20. Peter Orebassa         499 27           9781         21. B. T. Kavanaugh         516 82           9782         22. Angustin Goslin         169 05           9783         23. American Fur Company         13, 365 30           9784         This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles           9785         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         192 35           9790         27. Louis Corbin         12 57           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         596 03           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24           9793         30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman         1,771 63           9794         31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for wm. Johnson         390 27           9795         32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-ley         1,991 62           9799         33. Lyman M. Warren <td>9775</td> <td>16. François Charette</td> <td>234 92</td>	9775	16. François Charette	234 92
9778       18. François St. Jean and George Bonga       366 84         9779       19. Louis Ladebauche       322 52         9780       20. Peter Crebassa       499 27         9781       21. B. T. Kavanaugh       516 82         9782       22. Augustin Goslin       169 05         9783       23. American Fur Company       13, 365 30         9784       This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         9785       W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787       24. William A. Aitken       935 67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1,771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Dingley       1,991 62         9797       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussian       5979 32         9799       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       1,566 65         9799       35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Autoine Mace       170 35 <tr< td=""><td>9776</td><td>17. Clement H. Beaulieu, agent for the estate of</td><td>?</td></tr<>	9776	17. Clement H. Beaulieu, agent for the estate of	?
9779         19. Louis Ladebauche         322 52           9780         20. Peter Crebassa         499 27           9781         21. B. T. Kayanaugh         516 82           9782         22. Augustin Goslin         169 05           9783         23. American Fur Company         13, 365 30           9785         This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         9786           9786         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         192 35           9790         27. Louis Corbin         12 57           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         596 03           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24           9793         30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman         1, 771 63           9794         31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for wm. Johnson         390 27           9795         32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Dingley         1, 566 65           9797         33. Lyman M. Warren         1, 566 65           9798         34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed         1, 566 65	9777	Brazil Beaulieu, dec'd	596 84
9780       20. Peter Crebassa       499       27         9781       21. B. T. Kavanaugh       516       82         9782       22. Augustin Goslin       169       05         9783       23. American Fur Company       13, 365       30         9784       This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles       8         9786       W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.       935       67         9787       24. William A. Aitken       935       67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73       41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192       25         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12       57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596       03         9792       29. George Johnson       35       24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1,771       63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390       27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-ley       1,566       65         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1,566       65         9799       35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Autoine Mace       170 <td>9778</td> <td>18. François St. Jean and George Bonga</td> <td>366 84</td>	9778	18. François St. Jean and George Bonga	366 84
9781       21. B. T. Kavanaugh       516 82         9782       22. Augustin Goslin       169 05         9783       23. American Fur Company       13, 365 30         9784       This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         9785       W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787       24. William A. Aitken       935 67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-ley       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       5ain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       40. Z. Pla	9779	19. Louis Ladebauche	322 52
9782       22. Augustin Goslin       169 05         9783       23. American Fur Company       13, 365 30         9784       This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         9786       W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787       24. William A. Aitken       935 67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1,771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-ley       1,991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1,566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussian       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       14 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60	9780	20. Peter Crebassa	499 27
9783       23. American Fur Company       13, 365 30         9784       This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         9786       W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787       24. William A. Aitken       935 67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       596 03         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Dingley       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       979 13         9800       35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle	9781	21. B. T. Kavanaugh	516 82
9783       23. American Fur Company       13, 365 30         9784       This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles         9786       W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.         9787       24. William A. Aitken       935 67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       596 03         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Dingley       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       979 13         9800       35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle	9782	22. Augustin Goslin	169 05
9784         This claim to be paid as follows, viz: American Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles           9786         W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.           9787         24. William A. Aitken         935 67           9788         25. James P. Scott         73 41           9789         26. Augustin Bellanger         192 35           9790         27. Louis Corbin         596 03           9791         28. Alexes Corbin         596 03           9792         29. George Johnson         35 24           9793         30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman         1, 771 65           9794         31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson         390 27           9795         32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-ley         1, 991 62           9797         33. Lyman M. Warren         1, 566 65           9798         34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed         1, 566 65           9799         35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussain         959 13           9800         36. Joseph Dufault         144 32           9802         37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace         170 35           9803         38. Michael Cadotte         205 60           9804         39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier	9783	23. American Fur Company	13, 365 30
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9787       24. William A. Aitken       935 67         9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Dingley       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Autoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., atty for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., atty for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbiu       531 50 <tr< td=""><td>9785</td><td>ican Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles</td><td>į.</td></tr<>	9785	ican Fur Company, \$12,565.10; Charles	į.
9788       25. James P. Scott       73 41         9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Rous-       959 13         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., atty'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbiu       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18 <t< td=""><td>9786</td><td>W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.</td><td></td></t<>	9786	W. Borup, \$800.20—\$13,365.30.	
9789       26. Augustin Bellanger       192 35         9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Rous-       959 13         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbiu       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50	9787	24. William A. Aitken	935 67
9790       27. Louis Corbin       12 57         9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       979 35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Rous-         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9812       47. W.	9788	25. James P. Scott	73 41
9791       28. Alexes Corbin       596 03         9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1,771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1,991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1,566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Autoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbiu       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate	9789	26. Augustin Bellanger	192 35
9792       29. George Johnson       35 24         9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1, 771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       959 13         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., atty'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3,157 10	9790	27. Louis Corbin	12 57
9793       30. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Sam'l Ashman       1,771 63         9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1,991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1,566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       9799 35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Rous-         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3,157 10	9791	28. Alexes Corbin	596 03
9794       31. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Johnson       390 27         9795       32. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of Dan'l Ding-       1, 991 62         9797       33. Lyman M. Warren       1, 566 65         9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed       9799 35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussain       959 13         9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       18 80         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	$\boldsymbol{9792}$	29. George Johnson	35 24
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9798       34. Estate of Michael Cadotte, disallowed	9796	ley	1,991 62
9799       35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Roussain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9797	33. Lyman M. Warren	1,566 65
9800       sain       959 13         9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144 32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to       3, 157 10	9798		
9801       36. Joseph Dufault       144       32         9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170       35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205       60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167       05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614       30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64       78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531       50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209       18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18       80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732       50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732       50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to       3, 157       10	9799	35. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for estate of E. Rous-	-
9802       37. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Antoine Mace       170 35         9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9800		
9803       38. Michael Cadotte       205 60         9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9801	36. Joseph Dufault	$144 \ 32$
9804       39. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for François Gauthier       167 05         9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9802		
9805       40. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Joseph Gauthier       614 30         9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9803		
9806       41. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for J. B. Uoulle.       64 78         9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin.       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt.       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion.       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn.       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté.       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd.       3, 157 10	9804		
9807       42. Jean Bts. Corbin       531 50         9808       43. John Hulburt       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to         9813       the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9805		
9808       43. John Hulburt.       209 18         9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion.       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn.       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté.       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd.       3, 157 10	9806		
9809       44. Jean Bts. Couvellion       18 80         9810       45. Nicholas Da Coutean, withdrawn       732 50         9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9807	42. Jean Bts. Corbiu	531 50
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9811       46. Pierre Cotté       732 50         9812       47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to         9813       the estate of John Holiday, dec'd       3, 157 10	9809		
9812 47. W. H. Brockway and Henry Holt, executors to 9813 the estate of John Holiday, dec'd	9810		
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9814 48. John Jacob Astor	9813		
	9814	48. John Jacob Astor	27, 994 98

	No of claure, Name of claimant. Proportion of \$75,000, set apart in 4th anticle of treaty.
9815	This claim to be paid as follows, viz: Charles
9816	W. Borup, \$1,676.90; Z. Platt, esq.,
9817	\$2,621.80; John Jacob Astor, \$23,696.28—
9818	\$27,994.98.
9819	49. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Thos. Connor \$1, 118 60
9820	50. Charles H. Oakes
9821	51. Z. Platt, esq., attorney for Wm. Morrison 1,074 70
9822	52. Z. Platt, esq., att'y for Isaac Butterfield. 1, 275 56
9823	53. J. B. Van Rensselaer
9824	54. William Brewster and James W. Abbot. 2, 067 10
9825	The parties to this claim request no payment
9826	be made to either without their joint con-
9827	sent, or until a decision of the case be had
9828	in a court of justice.
9829	55. William Bell
9830	55. William Ben
9831	\$75,000 00
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9832	Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Fond du Lac of Lake
9833	Superior, on the second day of August, in the year one thousand
9834	eight hundred and forty-seven, between the United States, by
9835	their commissioners, Isaac A. Verplank and Henry M. Rice,
9836	and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior,
9837	by their chiefs and head-men.
9838	ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the peace and friendship which
9839	exists between the people of the United States and the Chip-
9840	pewa Indians shall be perpetual.
9841	ARTICLE 2. The Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and
9842	Lake Superior cede and sell to the United States all the land
9843	within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the junction
9844	of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers, thence up the Crow
9845	Wing River to the junction of that river with the Long Prairie
9846	River, thence up the Long Prairie River to the boundary-line
9847	between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, thence southerly
9848	along the said boundary-line to a lake at the head of Long
9849	Prairie River, thence in a direct line to the sources of the
9850	Watab River, thence down the Watab to the Mississippi River,
9851	thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning; and also all
9852	the interest and claim which the Indians, parties to this treaty,
9853	have in a tract of land lying upon and north of Long Prairie
9854	River, and called One-day's Hunt; but, as the boundary-line
9855	between the Indians, parties to this treaty, and the Chippewa
9856	Indians, commonly called "Pillagers," is indefinite, it is agreed
9857	that before the United States use or occupy the said tract of
9858	land north of Long Prairie River the boundary-line between the

9859 said tract and the Pillager lands shall be defined and settled to 9860 the satisfaction of the Pillagers.

9861 ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the 9862 United States agree to pay to the Chippewas of Lake Superior 9863 seventeen thousand dollars in specie, and to the Chippewas of the Mississippi seventeen thousand dollars in specie; the above 9864 sums to be paid at such place or places, and in such manner, as 9865 9866 the President shall direct, and to be paid within six months 9867 after this treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate 9868 of the United States; and the United States further agree to 9869 pay to the Mississippi Indians the sum of one thousand dollars 9870 annually for forty-six years; but it is agreed that whenever the 9871 Chippewas of the Mississippi shall agree as to the schools to be established, and the places at which they shall be located, the 9872number of blacksmiths and laborers to be employed for them, 9873 9874 and shall request the United States to expend, from year to year, the annual payments remaining unpaid, in the support of 9875 9876schools, blacksmiths, and laborers, the same shall be expended 9877 by the United States for such purposes; and that Chippewas of 9878 full or mixed blood shall be employed as teachers, blacksmiths, 9879 and laborers, when such persons can be employed who are com-9880 petent to perform the duties required of them under this and 9881 all former treaties.

ARTICLE 4. It is stipulated that the half or mixed bloods of the Chippewas residing with them shall be considered Chippewa Indians, and shall, as such, be allowed to participate in all annuities which shall hereafter be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, due them by this treaty, and by the treaties heretofore made and ratified.

ARTICLE 5. Stricken out.

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ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 7, 1848.

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at La Pointe, in the State of Wisconsin, on the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by Henry C. Gilbert and David B. Herriman, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, by their chiefs and head-men, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

9903 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at La Pointe, in the

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State of Wisconsin, between Henry C. Gilbert and David B. Herriman, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, by their chiefs and head-men.

ARTICLE 1. The Chippewas of Lake Superior hereby cede to the United States all the lands heretofore owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, lying east of the following boundary-line, to wit: Beginning at a point where the east branch of Snake River crosses the southern boundary-line of the Chippewa country, running thence up the said branch to its source, thence nearly north, in a straight line, to the mouth of East Savannah River, thence up the St. Louis River to the mouth of East Swan River, thence up the East Swan River to its source, thence in a straight line to the most westerly bend of Vermillion River, and thence down the Vermilliou River to its mouth.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi hereby assent and agree to the foregoing cession, and consent that the whole amount of the consideration money for the country ceded above shall be paid to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and in consideration thereof the Chippewas of Lake Superior hereby relinquish to the Chippewas of the Mississippi all their interest in and claim to the lands heretofore owned by them in common, lying west of the above boundary-line.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to set apart and withhold from sale, for the use of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, the following-described tracts of land, viz:

1st. For the L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands, all the unsold lands in the following townships in the State of Michigan: Township fifty-one north range thirty-three west; township fifty-one north range thirty-two west; the east half of township fifty north range thirty-three west; the west half of township fifty north range thirty-two west; and all of township fifty-one north range thirty-one west, lying west of Huron Bay.

2d. For the La Pointe band, and such other Indians as may see fit to settle with them, a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning on the south shore of Lake Superior, a few miles west of Montreal River, at the mouth of a creek called by the Indians Ke-che-se-be-we-she, running thence south to a line drawn east and west through the centre of township forty-seven north, thence west to the west line of said township, thence south to the southeast corner of township forty-six north, range thirty-two west, thence west the width of two townships, thence north the width of two townships, thence west one mile, thence north to the lake shore, and thence along the lake shore, crossing Shag-waw-me-quon Point, to the place of beginning. Also

 two hundred acres on the northern extremity of Madeline Island, for a fishing ground.

3d. For the other Wisconsin bands, a tract of land lying about Lac De Flambeau, and another tract on Lac Court Orielles, each equal in extent to three townships, the boundaries of which shall be hereafter agreed upon or fixed under the direction of the President.

4th. For the Fond Du Lac bands, a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at an island in the St. Louis River, above Knife Portage, called by the Indians Paw-paw sco-me-metig, running thence west to the boundary-line heretofore described, thence north along said boundary-line to the mouth of Savannah River, thence down the St. Louis River to the place of beginning. And if said tract shall contain less than one hundred thousand acres, a strip of land shall be added on the south side thereof large enough to equal such deficiency.

5th. For the Grand Portage band, a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock a little east of the eastern extremity of Grand Portage Bay, running thence along the lake shore to the month of a small stream called by the Indians Mawske-gwaw-caw-maw-se-be, or Cranberry Marsh River, thence up said stream, across, the point to Pigeon River, thence down Pigeon River to a point opposite the starting-point, and thence across to the place of beginning.

6th. The Ontonagon band and that subdivision of the La Pointe band of which Buffalo is chief may each select, on or near the lake shore, four sections of land, under the direction of the President, the boundaries of which shall be defined hereafter. And being desirous to provide for some of his connections who have rendered his people important services, it is agreed that the chief Buffalo may select one section of land, at such place in the ceded territory as he may see fit, which shall be reserved for that purpose, and conveyed by the United States to such person or persons as he may direct.

7th. Each head of a family, or single person over twentyone years of age at the present time, of the mixed bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will define the boundaries of the reserved tracts, whenever it may be necessary, by actual survey, and the President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole to be surveyed, and may assign to each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age eighty acres of land for his or their separate use; and he may,

9996 at his discretion, as fast as the occupants become capable of transacting their own affairs, issue patents therefor to such oc-9997 9998 cupants, with such restrictions of the power of alienation as he 9999 may see fit to impose. And he may also, at his discretion, make rules and regulations respecting the disposition of the lands in 10000 case of the death of the head of a family or single person occu-10001 pying the same, or in case of its abandonment by them. 10002 he may also assign other lands in exchange for mineral lands, if 10003 10004 any such are found in the tracts herein set apart. And he may also make such changes in the boundaries of such reserved 10005 tracts or otherwise as shall be necessary to prevent interference 10006 10007 with any vested rights. All necessary roads, highways, and 10008 railroads, the lines of which may run through any of the re-10009 served tracts, shall have the right of way through the same, 10010 compensation being made therefor as in other cases.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of and payment for the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, annually, for the term of twenty years, the following sums, to wit: five thousand dollars in coin; eight thousand dollars in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils; three thousand dollars in agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter's and other tools, and building materials, and three thousand dollars for moral and educational purposes, of which last sum three hundred dollars per annum shall be paid to the Grand Portage band, to enable them to maintain a school The United States will also pay the further at their village. sum of ninety thousand dollars, as the chiefs in open council may direct, to enable them to meet their present just engagements. Also the further sum of six thousand dollars in agricultural implements, household furniture, and cooking utensils, to be distributed at the next annuity payment among the mixed bloods of said nation. The United States will also furnish two hundred guns, one hundred rifles, five hundred beaver-traps, three hundred dollars' worth of ammunition, and one thousand dollars' worth of ready-made clothing, to be distributed among the young men of the nation at the next annuity payment.

ARTICLE 5. The United States will also furnish a blacksmith and assistant, with the usual amount of stock, during the continuance of the annuity payments, and as much longer as the President may think proper, at each of the points herein set apart for the residence of the Indians, the same to be in lieu of all the employees to which the Chippewas of Lake Superior may be entitled under previous existing treaties.

ARTICLE 6. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals, but satisfaction for depredations

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10041 committed by them shall be made by them in such manner as 10042 the President may direct.

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ARTICLE 7. No spirituous liquors shall be made, sold, or used on any of the lands herein set apart for the residence of the Indians, and the sale of the same shall be prohibited in the Territory hereby ceded, until otherwise ordered by the President.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed, between the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Chippewas of the Mississippi, that the former shall be entitled to two-thirds, and the latter to one-third, of all benefits to be derived from former treaties existing prior to the year 1847.

ARTICLE 9. The United States agree that an examination shall be made, and all sums that may be found equitably due to the Indians, for arrearages of annuity or other thing, under the provisions of former treaties, shall be paid as the chiefs may direct.

ARTICLE 10. All missionaries, and teachers, and other persons of full age, residing in the territory hereby ceded, or upon any of the reservations hereby made by authority of law, shall be allowed to enter the land occupied by them at the minimum price whenever the surveys shall be completed to the amount of one quarter-section each.

ARTICLE 11. All annuity payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall hereafter be made at L'Anse, La Pointe, Grand Portage, and on the St. Louis River; and the Indians shall not be required to remove from the homes hereby set apart for them. And such of them as reside in the territory hereby ceded shall have the right to hunt and fish therein, until otherwise ordered by the President.

ARTICLE 12. In consideration of the poverty of the Bois Forte Indians who are parties to this treaty, they having never received any annuity payments, and of the great extent of that part of the ceded country owned exclusively by them, the following additional stipulations are made for their benefit. The United States will pay the sum of ten thousand dollars, as their chiefs in open council may direct, to enable them to meet their present just engagements. Also the further sum of ten thousand dollars, in five equal annual payments, in blankets, cloth, nets, guns, ammunition, and such other articles of necessity as they may require.

They shall have the right to select their reservation at any time hereafter, under the direction of the President; and the same may be equal in extent, in proportion to their numbers, to those allowed the other bands, and be subject to the same provisions.

They shall be allowed a blacksmith, and the usual smith-

shop supplies, and also two persons to instruct them in farming, 10087 whenever in the opinion of the President it shall be proper, and 10088 10089 for such length of time as he shall direct.

It is understood that all Indians who are parties to this treaty, except the Chippewas of the Mississippi, shall hereafter be known as the Chippewas of Lake Superior: Provided, That the stipulation by which the Chippewas of Lake Superior relinquishing their right to land west of the boundary-line shall not apply to the Bois Forte band who are parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed January 29, 1855.

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### CHIPPEWAS-SWAN-CREEK AND BLACK-RIVER 10100 10101 BANDS.

Articles of a treaty made at Washington, in the District of Colum-10102 bia, on the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one 10103 thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, between Henry R. School-10104 craft, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the 10105 chiefs of the Swan-Ureek and Black-River bands of the Chip-10106 10107 pewa Nation, residing within the limits of Michigan.

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 re-10112 mained 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 10118 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:

> 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 10128 10129 thousand three hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or 10130 less.

10131 ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cessions the United States agree to pay to the said Indians the net proceeds 10132 10133 of the sale thereof, after deducting the cost of survey and sale 10134 and the contingent expenses attending the treaty. 10135 shall be surveyed and offered for sale in the usual manner at 10136 the land office in Detroit as soon as practicable after the ratifi-10137 cation of this treaty. A special account shall be kept at the 10138 Treasury of the amount of the sale of the said lands, and after deducting therefrom the sums hereafter stipulated, to be ad-10139 vanced by the United States, ten thousand dollars shall be re-10140 10141 tained by the Treasury, and shall be paid to the said Indians in annuities of one thousand dollars a year for ten years; and the 1014210143 residue of the fund shall be vested by the Secretary of the 10144 Treasury in the purchase of some State stock, the interest of 10145 which shall be annually paid to the said Indians like other an-10146nuities: Provided, That if at any time hereafter the said In-10147 dians shall desire to have the said stock sold, and the proceeds 10148 paid over to them, the same may be done, if the President and 10149 Senate consent thereto. 10150

ARTICLE 3. The United States will advance to said Indians 10151 on the ratification of this treaty, to be deducted from the avails of the lands, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, and 10153 also goods to the value of four thousand dollars, to be purchased 10154 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.

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. Authory'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.

Proclaimed May 23, 1856.

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#### 10167 CHIPPEWAS—SWAN CREEK AND BLACK RIVER BANDS AND MUNSEE OR CHRISTIAN INDIANS. 10168

10169 Treaty between the United States and the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas and the Munsee or Christian Indians; con-10170 10171 cluded July 16, 1859; ratified by the Senate April 19, 1860. By the President of the United States:

10173 A PROCLAMATION.

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10174 To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency on the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by David Crawford, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain delegates hereinafter named representing the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christain Indians, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency on this sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by David Crawford, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates representing the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas and the Munsee or Christian Indians, they being duly authorized thereto by said Indians, viz: Eshton-quit, or Francis McCoonse, Edward McCoonse, William Turner, Antwine Gokey, Henry Donohne, Ignatius Caleb, and John Williams.

10192 Whereas the Swan Creek and Black River band of Chippe-10193 was, of Kansas Territory, who were parties to the treaty of 10194 May 9, 1836, claim to be entitled to participate in the beneficial 10195 provisions of the subsequent treaty of August 2, 1855, under a 10196 misapprehension of the terms and conditions of said instru-10197 ment, the provisions of which were only designed to embrace 10198 the Chippewas of Saginaw and that portion of the Chippewas 10199 of Swan Creek and Black River who were then residing in 10200 Michigan; and whereas a reservation of eight thousand three 10201 hundred and twenty acres, or thirteen sections of land, was set 10202 apart in Kansas Territory for the use of the Swan Creek and 10203 Black River band of Chippewas, in consideration of the cession 10204 and relinquishment of certain lands in the State of Michigan 10205 which were reserved for said band of Indians by the 6th article of the treaty of November 17, 1807; and in view of the fact 10206 that a part of the aforesaid band, who now reside in the Terri-10207 10208 tory of Kansas, have not received their full proportion of the 10209 benefits designed to have been conferred upon them by the pro-10210 visions of the second article of the treaty of May 9, 1836, it is 10211 understood to be the intention of the United States, in the exe-10212 cution of these articles of agreement and convention, to mani-10213 fest their liberality and disposition to encourage said Indians in 10214 agricultural pursuits, and, with a view to remove from their 10215 minds all erroneous impressions respecting the non-fulfilment 10216 of the stipulations of former treaties, a liberal provision will be 10217 made for their benefit as hereinafter expressed. It is further 10218 understood to be the intention of this instrument to unite the 10219 Munsee or Christian Indians with the aforesaid band of Chip-10220 pewas, in order to provide them with a suitable and permanent 10221 home, as contemplated by the act of Congress entitled "An act 10222 to confirm the sale of the reservation held by the Christian In-10223 dians, and to provide a permanent home for said Indians," approved June 8, 1858. 10224

10225 ARTICLE 1. The United States agree that the reservation of 10226 eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres, or thirteen sec-10227 tions of land in Franklin County, Kansas Territory, set apart 10228 for the entire band of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, 10229 shall inure to the benefit of that portion of said band now resid-10230 ing thereon, and the United States shall cause said reservation 10231 to be surveyed into sections, half, quarter, and quarter quarter 10232sections, in harmony with the public land system. For the pur-10233 pose of securing a permanent home thereon for the band of 10234Munsee or Christian Indians who have expressed a desire to 10235 unite with said band of Chippewas, it is agreed between the 10236 contracting parties to this instrument that the aforesaid bands 10237 of Indians are hereby united for their mutual advantage as 10238 herein indicated. And within said reservation there shall be as-10239 signed, in severalty, to the members of said united bands, not 10240 exceeding forty acres of land to each head of a family, and not 10241 exceeding forty acres to each child or other member of said 10242 family; forty acres to each orphan child, and eighty acres to 10243 each unmarried person of the age of twenty-one years and 10244 upwards, not connected with any family, to include in each case, 10245 so far as practicable, a reasonable proportion of timber; and 10246 the selections shall be so made as to respect the present improvements of the aforesaid Chippewas, so far as the same can be done 10247 10248 consistently with the rights of the Christian Indians; and when 10249 it is found expedient to select lands for one Indian, embracing 10250 part of the improvements made by another, then, in such case, 10251 a reasonable compensation shall be made for such improvements 10252 by the Indian to whom they may be assigned by the party enti-10253 tled to the same, to be determined by the Secretary of the Inte-10254 rior, upon an investigation of the facts in the case. At a suita-10255ble point within said reservation there shall be set apart for the 10256 establishment of a manual-labor school and educational and mis-10257 sionary purposes a quarter section of land, or one hundred and 10258 sixty acres; and the land so set apart, together with the tracts 10259 which may be assigned to the members of said united bands, 10260 shall be in as regular and compact a body as possible, and so as 10261 to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary, em-

bracing the whole of them, and also any intermediate portions 10262 10263 or parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the 10264 tracts assigned in severalty. Any such intermediate parcels of 10265 land and water shall be held by said united bands in common, but in case of increase in the bands of said Indians, or other 10266 10267 cause rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and assignment 10268 10269 in severalty, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior 10270 shall prescribe and direct. The whole of the lands assigned or 10271 unassigned in severalty embraced within said exterior boundary 10272 to include in the aggregate not exceeding seven sections, or 10273 four thousand eight hundred and eighty acres of land, shall con-10274 stitute and be known as the Chippewa and Christian Indian reservation, within and over which all laws passed or which 10275 10276 may be passed by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse 10277 with the Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect. 10278white person, except such as may be in the employ of the United 10279 States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the written permission of the superinten-10280 dent of Indian affairs, or agent or other person who may be in-10281 10282 trusted with the management and control thereof. The afore-10283 said division and assignment of lands to the Indians shall be 10284 made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when approved by him shall be final and conclusive. 10285 cates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 10286 10287 the tracts so assigned, specifying the names of the individuals 10288 to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that they 10289 are for the exclusive use and benefit of themselves, their heirs, 10290 and descendants; and said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or 10291 to the members of said bands of Indians, under such rules and 1029210293 regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Inte-10294 rior: and said lands shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale. or forfeiture, until otherwise provided for by Congress. 10295to the issue of said certificates, the Secretary of the Interior 10296 10297 shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary 10298 and expedient, respecting the disposition of any of said tracts in 10299 case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be 10300 assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of 10301 such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom 10302 tracts shall be assigned abandon them, the said Secretary may 10303 take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as 10304 in his judgment may be necessary and expedient. 10305

ARTICLE 2. After all the selections and assignments hereinbefore specified shall have been made and approved, the residue of the land in the tract set apart for the use of the Swan Creck

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10308 and Black River Chippewas, under the provisions of the fourth 10309 article of the treaty of May ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-10310 six, which may not be embraced by the exterior boundary of 10311 the reduced reservation, shall be appraised at a reasonable 10312 value, and the same shall be sold at public aution to the highest 10313 bidder, but no bid shall be received for a sum less than the ap-10314 praised value, and the proceeds of sale, after deducting there-10315 from the expenses incident thereto, shall be regarded as belong-10316 ing to the aforesaid band of Chippewas. The said band of Indians shall be allowed the sum of three thousand dollars out of 10317 10318 the funds of the Christian Indians, as a consideration for the 10319 tracts of land which shall be assigned to the members of said 10320 band of Indians, and also the sum of six thousand dollars, (to 10321 be taken from the Treasury of the United States,) in full satis-10322 faction of all claims and demands, legal, equitable, or otherwise, which the aforesaid band of Chippewas may have against the 10323 10324 United States under the stipulations and provisions of former 10325 treaties, and these sums of money, together with the proceeds 10326 of the sales of the lands before mentioned, shall be invested in 10327 the manner hereinafter provided. And to enable the Secretary of 10328 the Interior to liquidate the allowance of the aforesaid sum of 10329 six thousand dollars, he is authorized, at his discretion, to dispose 10330 of the stock of the State of Missouri, purchased from avails of land sold under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-six. 10331 and such a sum from interest accruing thereon, and of any bal-10332 ance of annuities now in the Treasury of the United States re-10333 sulting from other treaties with said Indians. 10334 10335

ARTICLE 3. For the purpose of comfortably establishing the Christian Indians upon the lands which shall be assigned to them in severalty, by building them houses, and furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, there shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, (out of the aggregate sum of forty-three thousand four hundred dollars deposited iu the Treasury of the United States by A. J. Isacks, to the credit of said Secretary for the use of the Christian Indians,) a sum not exceeding twenty-three thousand dollars, and the balance of the aforesaid aggregate sum shall be mingled with the funds of the aforesaid band of Chippewas, and the moneys so mingled together shall constitute a joint fund, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior. thousand dollars thereof shall be expended for the benefit of said united bands of Indians, in providing them with a schoolhouse, church building, and blacksmith shop, and necessary fixtures, and the residue of said joint fund, after deducting there-

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10354 from all the expenses incident to the negotiation of this treaty, 10355 the survey and assignment of the lands, the concentration of the Indians thereon, and all other necessary expenses, shall be 10356 10357 invested in safe and profitable stocks, yielding an interest of not 10358 less than five per centum per annum; and said interest, as it 10359 becomes due, shall be applied, under the direction of the Secre-10360 tary of the Interior, from time to time, for educational purposes, 10361 for the support of a blacksmith-shop, and such other beneficial 10362 objects as he may adjudge to be necessary and expedient for the 10363 general prosperity and advancement of the aforesaid bands of 10364 Indians in the arts of civilized life.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the provisions contained in the several articles of this treaty, the aforesaid band of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas hereby relinquish all claims and demands which they may have against the United States, under the stipulations of the treaty of November 17, 1807, and the treaty of May 9, 1836; and they hereby abandon and renounce any and all claims to participate in the provisions of the subsequent treaty of Angust 2, 1855, and they receive the stipulations and provisions contained in these articles of agreement and convention, in full satisfaction of the terms and conditions of all former treaties, and release the United States from the payment of all claims of every character whatsoever.

ARTICLE 5. It is agreed that all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands within the reservation hereinbefore specified, on the same terms as are provided by law, when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way on the payment of just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 6. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed July 9, 1860.

## 10389 CHIPPEWAS—SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK 10390 . RIVER.

10391 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 10392 to all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: 10393 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of 10394 Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the second day of August.

Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between George W.

10396 Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of

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the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw, parties to the treaty of January 14, 1837, and that portion of the bands of Chippewa Indians of Swan Creek and Black River, parties to the treaty of May 9, 1836, and now remaining in the State of Michigan, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, this second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Saginaw, parties to the treaty of January 14, 1837, and that portion of the band of Chippewa Indians of Swan Creek and Black River, parties to the treaty of May 9, 1836, and now remaining in the State of Michigan.

In view of the existing condition of the Indians aforesaid, and of their legal and equitable claims against the United States, it is agreed between the contracting parties as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The United States will withdraw from sale, for the benefit of said Indians, as herein provided, all the unsold public lands within the State of Michigan, embraced in the following description, to wit: .

First. Six adjoining townships of land in the county of Isabella, to be selected by said Indians within three months from this date, and notice thereof given to their agent.

Second. Townships Nos. 17 and 18 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 east.

The United States will give to each of the said Indians, being a head of a family, eighty acres of land; and to each single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres of land; and to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age, containing two or more persons, eighty acres of land; and to each single orphan child under twenty-one years of age, forty acres of land; to be settled and located within the several tracts of land hereinbefore described, under the same rules and regulations, in every respect, as are provided by the agreement concluded on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1855, with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, for the selection of their lands.

And the said Chippewas of Saginaw and Swan Creek and Black River shall have the same exclusive right to enter lands within the tracts wifhdrawn from sale for them for five years after the time limited for selecting the lands to which they are individually entitled, as is extended to the Ottowas and Chippewas by the terms of said agreement.

And the provisions therein contained relative to the pur-

10443 chase and sale of land for school-houses, churches, and educa-10444 tional purposes, shall also apply to this agreement.

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ARTICLE 2. The United States shall also pay to the said Indians the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in manner following, to wit:

First. Thirty thousand dollars for educational purposes, to be paid in five equal annual instalments of four thousand dollars each, and in five subsequent equal annual instalments of two thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Second. Forty thousand dollars, in five equal annual instalments of five thousand dollars each, and in five subsequent equal annual instalments of three thousand dollars each, in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building materials, cattle, labor, and all such articles as may be necessary and useful for them in removing to the homes herein provided, and getting permanently settled thereon.

Third. One hundred and thirty-seven thousand and six hundred dollars in coin, iu ten equal instalments of ten thousand dollars each, and in two subsequent equal annual instalments of eighteen thousand and eight hundred dollars each, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner for paying annuities.

Fourth. Twelve thousand and four hundred dollars for the support of one blacksmith-shop for ten years.

The United States will also build a grist and saw mill for said Indians at some point in the territory, to be selected by them in said county of Isabella, provided a suitable water-power can be found, and will furnish and equip the same with all necessary fixtures and machinery, and will construct such dam, race, and other appurtenances as may be necessary to render the water-power available: *Provided*, That the whole amount for which the United States shall be liable under this provision shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars.

The United States will also pay the further sum of four thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing a saw-mill, and in repair of the same, and in adding thereto the necessary machinery and fixtures for a run of stone for grinding grain; the same to be located on the tract described in clause "second," Article 1.

The United States will also pay the further sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in liquidation of the present just indebtedness of the said Indians: *Provided*, That all claims presented shall be investigated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, within six months, who shall prescribe such rules and regulations for conducting such investigation, and for testing the validity and

justice of the claims as he shall deem suitable and proper. no claim shall be paid except on the certificate of the said Secre-tary that, in his opinion, the same is justly and equitably due; and all claimants who shall not present their claims within such time as may be limited by said Secretary, or whose claims, hav-ing been presented, shall be disallowed by him, shall be forever precluded from collecting the same, or maintaining an action thereon in any court whatever: And provided also, That no por-tion of the money due said Indians for annuities, as herein pro-vided, shall ever be appropriated to pay their debts under any pretence whatever: Provided, That the balance of the amount herein allowed as a just increase for the sessions and relinquish-ments aforesaid, after satisfaction of the awards of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the said Indians, or expended for their benefit in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe, in aid of any of the objects specified in this treaty.

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ARTICLE 3. The said Chippewas of Saginaw, and of Swan Creek and Black River, hereby cede to the United States all the lands within the State of Michigan heretofore owned by them as reservations, and whether held for them in trust by the United States or otherwise; and they do hereby, jointly and severally, release and discharge the United States from all liability to them, and to their or either of their said tribes, for the price and value of all such lands, heretofore sold, and the proceeds of which remain unpaid.

And they also hereby surrender all their and each of their permanent annunities, secured to them or either of them by former treaty stipulations, including that portion of the annuity of eight hundred dollars payable to "the Chippewas," by the treaty of November 17, 1807, to which they are entitled, it being distinctly understood and agreed that the grants and payments hereinbefore provided for are in lien and satisfaction of all claims, legal and equitable, on the part of said Indians, jointly and severally, against the United States for land, money, or other thing guaranteed to said tribes, or either of them, by the stipulations of any former treaty or treaties.

ARTICLE 4. The entries of land heretofore made by Indians and by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the benefit of the Indians, on lands withdrawn from sale in townships 14 north, range 4 east, and 10 north, range 5 east, in the State of Michigan, are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued therefor as in other cases.

ARTICLE 5. The United States will provide an interpreter for said Indians for five years, and as much longer as the President may deem necessary.

ARTICLE 6. The tribal organization of said Indians, except

so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement, is hereby dissolved.

ARTICLE 7. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding 10538 on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

10540 Proclaimed June 21, 1856.

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10541 Treaty between the United States of America and the Chippewa In-10542 dians of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, Michigan, 10543 concluded October 18, 1864; ratification advised, with 10544 amendments, May 22, 1866; amendments accepted June 18, 10545 1866.

10546 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 10547 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 10548 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Isabella, in the State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by and between H. J. Alvord and D. C. Leach, commissioners on the part of the United States; and S. D. Simonds, Lyman Bennett, Jno. Pay-me-qou-ung, and other chiefs and head-men of the Chippewa Indians of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, in the State of Michigan, representing said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the Isabella Indian reservation, in the State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, between H. J. Alvord, special commissioner of the United States, and D. C. Leach, United States Indian agent, acting as commissioners for and on the part of the United States, and the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, in the State of Michigan aforesaid, parties to the treaty of August 2d, 1855, as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The said Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, for and in consideration of the conditions hereinafter specified, do hereby release to the United States the several townships of land reserved to said tribe by said treaty aforesaid, situate and being upon Saginaw Bay, in said State.

The said Indians also agree to relinquish to the United States all claim to any right they may possess to locate lands in lieu of lands sold or disposed of by the United States upon their reservation at Isabella, and also the right to purchase the 10578 unselected lands in said reservation, as provided for in the first 10579 article of said treaty.

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ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing relinquishments, the United States hereby agree to set apart for the exclusive use, ownership, and occupancy of the said of the said Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, all of the unsold lands within the six townships in Isabella County, reserved to said Indians by the treaty of August 2, 1855, aforesaid, and designated as follows, viz:

The north half of township fourteen, and townships fifteen and sixteen north, of range three west; the north half of township fourteen and township fifteen north, of range four west, and townships fourteen and fifteen north, of range five west.

ARTICLE 3. So soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, the persons who have heretofore made selections of lands within the townships upon Saginaw Bay, hereby relinquished, may proceed to make selections of lands upon the Isabella reservation in lieu of their selections aforesaid, and in like quantities.

After a reasonable time shall have been given for the parties aforesaid to make their selections in lieu of those relinquished, the other persons entitled thereto may then proceed to make their selections, in quantities as follows, viz:

For each chief of said Indians who signs this treaty, eighty acres in addition to their selections already made, and to patents in fee simple.

For one head-man in each band into which said Indians are now divided, forty acres, and to patents in fee simple.

For each person being the head of a family, eighty acres. For each single person over the age of twenty-one years, forty acres.

10609 For each orphan child under the age of twenty-one years, 10610 forty acres.

For each married female who has not heretofore made a selection of land, forty acres.

And for each other person now living, or who may be born hereafter, when he or she shall have arrived at the age of twentyone years, forty acres, so long as any of the lands in said reserve shall remain unselected, and no longer.

In consideration of, important services rendered to said Indians during many years past, by William Smith, John Collins 1st, Andrew J. Campeau, and Thomas Chatfield, it is hereby agreed that they shall each be allowed to select eighty acres in addition to their previous selections, and receive patents therefor in fee simple; and to Charles H. Rodd, eighty acres, and a patent therefor in fee simple, to be received by said Rodd as a

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full consideration and payment of all claims he may have against said Indians, except claims against individuals for services rendered or money expended heretofore by said Rodd for the benefit of said Indians.

It is understood and agreed that those Ottawas and Chippewas and Pottawatomies now belonging to the bands of which Metayomeig, May-me-she-gaw-day, Keche-kebe-me-mo-say, and Wawbe-maw-ing-gun are chiefs, who have heretofore made selections upon said reservations, by permission of said Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, who now reside upon said reservation in Isabella County, or who may remove to said reservation within one year after the ratification of this treaty, shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges to select and hold land as are contained in the third article of this agreement.

So soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, the agent for the said Indians shall make out a list of all those persons who have heretofore made selections of lands under the treaty of August 2d, 1855, aforesaid, and of those who may be entitled to selections under the provisions of this treaty, and he shall divide the persons enumerated in said list into two classes, viz, "competent" and "those not so competent."

Those who are intelligent, and have sufficient education, and are qualified by business habits to prudently manage their affairs, shall be set down as "competents," and those who are uneducated, or unqualified in other respects to prudently mauage their affairs, or who are of idle, wandering, or dissolute habits, and all orphans, shall be set down as "those not so competent."

The United States agrees to issue patents to all persons entitled to selections under this treaty, as follows, viz: To those belonging to the class denominated "competents," patents shall be issued in fee simple, but to those belonging to the class of "those not so competent," the patent shall contain a provision that the land shall never be sold or alienated to any person or persons whomsoever, without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior for the time being.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agrees to expend the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the support and maintenance of a manual-labor school upon said reservation: *Provided*, That the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall, within three years after the ratification of this treaty, at its own expense, erect suitable buildings for school and boarding-house purposes, of a value of not less than three thousand dollars, upon the southeast quarter of section nine, township fourteen north, of range four west, which is hereby set apart for that purpose

The superintendent of public instruction, the lieutenant

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governor of the State of Michigan, and one person to be designated by said missionary society, shall constitute a board of visitors, whose duty it shall be to visit said school once during each year, and examine the same, and investigate the character and qualifications of its teachers and all other persons connected therewith, and report thereon to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The said Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall have full and undisputed control of the management of said school and the farm attached thereto. Upon the approval and acceptance of the school and boarding-house buildings by the board of visitors, the United States will pay to the authorized agent of said missionary society, for the support and maintenance of the school, the sum of two thousand dollars, and the like sum annually thereafter until the whole sum of twenty thousand dollars shall have been expended.

The United States reserves the right to suspend the annual appropriation of two thousand dollars for said school, in part or in whole, whenever it shall appear that said missionary society neglects or fails to manage the affairs of said school and farm in a manner acceptable to the board of visitors aforesaid; and if, at any time within a period of ten years after the establishment of said school, said missionary society shall abandon said school or farm for the purposes intended in this treaty, then, and in such case, said society shall forfeit all of its rights in the lands, buildings, and franchises under this treaty, and it shall then be competent for the Secretary of the Interior to sell or dispose of the land hereinbefore designated, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and expend the proceeds of the same for the educational interests of the Indians in such manner as he may deem advisable.

At the expiration of ten years after the establishment of said school, if said missionary society shall have conducted said school and farm in a manner acceptable to the board of visitors during said ten years, the United States will convey to said society the land before mentioned by patent in trust for the benefit of said Indians.

In case said missionary society shall fail to accept the trust herein named within one year after the ratification of this treaty, then, and in that case, the said twenty thousand dollars shall be placed to the credit of the educational fund of said Indians, to be expended for their benefit in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable.

It is understood and agreed that said missionary society may use the school-house now standing upon land adjacent 10715 to the land hereinbefore set apart for a school-farm where it 10716 now stands, or move it upon the land so set apart.

ARTICLE 5. The said Indians agree that, of the last two payments of eighteen thousand eight hundred dollars each, provided for by the said treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the sum of seventeen thousand six hundred dollars may be withheld, and the same shall be placed to the credit of their agricultural fund, to be expended for their benefit in sustaining their blacksmith-shop, in stock, animals, agricultural implements, or in such other manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable.

ARTICLE 6. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs may, at the request of the chiefs and head-men, sell the mill and land belonging thereto at Isabella City, on said reservation, and apply the proceeds thereof for such beneficiary objects as may be deemed advisable by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 7. Inasmuch as the mill belonging to said Indians is partly located upon land heretofore selected by James Nicholson, it is hereby agreed that upon a relinquishment of ten acres of said land by said Nicholson, in such form as may be determined by the agent for said Indians, he, the said Nicholson, shall be entitled to select eighty acres of land, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and to receive a patent therefor in fee simple.

ARTICLE 8. It is hereby expressly understood that the eighth article of the treaty of Angust second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall in no wise be affected by the terms of this treaty.

10743 Proclaimed 16th August, 1866.

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#### 10744 CHIPPEWAS—BOIS FORTE BAND.

10745 Treaty between the United States of America and the Bois Forte 10746 band of Chippewa Indians; concluded April 7, 1866; ratifi-10747 cation advised, with amendment, April 26, 1866; amendment 10748 accepted, April 28, 1866.

10749 ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, 10750 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 10751 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Dennis N. Cooley and E. E. L. Taylor,

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commissioners on the part of the United States, and Gabeshcodaway or Going through the Prairie, Babawmadjeweshcang or Mountain Traveller, and others, chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Bois Forte band of Chippewa Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Washington, District of Columbia, this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between the United States, party of the first part, by their commissioners, D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and E. E. L. Taylor, thereunto duly authorized, and the Bois Forte band of Chippewa Indians, parties of the second part, by the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of said bands, thereunto duly authorized.

ARTICLE 1. The peace and friendship now existing between the United States and said Bois Forte bands of Indians shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the agreements, stipulations, and undertakings to be performed by the United States, and hereinafter expressed, the Bois Forte bands of Chippewas have agreed to, and do hereby, cede and forever relinquish and surrender to the United States all their right, title, claim, and interest in and to all lands and territory heretofore claimed, held, or possessed by them, and lying east of the boundary line mentioned and established in and by the first article of the treaty made and concluded by and between the United States of the one part, and the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi of the other part, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1854, and more especially in and to all that portion of said territory heretofore claimed and occupied by them at and near Lake Vermillion as a reservation. The Bois Forte band of Chippewas in like manner cede and relinquish forever to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all lands and territory lying westerly of said boundary line, or elsewhere within the limits of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment, the United States agree to and will perform the stipulations, undertakings, and agreements following, that is to say:

1st. There shall be set apart within one year after the date of the ratification of this treaty, under the direction of the President of the United States, within the Chippewa country, for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Bois Forte band of Chippewas, a tract of land of not less than one hundred thousand acres, the said location to include a lake known by the name of

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Netor As-sab-a-co-na, if, upon examination of the country by the agent sent by the President of the United States to select the said reservation, it is found practicable to include the said lake therein, and also one township of land on the Grand Fork River, at the mouth of Deer Creek, if such location shall be found practicable.

2d. The United States will, as soon as practicable after the setting apart of the tract of country first above mentioned, erect thereon, without expense to said Indians, one blacksmith's shop, to cost not exceeding five hundred dollars; one school-house, to cost not exceeding five hundred dollars; and eight houses for their chiefs, to cost not exceeding four hundred dollars each; and a building for an agency house and storehouse for the storage of goods and provisions, to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars.

3d. The United States will expend annually for and in behalf of said Bois Forte band of Chippewas, for and during the term of twenty years from and after the ratification of this treaty, the several sums and for the purposes following, to wit: For the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith's shop, fifteen hundred dollars; for one school-teacher, and the necessary books and stationery for the school, eight hundred dollars, the chiefs in council to have the privilege of selecting, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the religious denomination to which the said teacher shall belong; for instructions of the said Indians in farming, and the purchase of seeds, tools, &c., for that purpose, eight hundred dollars; and for annuity payments, the sum of eleven thousand dollars, three thousand five hundred dollars of which shall be paid to them in money per capita, one thousand dollars in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, and six thousand five hundred dollars to be distributed to them in goods and other articles suited to their wants and condition.

ARTICLE 4. To enable the chiefs, head-men, and warriors now present to establish their people upon the new reservation, and to purchase useful articles and presents for their people, the United States agree to pay to them, upon the ratification of this treaty, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the services heretofore rendered to the said Indians by Francis Roussaire, senior, Francis Roussaire, jr., and Peter E. Bradshaw, it is hereby agreed that the said persons shall each have the right to select one hundred and sixty acres of land, not mineral lands, and to receive patents therefor from the United States; and for the like services

to the Indians, the following named persons, to wit: Peter Roy, 10849 Joseph Gurnoe, Francis Roy, Vincent Roy, Eustace Roussaire, and D. George Morrison, shall each have the right to select eighty acres of land, not mineral lands, and to receive from the United States patents therefor.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed that all payments of annuities to the Bois Forte band of Chippewas shall be made upon their reservation if, upon examination, it shall be found practicable to do so.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed by and between the parties hereto that, upon the ratification of this treaty, all former treaties existing between them inconsistent herewith shall be, and the same are hereby, abrogated and made void to all intents and purposes; and the said Indians hereby relinquish any and all claims for arrears of payments claimed to be due under such treaties, or that are hereafter to fall due under the provisions of the same, except that as to the third clause of the twelfth article of the treaty of September 30,1854, providing for a blacksmith, smith-shop, supplies, and instructions in farming, the same shall continue in full force and effect, but the benefits thereof shall be transferred to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

ARTICLE 8. The United States also agree to pay the necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence of the delegates who have visited Washington for the purpose of negotiating this treaty, not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Proclaimed April 26, 1866.

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#### 10874 CHIPPEWAS—SAGINAW TRIBE.

10875 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Detroit, in the State of
10876 Michigan, on the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our
10877 Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, between the United
10878 States of America, by their commissioner, Henry R. Schoolcraft,
10879 and the Saganaw tribe of the Chippewa Nation, by their chiefs
10880 and delegates, assembled in council.

ARTICLE 1. 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 Kishkawbawee. One tract of

eight thousand acres on the head of the Cass (formerly Huron) 10889 River, at the village of Otussun. One island in the Saganaw 10890 Bay, estimated at one thousand acres, being the island called 10891 Shaingwaukokaug, on which Mukokoosh formerly lived. 10892tract of two thousand acres at Nababish, on the Saganaw River. 10893 One tract of one thousand acres, on the east side of the Saganaw 10894 10895 River. One tract of six hundred and forty acres, at Great Bend, 10896 on Cass River. One tract of two thousand acres at the mouth 10897 of Point Augrais River. One tract of one thousand acres, on 10898 the Cass River, at Menoquet's village. One tract of ten thousand aeres on the Shiawassee River at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big 10899 10900 One tract of six thousand aeres at the Little Forks, on 10901 the Tetabwasing River. One tract of six thousand acres at the 10902 Black-Birds' town, on the Tetabwasing River. One tract of forty thousand acres, on the west side of the Saganaw River. 10903 10904 The whole containing one hundred and two thousand four hundred aeres, be the same more or less. 10905.

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ARTICLE 2. 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.

ARTICLE 3. 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 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 annnally 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.

ARTICLE 4. The said Indians hereby set apart, out of the

10935 fund created by the sale of their lands, the following sums, 10936 namely:

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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 hereunto 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 aunum 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 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.

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.

ARTICLE 5. The United States will advance the amount set apart in the preceding article for the purchase of goods and pro-

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visions, and the payment of debts and depredations by the In-10982 dians; also the several sums stipulated to be paid to the chiefs, 10983 and distributed to the Indians as an annuity in 1837, and the 10984 amount set apart for claims allowed by the Indians, together 10985 with the expense of this negociation.

ARTICLE 6. The said tribe agrees to remove from the State of Michigan as soon as a proper location can be obtained. 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.

ARTICLE 7. 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, May 15th, 1820. But the President is authorized to direct the discontinuance of the stated farmers should be 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.

ARTICLE 8. 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 Pottowattomies of St.

11027 11028 11029 11030 11031 11032 11033	Joseph's on the nineteenth of September, 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 anuities 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.
11034 11035 11036	ARTICLE 9. 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.
11037	ARTICLE 10. Abrogated by Article 4 of Treaty of December
11038	20, 1837, page 251.
11039	ARTICLE 11. The usual expenses attending the formation of
11040	this treaty will be paid by the United States, provided that
11041	the Government may, in the discretion of the President, direct
11042	the one moiety thereof to be charged to the Indian fund created
11043	by the third article of this treaty.
11044	Proclaimed July 2, 1838.
11045	Schedule of the names of chiefs entitled to payments under the fourth
11046	and eighth articles of the foregoing treaty.
11047	The following chiefs, representing the several bands of the
11048	tribe of the Saganaws, are entitled to receive the several sums
11049	of five hundred and one hundred dollars each, to wit:
11050	1. Ogima Kegido.
11051	2. Shawun, Epenaysse.
11052	3. Naum Gitchegome.
11053	4. Mauk Esaub.
11054	5. Muckuk, Kosh.
11055	6. Peteway, Weetum.
11056	7. Paypah, Monshee.
11057	8. Tontagonee.
11058	9. Wasse.
11059	10. Wahputo-ains.
11060	HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
11061	Commissioner.
11062	SCHEDULE B.
11063	To Wawasso
11064	Ke-she-ah-be-no qua, sister of Wawasso 400 00
11065	Ke-wah-ne-quot
11066	Peter Provencal
11067	Leon, or Oge-ma-ge-ke-to
11068	Moran, or Chemoquemont
11069	Ke-she-go-qua

11070	To Wetonsaw, son of James Connor	\$400	00
11071	Odis-pa-be-go-qua and ehildren	800	<b>00</b>
11072	Pen-a-see	400	00
11073	Ozhe-me-ega	400	00
11074	Bourissa's wife, at river au Sable	800	00
11075	Nah-bwa-quo-una	400	00
11076	Muttoway-bun-gee	400	00
11077	Chonne	400	00
11078	Mah in gun	800	<b>00</b>
11079	Ma-eonse	800	00
11080	J. P. Simonton	800	00
11081	Wabishkindib, or Henry Conner	3,243	75
11082	Peepegauaince	200	00
11083	Articles supplementary to certain treaties between the Un	ited Sta	ites

11084 and the Saganaw tribe of Chippewas.

ARTICLE 1. Whereas the said tribe have, by the treaty of 11085 the 14th January, 1837, ceded to the United States all their 11086 reserves of land in the State of Michigan, on the principle of 11087 said reserves being sold at the public land-offices for their benefit. 11088 and the actual proceeds being paid to them, as farther defined 11089 by stipulations contained in the amendments to said treaty of 11090 the 20th December, 1837, and of the 23d January, 1838; and 11091 11092 whereas it is required by a subsequent law of Congress to erect 11093 a light-house on one of said reserves, called Na-bo-bish tract, lying at the mouth of the Saganaw River, and to reserve so much 11094of the same from sale as may be necessary: It is therefore hereby 1109511096 agreed by the said tribe that for and in consideration of the sum of eight dollars per acre, one sixteenth of a section of said tract, 11097 situated as aforesaid, shall be, and the same is hereby, appro-11098 priated and set apart to be located and disposed of in any mau-11099 11100 ner the President may direct. And the same shall be reserved 11101 from sale, and all claim to any proceeds therefrom, except the 11102sum hereinbefore stipulated, is fully, completely, and forever 11103 relinquished by said tribe.

ARTICLE 2. This compact shall be submitted to the President and Senate of the United States, to be approved by them, whereupon possession of the land may be immediately taken, and the usufructory right of the Indians thereto shall cease.

Proclaimed March 2, 1839.

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11109 Supplementary article to a certain treaty between the United States 11110 and the Chippewa chiefs of Saganaw, concluded at Lower Sag-11111 anaw, on the seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and 11112 thirty-nine.

11113 ARTICLE 1. Whereas by the first article of the aforesaid 11114 treaty, the chiefs stipulate to sell to the United States forty 32 I T

11115 acres of land to be located on the Na-bo-bish tract at the mouth 11116 of Saganaw river, for the purpose of erecting thereon a light 11117 house:

Now, provided the President of the United States should prefer forty acres on the tract known as the forty-thousand-acre reservation, at the mouth of the aforesaid river, he is fully authorized by these presents to change the location from the Na bo-bish tract to the said forty-thousand-acre reservation.

Proclaimed March 2, 1839.

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11124 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Flint River, in the State
11125 of Michigan, on the twentieth day of December, eighteen hun
11126 dred and thirty-seven, between the United States, by Henry R.
11127 Schoolcraft, commissioner duly authorized for that purpose,
11128 and acting superintendent of Indian affairs, and the Saganau
11129 tribe of Chippewas.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the sum of fifty cents per acre shall be retained out of every acre of land ceded by said tribe, by the treaty of the 14th of January, 1837, as an indemnification for the location to be furnished for their future permanent residence and to constitute a fund for emigrating thereto.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to reserve a location for said tribe on the head-waters of the Osage River, in the country visited by a delegation of the said tribe during the present year, to be of proper extent agreeably to their numbers, embracing a due proportion of wood and water, and lying contiguous to tribes of kindred language. Nor shall anything contained in the sixth article of the treaty of the 14th January, 1837, entitle them at this time to a location in the country west of Lake Superior.

ARTICLE 3. Nothing embraced in the fifth article of said treaty shall obligate the United States, at the present time, to advance from the Treasury the entire amount appropriated by the said tribe in the fourth article of said treaty; but the President shall have authority to direct such part of the said moneys to be paid for the objects indicated, so far as the same are not hereinafter modified, as he may deem proper: Provided, That the whole sum so advanced shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. And the reduction shall be made upon the several items ratably, or in any other manner he may direct: Provided, That the balance of said appropriations, or of any item or items thereof, shall be paid out of the proceeds of the ceded lands, as soon as the fund will permit and the President may direct.

ARTICLE 4. The first and second clauses of the fourth ar-11159 ticle of the treaty of the 14th of January, 1837, and the tenth 11160 article of said treaty are hereby abrogated; and in lieu thereof 11161 it is agreed that the United States shall pay to said tribe in each 11162 of the years 1838 and 1839, respectively, an annuity of five thou-11163 sand dollars, and goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars, 11164 11165 to be advanced by the Treasury, and to be refunded out of the 11166 first proceeds of their lands. But no further annuity, nor in any 11167 higher amounts, shall be paid to them by virtue of the treaty 11168 aforesaid, untill the same shall be furnished by the interest of 11169 the proceeds of their lands, vested in conformity with the pro-11170 visions of the third article of said treaty.

> ARTICLE 5. Several of the chiefs entitled to payments by schedule A affixed to the treaty aforesaid having died within the year, it is agreed that the proportion of the fund to which they would have been entitled may be redivided in such manner as the President may direct.

ARTICLE 6. No act of Congress shall confer upon any citizen or other person the right of pre-emption to any lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of the 14th of January, 1837, 11178 11179 herein above referred to. Nor shall any construction be put 11180 upon any existing law respecting the public lands granting this right to any lands ceded by said treaty. 11181

11182 ARTICLE 7. The United States will pay the expenses of this 11183 negotiation, together with the unpaid expenses of the prior ne-11184 gotiations with said tribe of the 24th of May, 1836, and of the 11185 14th of January, 1837.

Proclaimed July 3, 1838.

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#### CHIPPEWAS.—THE BANDS COMPREHENDED WITHIN 1118711188 THE DISTRICT OF SAGINAW.

11189 Articles of a treaty concluded at the city of Saganaw in Michigan, 11190 on the twenty-third day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-cight, between the United States of America, by the un-11191 11192 dersigned commissioner, and the several bands of the Chippewa 11193 Nation comprehended within the district of Saganaw.

11194 Whereas the chiefs of said bands have represented that 11195 combinations of purchasers may be formed, at the sale of their 11196lands, for the purpose of keeping down the price thereof, both 11197at the public and private sales, whereby the proceeds would be 11198 greatly diminished; and

11199 Whereas such a procedure would defeat some of the primary 11200 objects of the cession of the lands to the United States, and

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11201 thereby originate difficulties to their early removal and expatri-11202 ation to the country west of the Mississippi; and

> Whereas full authority has been given to the undersigned, respectively, on the part of the United States and the said bands, to conclude and settle every question connected with the sale and cession aforesaid:

> Now, therefore, to the end that justice may completely ensue, the objects of both the contracting parties be attained, and peace and friendship be preserved with said tribes, it is mutually agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The lands ceded by the treaty of the 14th of 11212 January, 1837, shall be offered for sale, by proclamation of the 11213 President, and the sale shall be conducted in the same manner 11214 as the laws require other lauds to be sold: But it is provided, 11215 That all lands brought into market under the authority of said 11216 treaty shall be put up for sale by the register and receiver of 11217 the respective land office at five dollars per acre, which is hereby 11218 declared to be the minimum price thereof; and if this price is 11219 not bid the sales shall be stopped; nor shall any such lands be 11220 disposed of, either at public or private sales, for a sum less than 11221 five dollars per acre, for and during the term of two years from 11222 the commencement of the sale. Should any portion of said 11223 lands remain unsold at the expiration of this time, the minimum 11224 price shall be diminished to two dollars and fifty cents per acre, 11225 at which price they shall be subject to entry until the whole 11226 quantity is sold: Provided, That if any part of said lands remain unsold at the expiration of five years from the date of the rati-11228 fication of this treaty, such lands shall fall under the provision 11229 of third article of this treaty.

> ARTICLE 2. To provide against the contingency of any of said lands remaining unsold, and to remove any objections to emigrating, on the part of the Indians, based on such remainder, it is hereby agreed that every such section, fractional section, or other unsold remainder, shall, at the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty, be sold for such sum as it will command: Provided, That no such sale shall be made for less than seventy-five cents per acre.

> ARTICLE 3. This treaty shall be binding from the date of its constitutional ratification; but its validity shall not be affected by any modification or non-concurrence of the President and Senate in the third and fourth articels thereof.

Proclaimed July 2, 1838.

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#### CHIPPEWAS OF SAULT STE. MARIE.

11244 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 11245 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 11246 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, the second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Sault Ste. Maric, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

11253 Articles of agreement made and concluded at the city of De11254 troit, in the State of Michigan, the second day of August,
11255 1855, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gil-

bert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Sault Ste. Marie.

ARTICLE 1. The said Chippewa Indians surrender to the United States the right of fishing at the falls of St. Mary's, and of encampment, convenient to the fishing-ground, secured to them by the treaty of June 16, 1820.

ARTICLE 2. The United States will appoint a commissioner who shall, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, personally visit and examine the said fishery and place of encampment, and determine the value of the interest of the Indians therein as the same originally existed. His award shall be reported to the President, and shall be final and conclusive, and the amount awarded shall be paid to said Indians, as annuities are paid, and shall be received by them in full satisfaction for the right hereby surrendered: *Provided*, That one-third of said award shall, if the Indians desire it, be paid to such of their half-breed relations as they may indicate.

ARTICLE 3. The United States also give to the chief, O-shaw-waw-no, for his own use, in fee-simple, a small island in the river St. Mary's, adjacent to the camping-ground hereby surrendered, being the same island on which he is now encamped, and said to contain less than half an acre: *Provided*, That the same has not been heretofore otherwise appropriated or disposed of; and in such case, this grant is to be void, and no compensation is to be claimed by said chief or any of the Indians, parties hereto, in lieu thereof.

ARTICLE 4. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 24, 1856.

### 11286 CHIPPEWAS, RED LAKE, AND PEMBINA BANDS.

11287	Treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina
11288	bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded in Minnesota October
11289	2, 1863; ratified by the Senate, with amendments, March 1,
11290	1864; amendments assented to April 12, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America:

#### 11292 A PROCLAMATION.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, in the State of Minnesota, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-dred and sixty-three, by and between Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, on the part of said bands, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, in the State of Minnesota, on the second day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, agent for the Chippewa Indians, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, by their chiefs, head-men, and warriors.

ARTICLE 1. The peace and friendship now existing between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The said Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians do hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all the lands now owned and claimed by them in the State of Minnesota and in the Territory of Dakota within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the international boundary between the United States and the British possessions intersects the shore of the Lake of the Woods; thence in a direct line southwestwardly to the head of Thief River; thence down the main channel of said Thief River to its mouth on the Red Lake River; thence in a southeasterly direction, in a direct line toward the head of Wild Rice River, to the point where such line would intersect the northwestern boundary of a tract

11327 ceded to the United States by a treaty concluded at Washington on the 22d day of February, in the year eighteen hundred 11328 11329 and fifty-five, with the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians; thence along the said 1133011331 boundary-line of the said cession to the mouth of Wild Rice River; thence up the main channel of the Red River to the 11332 mouth of the Shayenne; thence up the main channel of the 11333 Shayenne River to Poplar Grove; thence in a direct line to the 11334 11335 Place of Stumps, otherwise called Lake Chicot; thence in a 11336 direct line to the head of the main branch of Salt River; thence 11337 in a direct line due north to the point where such line would in tersect the international boundary aforesaid; thence eastwardly 11338 11339 along said boundary to the place of beginning.

11340 ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the said Red Lake and Pembina 11341 11342 bands of Chippewa Indians the following sums, to wit: Twenty 11343 thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, the said sum to 11344 be distributed among the Chippewa Indians of the said bands in equal amounts per capita, and for this purpose an accurate enu-1134511346 meration and enrollment of the members of the respective bands 11347 and families shall be made by the officers of the United States: 11348 Provided, That so much of this sum as the President of the 11349 · United States shall direct, not exceeding five thousand dollars per year, may be reserved from the above sum and applied to 1135011351 agriculture, education, the purchase of goods, powder, lead, &c., 11352 for their use, and to such other beneficial purposes calculated to 11353 promote the prosperity and happiness of the said Chippewa Indians, as he may prescribe. 11354

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ARTICLE 4. And in further consideration of the foregoing cession, and of their premise to abstain from such acts in future. the United States agree that the said Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians shall not be held liable to punis h ment for past offences. And in order to make compensation to the injured parties for the depredations committed by the said Indians on the goods of certain British and American traders at the mouth of Red Lake River, and for exactions forcibly levied by them on the proprietors of the steamboat plying on the Red River, and to enable them to pay their just debts, the United States agree to appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it being understood and agreed that the claims of individuals for damages or debt under this article shall be ascer. tained and audited, in consultation with the chiefs of said bands, by a commissioner or commissioners appointed by the President of the United States; furthermore, the sum of two thousand dollars shall be expended for powder, lead, twine, or such other beneficial purposes as the chiefs may request, to be equitably

distributed among the said bands at the first payment: Provided, That no part of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be appropriated or paid to make compensation for damages or for the payment of any debts owing from said Indians until the said commissioner or commissioners shall report each case, with the proofs thereof, to the Secretary of the Interior, to be submitted to Congress, with his opinion thereon, for its action; and that after such damages and debts shall have been paid, the residue of said sum shall be added to the annuity funds of said In-dians, to be divided equally upon said annuities.

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ARTICLE 4. To encourage and aid the chiefs of said bands in preserving order and inducing, by their example and advice, the members of their respective bands to adopt the habits and pursuits of civilized life, there shall be paid to each of the said chiefs annually, out of the annuities of the said bands, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, to be determined by their agents according to their respective merits. And for the better promotion of the above objects, a further sum of five hundred dollars shall be paid at the first payment to each of the said chiefs, to enable him to build for himself a house. Also, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be appropriated by the United States for cutting out a road from Leech Lake to Red Lake.

ARTICLE 5. The President shall appoint a board of visitors, to consist of not less than two nor more than three persons, to be selected from such Christian denominations as he may designate, whose duty it shall be to attend at all annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, to inspect their fields and other improvements, and to report annually thereon on or before the first day of November, and also as to the qualifications and moral deportment of all persons residing upon the reservation under the authority of law; and they shall receive for their services five dollars a day for the time actually employed, and ten cents per mile for travelling expenses: *Provided*, That no one shall be paid in any one year for more than twenty days' service or for more than three hundred miles' travel.

ARTICLE 6. The laws of the United States now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country, shall be in full force and effect throughout the country hereby ceded, until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. In further consideration of the foregoing cession, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall grant to each male, adult half-breed, or mixed-blood who is related by blood to the said Chippewas of the said Red Lake or Pembina

11419 bands who has adopted the habits and customs of civilized life, and who is a citizen of the United States, a homestead of one 11420 hundred and sixty acres of land, to be selected at his option, 11421. 11422 within the limits of the tract of country hereby ceded to the 11423 United States, on any land not previously occupied by actual settlers or covered by prior grants, the boundaries thereof to be 11424 11425 adjusted in conformity with the lines of the official surveys when the same shall be made, and with the laws and regulations of 11426 the United States affecting the location and entry of the same: 11427 Provided, That no scrip shall be issued under the provisions of 11428 11429 this article, and no assignments shall be made of any right, title, or interest at law or in equity until a patent shall issue, and no 11430 patent shall be issued until due proof of five years' actual resi-11431 dence and cultivation, as required by the act entitled "An act 11432 11433 to secure homesteads on the public domain." 11434 ARTICLE 8. Upon the urgent request of the Indians, parties 11435

ARTICLE 8. Upon the urgent request of the Indians, parties to this treaty, there shall be set apart from the tract hereby ceded a reservation of (640) six hundred and forty acres near the mouth of Thief River for the chief "Moose Dung," and a like reservation of (640) six hundred and forty acres for the chief "Red Bear," on the north side of Pembina River.

11440 Proclaimed May 5, 1864.

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11441 Supplementary articles to the treaty between the United States and 11442 the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded at Washington April 12, 1864; ratified by the Senate 11444 April 21, 1864.

By the President of the United States of America.

#### 11446 A PROCLAMATION.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by and between Clark W. Thompson and Ashley C. Morrill, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, on behalf of and duly authorized thereto by said bands, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

11457 Articles supplementary to the treaty made and concluded at the
11458 Old Crossing of Red Lake River, in the State of Minnesota,
11459 on the second day of October, in the year eighteen hundred
11460 and sixty-three, between the United States of America, by
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their commissioners, Clark W. Thompson and Ashley C. Morrill, and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, by their chiefs, head-men, and warriors, concluded at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, on the twelfth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, between the United States, by the said commis-sioners, of the one part, and the said bands of the Chippewa Indians, by their chiefs, head-men, and warriors, of the other part.

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ARTICLE 1. The said Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians do hereby agree and assent to the provisions of the said treaty, concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, as amended by the Senate of the United States, by resolution bearing date the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession made by said treaty, concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, and in lieu of the annuity payment provided for by the third article of said last-mentioned treaty, the United States will pay annually, during the pleasure of the President of the United States, to the Red Lake band of Chippewas the sum of ten thousand dollars, and to the Pembina band of Chippewas the sum of five thousand dollars, which said sums shall be distributed to the members of said bands, respectively, in equal amounts per capita, for which purpose an accurate enumeration and enrollment of the members of the respective bands shall be made by the officers of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will also expend annually, for the period of fifteen years, for the Red Lake baud of Chippewas, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling-twiue, cotton mater, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming-tools, and for such other useful articles and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, the sum of eight thousand dollars; and will expend in like manner, and for a like period, and for like purposes, for the Pembina band of Chippewas, the sum of four thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 4. The United States also agree to furnish said bands of Indians, for the period of fifteen years, one blacksmith, one physician, one miller, and one farmer; and will also furnish them annually, during the same period, with fifteen hundred dollars' worth of iron, steel, and other articles for blacksmithing purposes, and one thousand dollars for carpentering and other purposes.

ARTICLE 5. The United States also agree to furnish for said Indians, at some suitable point, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, a saw-mill, with a run of millstones attached.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed, by and between the par-11507 ties hereto, that article four of the said treaty, concluded at the 11508 Old Crossing of Red Lake River, and the amendment to said 11509 article, shall be modified as follows: that is to say, twenty-five 11510 thousand dollars of the amount thereby stipulated shall be paid 11511 to the chiefs of said bands, through their agent, upon the ratifi-11512 cation of these articles, or so soon thereafter as practicable, to 11513 11514 enable them to purchase provisions and clothing, presents to be distributed to their people upon their return to their homes; of 11515 11516 which amount five thousand dollars shall be expended for the benefit of their chief, May-dwa-gwa-no-nind; and that from the 11517 remaining seventy-five thousand dollars the claims of injured 11518 parties for depredations committed by said Indians on the goods 11519 11520 of certain British and American traders at the mouth of Red Lake River, and for exactions forcibly levied by them on the 11521 11522proprietors of the steamboat plying on the Red River, shall have 11523 priority of payment, and be paid in full, and the remainder thereof shall be paid pro rata upon the debts of said tribe incur-1152411525 red since the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to be ascertained by their agent in connection 11526 with the chiefs, in lieu of the commissioner or commissioners 11527provided for in the fourth article of said treaty concluded at the 11528 11529 Old Crossing of Red Lake River. 11530

ARTICLE 7. It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that, in lieu of the lands provided for the mixed-bloods by article eight of said treaty, concluded at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, scrip shall be issued to such of said mixed-bloods as shall so elect, which shall entitle the holder to a like amount of land, and may be located upon any of the lands ceded by said treaty, but not elsewhere, and shall be accepted by said mixed-bloods in lieu of all future claims for annuities.

11538 Proclaimed April 25, 1864.

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# 11539 CHIPPEWAS, MISSISSIPPI, AND PILLAGER AND LAKE 11540 WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

11541 Treaty between the United States of America and the Chippewas of 11542 the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands 11543 of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, concluded May 7, 1864; 11544 ratification advised, with an amendment by the Senate, Febru-11545 ary 9, 1865; amendment assented to February 14, 1865.

11546 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, 11547 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 11548 greeting:

11549 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of

Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the seventh day of 11550 May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 11551 sixty-four, by and between William P. Dole, Commissioner of 11552Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian 11553 affairs for the northern superintendency, on the part of the 11554 11555 United States, and the Chippewa chief Que-we-zance, or Holein-the-day, and Mis-qua-dace, or Turtle, on the part of the Chip-11556 pewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagosh-11557 11558 ish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and duly author-11559ized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 11561

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this seventh day of May, A. D. 1864, between William P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Clark W. Tho mpson, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa chief Hole-in-the-day, and Misqua-dace, for and on behalf of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

ARTICLE 1. The reservations known as Gull Lake, Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, Rabbit Lake, Pokagomin Lake, and Rice Lake, as described in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the twenty-second of February, 1855, are hereby ceded to the United States, excepting one half section of land, including the mission buildings at Gull Lake, which is hereby granted in fee simple to the Reverend John Johnson, missionary, and one section of land, to be located by the Secretary of the Interior on the southeast side of Gull Lake, and which is hereby granted in fee simple to the chief Holein-the-day, and a section to chief Mis-qua-dace, at Sandy Lake, in like manner, and one section to chief Shaw-vosh-kung, at Mille Lac, in like manner.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to set apart, for the future home of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, all the lands embraced within the following-described boundaries, excepting the reservations made and described in the third clause of the second article of the said treaty of February 22d, 1855, for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands; that is to say, beginning at a point one mile south of the most southerly point of Leach Lake, and run. ning thence in an easterly course to a point one mile south of the most southerly point of Goose Lake; thence due east to a point due south from the intersection of the Pokagomin reservation and the Mississippi River; thence on the dividing-line between Deer River and lakes and Mashkordens River and lakes,

until a point is reached north of the first-named river and lakes: thence in a direct line northwesterly to the outlet of Two Routs Lake; then in a southwesterly direction to Turtle Lake; thence southwesterly to the head-water of Rice River; thence north-westerly along the line of the Red Lake reservation to the mouth of Thief River; thence down the centre of the main channel of Red Lake River to a point opposite the mouth of Black River; thence southeasterly in a direct line with the outlet of Rice Lake to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

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ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cession to the United States, and the valuable improvements thereon, the United States further agree, first, to extend the present annuities of the Indians, parties to this treaty, for ten years beyond the periods respectively named in existing treaties; second, and to pay towards the settlement of the claims for depredations committed by said Indians in 1862, the sum of twenty thousand dollars; third, to the chiefs of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, ten thousand dollars, to be paid upon the ratification of this treaty; and five thousand dollars to the chief Hole-in-the-day for depredations committed in burning his house and furniture in 1862.

ARTICLE 4. The United States further agree to pay seven thousand five hundred (\$7,500) dollars for clearing, stumping, grubbing, breaking, and planting on the reservation hereby set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, in lots of not less than ten acres each, at such point or points as the Secretary of the Interior may select, as follows, viz: For the Gull Lake band, seventy (70) acres; for the Mille Lac band, seventy (70) acres; for the Sandy Lake band, fifty (50) acres; for the Pokagomin band, fifty (50) acres; for the Rabbit Lake band, forty (40) acres; for the Rice Lake band, twenty (20) acres; and to expend five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in building for the chiefs of said bands one house each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to furnish to said Indians, parties to this treaty, ten (10) yoke of good steady work oxen, and twenty log-chains annually for ten years, provided the Indians shall take proper care of and make proper use of the same; also for the same period, annually, two hundred (200) grubbing-hoes, ten (10) ploughs, ten (10) grindstones, one hundred (100) axes, handled, not to exceed in weight three and one-half pounds each, twenty (20) spades, and other farming implements, provided it shall not amount to more than fifteen hundred dollars in one year; also two carpenters, and two blacksmiths, and four farm-laborers, and one physician.

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ARTICLE 6. The United States further agree to pay annually one thousand dollars (\$1,000) towards the support of a sawmill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, so long as the President of the United States may deem it necessary; and to expend in building a road, bridges, &c., to their new agency, seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500;) and to expend for new agency buildings, to be located by the Secretary of the Interior, for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Red Lake, and Pembina, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.)

ARTICLE 7. There shall be a board of visitors, to consist of not less than two nor more than five persons, to be selected from such Christian denomination or denominations as the chiefs in council may designate, whose duty it shall be to be present at all annuity payments to the Indians, whether of goods, moneys, provisions, or other articles, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements made or to be made, and to report annually thereon, on or before the first day of November; and also as to the qualifications and moral deportment of all persons residing upon the reservation under the sanction of law or regulation, and they shall receive for their services five dollars per day for the time actually employed, and teu cents per mile for travelling expenses: *Provided*, That no one shall be paid in any one year for more than twenty days' service, or for more than three hundred miles' travel.

ARTICLE 8. No person shall be recognized as a chief whose band numbers less than fifty persons; and to encourage and aid the said chiefs in preserving order, and inducing, by their example and advice, the members of their respective bands to adopt the pursuits of civilized life, there shall be paid to each of said chiefs annually, out of the annuities of said bands, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, (\$150,) to be determined by their agent according to their respective merits.

ARTICLE 9. To improve the morals and industrial habits of said Indians, it is agreed that no agent, teacher, interpreter, trader, or other employees shall be employed, appointed, licensed, or permitted to reside within the reservations belonging to the Indians, parties to this treaty, missionaries excepted, who shall not have a family residing with them at their respective places of employment or trade within the agency, whose moral habits and fitness shall be reported upon annually by the board of visitors; and no person of full or mixed blood, educated or partially educated, whose fitness, morally or otherwise, is not conducive to the welfare of said Indians, shall receive any benefit

11688 from this or any former treaties, and may be expelled from the 11689 reservation.

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ARTICLE 10. All annuities under this or former treaties shall be paid as the chiefs in council may request, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, until otherwise altered or amended, which shall be done whenever the board of visitors, by the requests of the chiefs, may recommend it: *Provided*, That no change shall take place oftener than once in two years.

ARTICLE 11. Whenever the services of laborers are required upon the reservation, preference shall be given to full or mixed bloods, if they shall be found competent to perform them.

ARTICLE 12. It shall not be obligatory upon the Indians, parties to this treaty, to remove from their present reservations until the United States shall have first complied with the stipn-lations of Articles IV and VI of this treaty, when the United States shall furnish them with all necessary transportation and subsistence to their new homes and subsistence for six months thereafter: Provided, That, owing to the heretofore good con-duct of the Mille Lac Indians, they shall not be compelled to remove so long as they shall not in any way interfere with or in any manner molest the persons or property of the whites: Pro-vided, That those of the tribe residing on the Sandy Lake re-servation shall not be removed until the President shall so direct.

ARTICLE 13. Female members of the family of any government employe[e] residing on the reservation, who shall teach Indian girls domestic economy, shall be allowed and paid a sum not exceeding ten dollars per month while so engaged: *Provided*, That not more than one thousand dollars shall be so expended during any one year, and that the President of the United States may suspend or annul this article whenever he may deem it expedient to do so.

ARTICLE 14. It is distinctly understood and agreed that the clearing and breaking of land for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, as provided for in the fourth article of this treaty, shall be in lieu of all former engagements of the United States as to the breaking of lands for those bands, and that this treaty is in lieu of the treaty made by the same tribes, approved March 11th, 1863.

11727 Proclaimed March 20, 1865.

11728 Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, 11729 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 11730 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-five, between the United States and the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates, representing the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, viz: Pug-o-na ke-shick, or Hole-in-the-day; Que-we-sans-ish, or Bad Boys Wand-e-kaw, or Little Hill; I-awe-showe-we-ke-shig, or Crossing Sky; Petud dunce, or Rat's Liver; Mun-o-min-ekay-shein, or Rice-Maker; Mah-yah-ge-way-we-durg, or the Chorister; Kay-gwa-daush, or the Attempter; Caw-caug-ewe-goon, or Crow Feather; and Show-baush-king, or He that passes under Everything, and the following-named chiefs and delegates representing the Pillager aud Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, viz: Aish-kebug-e-koshe, or Flat Mouth; Be-sheck-kee, or Buffalo; Navbun-a-caush, or Young Man's Son; Maug-e-gaw-bow, or Stepping Ahead; Mi-gi-si, or Eagle, and Kaw-be-mub-bee, or North Star, they being thereto duly authorized by the said bands of Indians respectively.

11755 11756 ARTICLE 1. The Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians hereby cede, sell, and con-11757 vey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in 11758 and to the lands now owned and claimed by them, in the Terri-11759 tory of Minnesota, and included within the following bounda-11760 ries, viz: Beginning at a point where the east branch of Snake 11761 11762 River crosses the southern boundary-line of the Chippewa country, east of the Mississippi River, as established by the 11763 11764 treaty of July twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; running thence, up the said branch, to its source; 11765 11766 thence, nearly north in a straight line, to the mouth of East Savannah River; thence, up the St. Louis River, to the mouth 11767 of East Swan River; thence, up said river, to its source; thence, 11768 in a straight line, to the most westwardly bend of Vermillion 11769 River: thence, northwestwardly, in a straight line, to the first 11770 and most considerable bend in the Big Fork River; thence, down 11771said river, to its mouth; thence, down Rainy Lake River, to the 11772 mouth of Black River; thence, up that river to its source; 11773 thence, in a straight line, to the northern extremity of Turtle 11774 11775 Lake; thence, in a straight line, to the mouth of Wild Rice 11776 River; thence, up Red River of the North, to the mouth of 11777 Buffalo River; thence, in a straight line, to the southwestern extremity of Otter-Tail Lake; thence, through said lake, to the 11778

11779 source of Leaf River; thence, down said river, to its junction 11780 with Crow Wing River; thence, down Crow Wing River, to its 11781 junction with the Mississippi River; thence to the commence-11782 ment on said river of the southern boundary-line of the Chip-11783 pewa country, as established by the treaty of July twenty ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and thence, along 11784 said line, to the place of beginning. And the said Indians do 11785 further fully and entirely relinquish and convey to the United 11786 States any and all right, title, and interest, of whatsoever nature 11787 the same may be, which they may now have in and to any other 11788 11789 lands in the Territory of Minnesota or elsewhere.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be, and hereby is, reserved and set apart, a sufficient quantity of land for the permanent homes of the said Indians; the lands so reserved and set apart to be in separate tracts, as follows, viz:

For the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians: The first 11794 11795 to embrace the following fractional townships, viz: forty-two 11796 north, of range twenty-five west; forty-two north, of range twen-11797 ty-six west; and forty-two and forty-three north, of range twen-11798 ty-seven west; and, also, the three islands in the southern part 11799 of Mille Lac. Second, beginning at a point half a mile east of 11800 Rabbit Lake; thence south three miles; thence westwardly, in 11801 a straight line, to a point three miles south of the mouth of Rab-11802 bit River; thence north to the mouth of said river; thence up 11803 the Mississippi River to a point directly north of the place of 11804 beginning; thence south to the place of beginning. ginning at a point half a mile sonthwest from the most south-11805 11806 westwardly point of Gull Lake; thence due south to Crow Wing 11807 River; thence down said river, to the Mississippi River; thence 11808 up said river to Long Lake Portage; thence, in a straight line, 11809 to the head of Gull Lake; thence in a southwestwardly direc-11810 tion, as nearly in a direct line as practicable, but at no point 11811 thereof at a less distance than half a mile from said lake, to the 11812 place of beginning. Fourth, the boundaries to be, as nearly as 11813 practicable, at right angles, and so as to embrace within them 11814 Pokagomon Lake; but nowhere to approach nearer said lake 11815 than half a mile therefrom. Fifth, beginning at the mouth of 11816 Sandy Lake River; thence south, to a point on an east and 11817 west line, two miles south of the most southern point of Sandy 11818 Lake; thence east, to a point due south from the mouth of West 11819 Savannah River; thence north, to the mouth of said river; 11820 thence north to a point on an east and west line, one mile north 11821 of the most northern point of Sandy Lake; thence west, to Lit-11822 tle Rice River; thence down said river to Sandy Lake River; 11823 and thence down said river to the place of beginning. Sixth, 11824 to include all the islands in Rice Lake, and also half a section

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of land on said lake, to include the present gardens of the In-11825 11826 Seventh, one section of land for Pug-o-na-ke-shick, or 11827Hole-in-the-day, to include his house and farm; and for which 11828 he shall receive a patent in fee-simple.

For the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, to be in three tracts, to be located and bounded as follows, viz: First. beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river to Lake Hassler; thence through the center of said lake to its western extremity; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake; and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning. Second, beginning at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnibigoshish; thence north, to the head of the first river; thence west, by the head of the next river, to the head of the third river, emptying into said lake; thence down the latter to said lake; and thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Third, beginning at the mouth of Turtle River; thence up said river to the first lake; thence east, four miles; thence southwardly, in a line parallel with Turtle River, to Cass Lake; and thence, so as to include all the islands in said lake, to the place of begininng; all of which said tracts shall be distinctly designated on the plats of the public surveys.

11846 11847 And at such time or times as the President may deem it 11848 advisable for the interests and welfare of said Indians, or 11849 any of them, he shall cause the said reservation, or such por-11850 tion or portions thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed; 11851 and assign to each head of a family, or single person over 11852 twenty one years of age, a reasonable quantity of land, in one body, not to exceed eighty acres, in any case, for his or their separate use; and he may, at his discretion, as the occupants thereof become capable of managing their business and affairs, issue patents to them for the tracts so assigned to them, respectively; said tracts to be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture; and not to be aliened or leased for a longer period than two years, at one time, until otherwise provided by the legislature of the State in which they may be situate, with the assent of Congress. They shall not be sold, or alienated, in fee, for a period of five years after the date of the patents; and not then without the assent of the President of the United States being first obtained. Prior to the issue of the patents, the President shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts may be assigned thereafter abandon

them, the President may make such rules and regulations, in relation to such abandoned tracts, as in his judgment may be necessary and proper.

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ARTICLE 3. In consideration of, and in full compensation for, the eessions made by the said Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, in the first article of this agreement, the United States hereby agree and stipulate to pay, expend, and make provision for, the said bands of Indians, as follows, viz: For the Mississippi bands:

Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in goods, and other useful articles, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this instrument, and after an appropriation shall be made by Congress therefor, to be turned over to the delegates and chiefs for distribution among their people.

Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to enable them to adjust and settle their present engagements, so far as the same, on an examination thereof, may be found and decided to be valid and just by the chiefs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and any balance remaining of said sum-not required for the above-mentioned purpose shall be paid over to said Indians in the same manner as their annuity money, and in such instalments as the said Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of the above sum shall be paid to such full and mixed bloods as the chiefs may direct, for services rendered heretofore to their bands.

Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) per annum, in money, for twenty years, provided that two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum of that sum shall be paid or expended, as the chiefs may request, for purposes of utility connected with the improvement and welfare of said Indians, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the construction of a road from the mouth of Rum River to Mille Lac, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A reasonable quantity of land, to be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be ploughed and prepared for enlivation in suitable fields, at each of the reservations of the said bands, not exceeding in the aggregate three hundred acres for all the reservations, the Indians to make the rails and inclose the fields themselves.

For the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands:

Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in goods, and other useful articles, as soon as practicable, after the ratification of this agreement, and an appropriation shall be made by Congress

therefor; to be turned over to the chiefs and delegates for distribution among their people.

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Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) to enable them to adjust and settle their present engagements, so far as the same, on an examination thereof, may be found and decided to be valid and just by the chiefs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and any balance remaining of said sum, not required for that purpose, shall be paid over to said Indians, in the same manner as their annuity money, and in such instalments as the said Secretary may determine; provided that an amount, not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) of the above sum, shall be paid to such mixed-bloods as the chiefs may direct, for services heretofore rendered to their bands.

Ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$10,666.66) per annum, in money, for thirty years.

Eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) per annum, for thirty years, in such goods as may be requested by the chiefs, and as may be suitable for the Indians, according to their condition and circumstances.

Four thousand dollars (\$4,000) per annum, for thirty years, to be paid or expended, as the chiefs may request, for purposes of utility connected with the improvement and welfare of said Iudians; subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, That an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars thereof shall, for a limited number of years, be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for provisions, seeds, and such other articles or things as may be useful in agricultural pursuits.

Such sum as can be usefully and beneficially applied by the United States, annually, for twenty years, and not to exceed three thousand dollars in any one year, for purposes of education; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Three hundred dollars' (\$300) worth of powder, per annum, 11950 for five years.

One hundred dollars' (\$100) worth shot and lead, per annum, for five years.

One hundred dollars' (\$100) worth of gilling twine, per an-

One hundred dollars' (\$100) worth of gilling twine, per annum, for five years.

One hundred dollars' (\$100) worth of tobacco, per annum, for five years.

Hire of three laborers at Leech Lake, of two at Lake Winnibigoshish, and of one at Cass Lake, for five years.

Expense of two blacksmiths, with the necessary shop, iron, steel, and tools, for fifteen years.

11961 Two hundred dollars (\$200) in grubbing-hoes and tools, the present year.

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Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for opening a road from Crow Wing to Leech Lake; to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

To have ploughed and prepared for cultivation two hundred acres of land, in ten or more lots, within the reservation at Leech Lake; fifty acres, in four or more lots, within the reservation at Lake Winnibigoshish; and twenty-five acres, in two or more lots, within the reservation at Cass Lake: *Provided*. That the Indians shall make the rails and inclose the lots themselves.

A saw-mill, with a portable grist-mill attached thereto, to be established whenever the same shall be deemed necessary and advisable by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at such point as he shall think best; and which, together with the expense of a proper person to take charge of and operate them, shall be continued during ten years: *Provided*, That the cost of all the requisite repairs of the said mills shall be paid by the Indians, out of their own funds.

ARTICLE 4. The Mississippi bands have expressed a desire to be permitted to employ their own farmers, mechanics, and teachers; and it is therefore agreed that the amounts to which they are now entitled, under former treaties, for purposes of education, for blacksmiths and assistants, shops, tools, iron, and steel, and for the employment of farmers and carpenters, shall be paid over to them as their annuities are paid: Provided, however, That whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they fail to make proper provision for the above-named purposes, he may retain said amounts, and appropriate them according to his discretion, for their education and improvement.

ARTICLE 5. The foregoing annuities, in money and goods, shall be paid and distributed as follows: Those due the Mississippi bands, at one of their reservations; and those due the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, at Leech Lake; and no part of the said annuities shall ever be taken or applied in any manner to or for the payment of the debts or obligations of Indians contracted in their private dealings, as individuals, whether to traders or other persons. And should any of said Indians become intemperate or abandoned and waste their property, the President may withhold any moneys or goods, due and payable to such, and cause the same to be expended, applied, or distributed, so as to insure the benefit thereof to their families. If, at any time, before the said annuities in money and goods of either of the Indian parties to this convention shall expire, the

12007 interests and welfare of said Indians shall, in the opinion of the 12008 President, require a different arrangement, he shall have the 12009 power to cause the said annuities, instead of being paid over and 12010 distributed to the Indians, to be expended or applied to such 12011 purposes or object as may be best calculated to promote their 12012 improvement and civilization.

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ARTICLE 6. The missionaries and such other persons as are now, by authority of law, residing in the country ceded by the first article of this agreement, shall each have the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres of the said ceded lands, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; said entries not to be made so as to interfere, in any manner, with the laying off of the several reservations herein provided for.

And such of the mixed bloods as are heads of families, and now have actual residences and improvements in the ceded country, shall have granted to them, in fee, eighty acres of land, to include their respective improvements.

ARTICLE 7. The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, to continue and be in force within the several reservations provided for herein; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits, wines, or other liquors, in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force, within the entire boundaries of the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

ARTICLE 8. All roads and highways, authorized by law, the lines of which shall be laid through any of the reservations provided for in this convention, shall have the right of way through the same; the fair and just value of such right being paid to the Indians therefor, to be assessed and determined according to the laws in force for the appropriation of lands for such purposes.

ARTICLE 9. The said bands of Indians, jointly and severally, obligate and bind themselves not to commit any depredations or wrong upon other Indians, or upon citizens of the United States; to conduct themselves at all times in a peaceable and orderly manner; to submit all difficulties between them and other Indians to the President, and to abide by his decision in regard to the same, and to respect and observe the laws of the United States, so far as the same are to them applicable. And they also stipulate that they will settle down in the peaceful pursuits of life, commence the cultivation of the soil, and appropriate their means to the erection of houses, opening farms, the education of their children, and such other objects of improvement and convenience as are incident to well-regulated society;

12053 and that they will abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks 12054 and other vices to which they have been addicted.

12055 ARTICLE 10. This instrument shall be obligatory on the 12056 contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the 12057 President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed 7th April, 1855.

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## 12059 CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

12060 Treaty between the United States of America and the Chippewa 12061 Indians of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867; ratifi-12062 cation advised, with amendment, April 8, 1867; amendment 12063 accepted April 8, 1867.

12064 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 12065 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 12066 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and coucluded at the city of 12067Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day 12068 12069 of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. 12070 Watson, and Joel B. Bassett, commissioners on the part of the 12071 United States, and Que-we zance, or Hole-in-the-Day, Qui-we-1207212073 shen-shish, and other chiefs and head-men of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, on the part of said Indians, and duly 12074 12075 authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and 12076 figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Washington, D. 12077 C., this 19th day of March, A. D. 1867, between the United 12078 States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, special commissioner 12079 thereto appointed, William H. Watson, and Joel B. Bassett, 12080 Unlted States agent, and the Chippewas of the Mississippi, 12081 12082 represented by Que-we zance, or Hole-in-the-Day, Qui-weshen-shish, Wau-bon-a-quot, Min-e-do-wob, Mijaw-ke-ke-12083 12084 shik, Shob-osk-kunk, Ka-gway-dosh, Me-no-ke-shick, Way-12085 namee, and O-gub-ay-gwan-ay-aush.

Whereas by a certain treaty ratified March 20, 1865, between the parties aforesaid, a certain tract of land was, by the second article thereof, reserved and set apart for a home for the said bands of Indians, and by other articles thereof provisions were made for certain moneys to be expended for agricultural improvements for the benefit of said bands; and whereas it has been found that the said reservation is not adapted for agricultural purposes for the use of such of the Indians as desire to devote

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themselves to such pursuits, while a portion of the bands desire to remain and occupy a part of the aforementioned reservation, and to sell the remainder thereof to the United States: Now, therefore, it is agreed-

ARTICLE 1. The Chippewas of the Mississippi hereby cede 12099 to the United States all their lands in the State of Minnesota, secured to them by the second article of their treaty of March 20, 1865, excepting and reserving therefrom the tract bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of Wanoman River, as laid down on Sewall's map of Minnesota; thence due north to a point two miles further north than the most northerly point of Lake Winnebagoshish; thence due west to a point two miles west of the most westerly point of Cass Lake; thence south to Kabekona River: thence down said river to Leech Lake; thence along the north shore of Leech Lake to its outlet in Leech Lake River: thence down the main channel of said river to its junction with the Mississippi River, and thence down the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

> And there is further reserved for the said Chippewas out of the land now owned by them such portion of their western outlet as may upon location and survey be found within the reservation provided for in the next succeeding section.

> ARTICLE 2. In order to provide a suitable farming region for the said bands, there is hereby set apart for their use a tract of land, to be located in a square form as nearly as possible, with lines corresponding to the Government surveys; which reservation shall include White Earth Lake and Rice Lake, and contain thirty-six townships of land; and such portions of the tract herein provided for as shall be found upon actual survey to lie outside of the reservation set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi by the second article of the treaty of March 20, 1865, shall be received by them in part consideration for the cession of lands made by this agreement.

> ARTICLE 3. In further consideration for the lands herein ceded, estimated to contain about two million of acres, the United States agree to pay the following sums, to wit: Five thousand dollars for the erection of school buildings upon the reservation provided for in the second article; four thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long as the President may deem necessary after the ratification of this treaty, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation; ten thousand dollars for the erection of a saw-mill, with grist-mill attached, ou said reservation; five thousand dollars to be expended in assisting in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as shall remove to said reservation.

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Five thousand dollars to be expended, with the advice of the chiefs, in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, and in making such improvements as are necessary for opening farms upon said reservation.

Six thousand dollars each year for ten years, and as long thereafter as the President may deem proper, to be expended in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining by giving aid to those who will labor.

Twelve hundred dollars each year for ten years for the support of a physician, and three hundred each year for ten years for necessary medicines.

'Ten thousand dollars to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine, to be paid to them immediately on their removal to their new reservation.

ARTICLE 4. No part of the annuities provided for in this or any former treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi bands shall be paid to any half-breed, or mixed-blood, except those who actually live with their people, upon one of the reservations belonging to the Chippewa Indians.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed that the annuity of \$1,000 a year which shall hereafter become due under the provisions of the third article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi bands, of August 2, 1847, shall be paid to the chief, Hole-in-the-Day, and to his heirs; and there shall be set apart, by selections to be made in their behalf and reported to the Interior Department by the agent, one half section of land each, upon the Gulf Lake reservation, for Min-a-ge shig and Truman A. Warren, who shall be entitled to patents for the same upon such selections being reported to the Department.

ARTICLE 6. Upon the ratification of this treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate one or more persons who shall, in connection with the agent for the Chippewas in Minnesota, and such of their chiefs, parties to this agreement, as he may deem sufficient, proceed to locate, as near as may be, the reservation set apart by the second article hereof, and designate the places where improvements shall be made; and such portion of the improvements provided for in the fourth article of the Chippewa treaty of May 7, 1864, as the agent may deem necessary and proper, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, may be made upon the new reservation, and the United States will pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 7. As soon as the location of the reservation set apart by the second article hereof shall have been approximately ascertained, and reported to the office of Indian Affairs,

the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be sur-12187 veyed in conformity to the system of Government surveys, and whenever, after such survey, any Indian, of the bands parties 12188 hereto, either male or female, shall have ten acres of laud under 12189 12190 cultivation, such Indian shall be entitled to receive a certificate, 12191 showing him to be entitled to the forty acres of land, according to legal subdivision, containing the said ten acres or the greater 12192 12193 part thereof, and whenever such Indian shall have an additional 12194 ten acres under cultivation, he or she shall be entitled to a cer-12195 tificate for additional forty acres, and so on, until the full 12196 amount of one hundred and sixty acres may have been certified 12197 to any one Indian; and the land so held by any Indian shall be 12198 exempt from taxation and sale for debt, and shall not be alien-12199 ated except with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. and in no case to any person not a member of the Chippewa 12200 12201 tribe.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of protecting and encouraging the Indians, parties to this treaty, in their efforts to become self-sustaining by means of agriculture, and the adoption of the habits of civilized life, it is hereby agreed that, in case of the commission by any of the said Indians of crimes against life or property, the person charged with such crimes may be arrested, upon the demand of the agent, by the sheriff of the county of Minnesota in which said reservation may be located, and when so arrested may be tried, and if convicted, punished in the same manner as if he were not a member of an Indian tribe.

Proclaimed April 18, 1867.

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## CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

12214 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 12215 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 12216 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington on the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dixon W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws, and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention between the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, made and concluded at the city of Washington the twenty. second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and

fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Fol- som, Samuel Garland, and Dixon W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws, and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chicka- saws:

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Whereas the political connexion heretofore existing between the Choctaw and the Chickasaw tribes of Indians has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a re-adjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States; and

Whereas the United States desire that the Choctaw Indians shall relinquish all claim to any territory west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and also to make provision for the permanent settlement within the Choctaw country of the Wichita and certain other tribes or bands of Indians, for which purpose the Choctaws and Chickasaws are willing to lease, on reasonable terms, to the United States, that portion of their common territory which is west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; and

Whereas the Choctaws contend that, by a just and fair construction of the treaty of September 27, 1830, they are, of right, entitled to the net proceeds of the lands ceded by them to the United States, under said treaty, and have proposed that the question of their right to the same, together with the whole subject-matter of their unsettled claims, whether national or individual, against the United States, arising under the various provisions of said treaty, shall be referred to the Senate of the United States for final adjudication and adjustment; and whereas it is necessary for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations be embodied in one comprehensive instrument:

Now, therefore, the United States of America, by their commissioner, George W. Manypenny, the Choctaws, by their commissioners, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, and the Chickasaws, by their commissioners, Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The following shall constitute and remain the boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, viz: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas River, one hundred paces east of old Fort Smith, where the western boundary-line of the State of Arkansas crosses the said river, and running thence due south to Red River; thence up Red River to the point where the meridian of one hundred degrees west longitude crosses the

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same; thence north along said meridian to the main Canadian River; thence down said river to its junction with the Arkansas River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

And pursuant to an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, the United States do hereby forever secure and guarantee the lands embraced within the said limits to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, their heirs and successors, to be held in common; so that each and every member of either tribe shall have an equal, undivided interest in the whole: Provided, however. No part thereof shall ever be sold without the consent of both tribes, and that said land shall revert to the United States if said Indians and their heirs become extinct or abandon the same.

ARTICLE 2. A district for the Chickasaws is hereby established, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the north bank of Red River, at the mouth of Island Bayou, where it empties into Red River, about twenty-six miles in a straight line below the mouth of False Wachitta; thence running a northwesterly course, along the main channel of said bayou, to the junction of the three prongs of said bayou, nearest the dividing ridge between Wachitta and Low Blue Rivers, as laid down on Capt. R. L. Hunter's map; thence northerly along the eastern prong of Island Bayou to its source; thence due north to the Canadian River; thence west along the main Canadian to the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence south to Red River; and thence down Red River to the beginning: Provided, however, If the line running due north from the eastern source of Island Bayou to the main Canadian shall not include Allen's or Wapa-nacka Academy within the Chickasaw District, then an offset shall be made from said line, so as to leave said academy two miles within the Chickasaw district, north, west, and south from the lines of boundary.

ARTICLE 3. The remainder of the country held in common by the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall constitute the Choctaw district, and their officers and people shall at all times have the right of safe conduct and free passage through the Chickasaw district.

ARTICLE 4. The government and laws now in operation and not incompatible with this instrument shall be and remain in full force and effect within the limits of the Chickasaw district, 12315 until the Chickasaws shall adopt a constitution, and enact laws, superseding, abrogating, or changing the same. And all judicial proceedings within said district, commenced prior to the adoption of a constitution and laws by the Chickasaws, shall be conducted and determined according to existing laws.

ARTICLE 5. The members of either the Choctaw or the

Chickasaw tribe shall have the right, freely, to settle within the 1232112322jurisdiction of the other, and shall thereupon be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens thereof; but 12323 no member or either tribe shall be entitled to participate in 12324 12325 the funds belonging to the other tribe. Citizens of both tribes 12326 shall have the right to institute and prosecute suits in the courts of either, under such regulations as may, from time to time, be 12327 12328 prescribed by their respective legislatures.

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ARTICLE 6. Any person duly charged with a criminal offence against the laws of either the Choctaw or the Chickasaw tribe, and escaping into the jurisdiction of the other, shall be promptly surrendered, upon the demand of the proper authorities of the tribe within whose jurisdiction the offence shall be alleged to have been committed.

ARTICLE 7. So far as may be compatible with the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be secured in the unrestricted right of self-government, and full jurisdiction over persons and property within their respective limits; excepting, however, all persons, with their property, who are not by birth, adoption, or otherwise citizens or members of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribe; and all persons, not being citizens or members of either tribe, found within their limits, shall be considered intruders, and be removed from and kept out of the same by the United States agent, assisted if necessary by the military, with the following exceptions, viz: Such individuals as are now, or may be in the employment of the Government, and their families; those peacefully travelling, or temporarily sojourning in the country or trading therein, under license from the proper authority of the United States, and such as may be permitted by the Choctaws or Chickasaws, with the assent of the United States agent, to reside within their limits, without becoming citizens or members of either of said tribes.

ARTICLE 8. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, and immediately upon the ratification of this convention, there shall be paid to the Choctaws, in such manner as their national council shall direct, out of the national fund of the Chickasaws held in trust by the United States, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 9. The Choctaw Indians do hereby absolutely and forever quit-claim and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to any and all lands west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws do hereby lease to the United States all that portion of their common territory west of the ninety-eighth degree

of west longitude, for the permanent settlement of the Wichita and such other tribes or bands of Indians as the Government may desire to locate therein; excluding, however, all the In-dians of New Mexico, and also those whose usual ranges at present are north of the Arkansas River, and whose permanent locations are north of the Canadian River, but including those bands whose permanent ranges are south of the Canadian, or between it and the Arkansas; which Indians shall be subject to the exclusive control of the United States, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the rights and interests of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, as may from time to time be prescribed by the President for their government: Provided. however, The territory so leased shall remain open to settlement by Choctaws and Chickasaws as heretofore.

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ARTICLE 10. In consideration of the foregoing relinquishment and lease, and as soon as practicable after the ratification of this convention, the United States will pay to the Choctaws the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, and to the Chickasaws the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in such manner as their general councils shall respectively direct.

ARTICLE 11. The Government of the United States not being prepared to assent to the claim set up under the treaty of September the twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and so earnestly contended for by the Choctaws as a rule of settlement, but justly appreciating the sacrifices, faithful services, and general good conduct of the Choctaw people, and being desirous that their rights and claims against the United States shall receive a just, fair, and liberal consideration, it is therefore stipulated that the following questions be submitted for adjudication to the Senate of the United States:

First. Whether the Choctaws are entitled to, or shall be allowed, the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceded by them to the United States by the treaty of September the twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, deducting therefrom the cost of their survey and sale, and all just and proper expenditures and payments under the provisions of said treaty; and if so, what price per acre shall be allowed to the Choctaws for the lands remaining unsold, in order that a final settlement with them may be promptly effected. Or,

Second. Whether the Choctaws shall be allowed a gross sum in further and full satisfaction of all their claims, national and individual, against the United States; and, if so, how much.

ARTICLE 12. In case the Senate shall award to the Choctaws the net proceeds of the lands, ceded as aforesaid, the same shall be received by them in full satisfaction of all their claims against the United States, whether national or individual, aris-

ing under any former treaty; and the Choctaws shall there-12413 12414 upon become liable and bound to pay all such individual claims 12415 as may be adjudged by the proper authorities of the tribe to be equitable and just, the settlement and payment to be made 12416 12417 with the advice and under the direction of the United States agent for the tribe; and so much of the fund, awarded by the 12418 12419Senate to the Choctaws, as the proper authorities thereof shall 12420 ascertain and determine to be necessary for the payment of the 12421 just liabilities of the tribe, shall, on their requisition, be paid 12422 over to them by the United States. But should the Senate 12423 allow a gross sum, in further and full satisfaction of all their 12424claims, whether national or individual, against the United 12425 States, the same shall be accepted by the Choctaws, and they 12426 shall thereupon become liable for, and bound to pay, all the in-12427 dividual claims as aforesaid; it being expressly understood that 12428 the adjudication and decision of the Senate shall be final.

12429ARTICLE 13. The amounts secured by existing treaty stipu-12430lations-viz: permanent annuity of three thousand dollars, un-12431 der the second article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and 12432 five: six hundred dollars per annum for the support of light-12433 horse men under the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteen 12434 hundred and twenty; permanent anuity of six thousand dol-12435 lars for education, under the second article of the treaty of 12436 eighteen hundred and twenty-five; six hundred dollars per 12437 annum permanent provision for the support of a blacksmith, 12438 under the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and 12439twenty; and three hundred and twenty dollars permanent pro-12440 vision for iron and steel, under the ninth article of the treaty of 12441eighteen hundred and twenty-five—shall continue to be paid to, 12442or expended for the benefit of, the Choctaws as heretofore; or 12443 the same may be applied to such objects of general utility as 12444 may, from time to time, be designated by the general council of the tribe, with the approbation of the Government of the United 12445 12446 And the funds now held in trust by the United States 12447 for the benefit of the Choctaws under former treaties, or other-12448 wise, shall continue to be so held; together with the sum of five hundred thousand dollars out of the amount payable to 12449 12450 them under articles eighth and tenth of this agreement, and 12451 also whatever balance shall remain, if any, of the amount that 12452 shall be allowed the Choctaws, by the Senate, under the twelfth 12453 article hereof, after satisfying the just liabilities of the tribe. 12454 The sums so to be held in trust shall constitute a general Choc-12455 taw fund, yielding an annual interest of not less than five per 12456 centum; no part of which shall be paid out as annuity, but 12457shall be regularly and judiciously applied, under the direction 12458 of the general council of the Choctaws, to the support of their 12459government, for purposes of education, and such other objects

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as may be best calculated to promote and advance the improvement, welfare, and happiness of the Choctaw people and their descendants.

ARTICLE 14. The United States shall protect the Choctaws and Chickasaws from domestic strife, from hostile invasion, and from aggression by other Indians and white persons not subject to their jurisdiction and laws; and for all injuries resulting from such invasion or aggression, full indemnity is hereby guaranteed to the party or parties injured, out of the Treasury of the United States, upon the same principle and according to the same rules upon which white persons are entitled to indemnity for injuries or aggressions upon them, committed by Indians.

ARTICLE 15. The Choctaws and Chickasaws shall promptly apprehend and deliver up all persons accused of any crime or offence against the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, who may be found within their limits, on demand of any proper officer of a State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE 16. All persons licensed by the United States to trade with the Choctaws or Chichasaws shall be required to pay to the respective tribes a moderate annual compensation for the land and timber used by them; the amount of such compensation, in each case, to be assessed by the proper authorities of said tribe, subject to the approval of the United States agent.

ARTICLE 17. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, post-roads, and Indian agencies as may be deemed necessary within the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, postroads, and agencies, the property of any Choctaw or Chickasaw shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made by the United States. Only such persons as are, or may be in the employment of the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Choctaws, or Chickasaws, shall be permitted to farm or raise stock within the limits of any of said military posts or Indian agencies. no offender against the laws of either of said tribes shall be permitted to take refuge therein.

ARTICLE 18. The United States, or any incorporated company, shall have the right of way for railroads, or lines of telegraphs, through the Chotaw and Chickasaw country; but for any property taken or destroyed in the construction thereof, full compensation shall be made to the party or parties injured, to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct.

ARTICLE 19. The United States shall, as soon as practicable, cause the eastern and western boundary lines of the tract

12507of country described in the 1st article of this convention, and the western boundary of the Chickasaw district, as herein de-1250812509 fined, to be run and permanently marked.

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ARTICLE 20. That this convention may conduce as far as possible to the restoration and preservation of kind and friendly feeling among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, a general amnesty of all past offences, committed within their country, is hereby declared.

And in order that their relations to each other and to the 12516 United States may hereafter be conducted in a harmonious and satisfactory manner, there shall be but one agent for the two tribes.

ARTICLE 21. This convention shall supersede and take the 12519 12520 place of all former treaties between the United States and the Choctaws, and also of all treaty stipulations between the United 1252112522States and the Chickasaws, and between the Choctaws and 12523Chickasaws, inconsistent with this agreement, and shall take 12524 effect and be obligatory upon the contracting parties from the date hereof, whenever the same shall be ratified by the respec-12525tive councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and by the 1252612527 President and Senate of the United States.

ARTICLE 22. It is understood and agreed that the expenses of the respective commissioners of the two tribes, signing these articles of agreement and convention, in coming to and returning from this city, and while here, shall be paid by the United States.

In testimony whereof the said George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the said commissioners on the part of the Choctaws and of the Chickasaws, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

12537Done in triplicate, at the city of Washington, on this twenty-12538 second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight 12539 hundred and fifty-five.

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12540	GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,	
12541	United States Commissioner.	[L. S.]
12542	P. P. PITCHLYNN,	[L. S.]
12543	ISRAEL FOLSOM,	[L. S.]
12544	SAM'L GARLAND,	[L. S.]
12545	DICKSON W. LEWIS,	[L. S.]
12546	Choctaw Commissioners.	
12547	EDMUND PICKENS, his x mark,	[L. S.]
12548	SAMPSON FOLSOM,	[L. S.]
12549	Chickasaw Commissioners.	-
12550	Executed in presence of—	
12551	A. O. P. NICHOLSON,	

12552JAMES G. BERRET, 12553 DOUGLAS H. COOPER, United States Indian Agent.

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And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the general council of the Chickasaw tribe, the general council did, on the third day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, assent to, ratify, and confirm the same, with the following amendment: "Add to the 19th article, 'by commissioners to be appointed by the contracting parties hereto,'" by an instrument in writing, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas articles of agreement and convention were made and concluded on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws, and Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, the preamble whereof is in the words and figures following, "to wit:"

Whereas the political connection heretofore existing between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians has given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controversies among them, which render necessary a re-adjustment of their relations to each other and to the United States; and

Whereas the United States desire that the Choctaw Indians shall relinquish all claim to any territory west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and also to make provision for the permanent settlement within the Choctaw country of the Wichita and certain other tribes or bands of Indians, for which purpose the Choctaws and Chickasaws are willing to lease, on reasonable terms, to the United States, that portion of their common territory which is west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; and

Whereas the Choctaws contend that, by a just and fair construction of the treaty of September 27, 1830, they are of right entitled to the net proceeds of the lands ceded by them to the United States under said treaty, and have proposed that the question of their right to the same, together with the whole subject-matter of their unsettled claims, whether national or individual, against the United States, arising under the various provisions of said treaty, shall be referred to the Senate of the United States for final adjudication and adjustment; and

Whereas it is necessary, for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations be embodied in one comprehensive instrument; and

Whereas, in the twenty-first article thereof, it is, among

other things, recited that said agreement "shall take effect and 12600 12601 be obligatory upon the contracting parties from the date hereof, 12602 whenever the same shall be ratified by the respective councils of 12603 the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians and by the Presi-12604 dent and Senate of the United States:"

> Now, therefore, be it known, that the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, having duly considered said articles of agreement and convention, and each and every clause thereof, and being satisfied therewith, do, upon their part, hereby assent to, ratify, and confirm the same, as stipulated and required, with the following amendment: "Add to the nineteenth article, 'By commissioners to be appointed by the contracting parties hereto."

> Done and approved at Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw Nation, this 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Passed the council.

JOEL KEMP, President. D. COLBERT, F. C.

12619 Attest:

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CYRUS HARRIS, Clerk of the Council.

And whereas the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, did, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1855, recede from and rescind the said amendment, and did ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every part thereof, by an instrument in writing, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas the Chickasaws, in general council assembled, after having duly considered the stipulations contained in a certain convention and agreement, made and entered into at the city of Washington, on the 22d day of June, A.D. 1855, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States; Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; Edmund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaws, did, on the third day of October, A. D. 1855, Tishomingo, in the Chickasaw district, Choctaw Nation, assent to, ratify, and confirm each and every part of said convention and agreement, with the following amendment, viz: "Add to the 19th article, 'By commissioners to be appointed by the contracting parties hereto;" and

Whereas said amendment was not duly considered and coucurred in by the Choctaws in general council assembled; but said agreement and convention, and every part thereof, was assented to, ratified, and confirmed by said council without amendment:

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Now, therefore, be it known, that the Chickasaws, in

general council assembled, having reconsidered said proposed amendment, do hereby recede from and rescind the same, hereby assenting to, ratifying, and confirming said agreement and convention, and every part thereof.

Done and approved at the council-house at Tishomingo, Chickasaw district, Choctaw Nation, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1855.

Approved December 13, 1855.

12654 J. McCOY, President of the Council. 12655 DOUGHERTY COLBERT, F. C.

Attest:

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12657 Cyrus Harris, Secretary.

Signed in presence of—

Jackson Frazier,

Chief Chickasaw District, Choctaw Nation.

Douglas H. Cooper,

U. S. Indian Agent.

And whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the general conneil of the Choctaw tribe, the said general conneil did, on the 16th day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, consent to and ratify the same by an instrument in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas articles of agreement and convention were made 12668 and concluded on the twenty-second day of June, A. D. one 12669 thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between George 12670 12671 W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States; 12672 Peter P. Pitchlynn, Israel Folsom, Samuel Garland, and Dickson 12673 W. Lewis, commissioners on the part of the Choctaws; and Ed-12674 mund Pickens and Sampson Folsom, commissioners on the part of 12675 the Chickasaws, at the city of Washington, in the District of 12676 Columbia, the preamble whereof is in the words and figures fol-12677 lowing, viz: "Whereas the political connection heretofore exist-12678 ing between the Choctaw and the Chickasaw tribes of Indians has 12679 given rise to unhappy and injurious dissensions and controver-12680 sies among them, which render necessary a readjustment of their 12681 relations to each other and to the United States; and

"Whereas the United States desire that the Choctaw Indians shall relinquish all claim to any territory west of the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and also to make provision for the permanent settlement within the Choctaw country of the Wichita and certain other tribes or bands of Indians, for which purpose the Choctaws and Chickasaws are willing to lease, on reasonable terms, to the United States, that portion of their common territory which is west of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; and

"Whereas the Choctaws contend that, by a just and fair con-

struction of the treaty of September 27, 1830, they are of right entitled to the net proceeds of the lands ceded by them to the United States, under said treaty, and have proposed that the question of their right to the same, together with the whole sub-ject-matter of their unsettled claims, whether national or individ-ual, against the United States, arising under the various provis-ions of said treaty, shall be referred to the Senate of the United States for final adjudication and adjustment; and 

"Whereas it is necessary, for the simplification and better understanding of the relations between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, that all their subsisting treaty stipulations be embodied in one comprehensive instrument;" and whereas in the twenty-first article thereof, it is, among other things, recited that said agreement "shall take effect and be obligatory upon the contracting [parties] from the date hereof, whenever the same shall be ratified by the respective councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes and by the President and Senate of the United

12709 States:"
12710 Now, therefore, be

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Now, therefore, be it known, that the Choctaws, in general council assembled, having duly considered said articles of agreement and convention, and each and every clause thereof, and being satisfied therewith, do, upon their part, hereby assent to, ratify, and confirm the same as stipulated and required.

Proclaimed March 4, 1856.

12716 Treaty between the United States of America and the Choctaw and 12717 Chickasaw Indians, concluded April 28, 1866; ratification 12718 advised, with amendments, June 28, 1866; amendments accepted July 2, 1866.

12720 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 12721 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 12722 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Dennis N. Cooley, Elijah Sells, and E. S. Parker, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Alfred Wade, Allen Wright, James Riley, and John Page, commissioners on the part of the Choctaw Nation of Indians, and Winchester Colbert, Edmund Pickens, Holmes Colbert, Colbert Carter, and Robert H. Love, commissioners on the part of the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, all of which commissioners were duly authorized thereto, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

12735 Articles of agreement and convention between the United States 12736 and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, made 12737 and concluded at the city of Washington the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, 12738 12739 by Dennis N. Cooley, Elijah Sells, and E. S. Parker, special commissioners on the part of the United States, and Alfred 12740 12741 Wade, Allen Wright, James Riley, and John Page, commis-12742 sioners on the part of the Choctaws, and Winchester Col-12743 bert, Edmund Pickens, Holmes Colbert, Colbert Carter, 12744 and Robert H. Love, commissioners on the part of the 12745Chickasaws.

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ARTICLE 1. Permanent peace and friendship are hereby established between the United States and said nations; and the Choctaws and Chickasaws do hereby bind themselves respectively to use their influence and to make every exertion to induce Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with other Indians, and with the United States.

ARTICLE 2. The Choctaws and Chickasaws hereby covenant and agree that henceforth neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, in accordance with laws applicable to all members of the particular nation, shall ever exist in said nations.

ARTICLE 3. The Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consideration of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, hereby cede to the United States the territory west of the 98° west longitude, known as the leased district, provided that the said sum shall be invested and held by the United States, at an interest not less than five per cent., in trust for the said nations, until the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations respectively shall have made such laws, rules, and regulations as may be necessary to give all persons of African descent, resident in the said nations at the date of the treaty of Fort Smith, and their descendants, heretofore held in slavery among said nations, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, including the right of suffrage, of citizens of said nations, except in the annuities, moneys, and public domain claimed by, or belonging to, said nations respectively; and also to give to such persous who were residents as aforesaid, and their descendants, forty acres each of the land of said nations on the same terms as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to be selected on the survey of said land, after the Choctaws and Chickasaws and Kansas Indians have made their selections, as herein provided; and immediately on the enactment of such laws, rules, and regulations, the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be paid to the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the proportion of three-fourths to the

former and one-fourth to the latter—less such sum, at the rate 12781 of one hundred dollars per capita, as shall be sufficient to pay 12782 such persons of African descent before referred to as within 12783 ninety days after the passage of such laws, rules, and regula-12784 12785 tions shall elect to remove and actually remove from the said nations respectively. And should the said laws, rules, and 12786 regulations not be made by the legislatures of the said nations 12787 respectively, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, 12788 then the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall cease 12789 to be held in trust for the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, 12790 and be held for the use and benefit of such of said persons of 12791 African descent as the United States shall remove from the said 12792Territory in such manner as the United States shall deem pro-12793 per-the United States agreeing, within ninety days from the 12794 expiration of the said two years, to remove from said nations 12795 all such persons of African descent as may be willing to remove; 12796those remaining or returning after having been removed from 12797 said nations to have no benefit of said sum of three hundred 12798 12799 thousand dollars, or any part thereof, but shall be upon the same 12800 footing as other citizens of the United States in the said nations.

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ARTICLE 4. The said nations further agree that all negroes, not otherwise disqualified or disabled, shall be competent witnesses in all civil and criminal suits and proceedings in the Choctaw and Chickasaw courts, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and they fully recognize the right of the freedmen to a fair remuneration on reasonable and equitable contracts for their labor, which the law should aid them to enforce. And they agree, on the part of their respective nations, that all laws shall be equal in their operation upon Choctaws, Chickasaws, and negroes, and that no distinction affecting the latter shall at any time be made, and that they shall be treated with kindness and be protected against injury; and they further agree, that while the said freedmen, now in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, remain in said nations, respectively, they shall be entitled to as much land as they may cultivate for the support of themselves and families, in cases where they do not support themselves and families by hiring, not interfering with existing improvements without the consent of the occupant, it being understood that in the event of the making of the laws, rules, and regulations aforesaid, the forty acres aforesaid shall stand in place of the land cultivated as last aforesaid.

ARTICLE 5. A general amnesty of all past offences against the laws of the United States, committed before the signing of this treaty by any member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations, is hereby declared; and the United States will especially request the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas to grant

12827 the like amnesty as to all offences committed by any member of 12828 the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation. And the Choctaws and 12829 Chickasaws, anxions for the restoration of kind and friendly 12830 feelings among themselves, do hereby declare an amnesty for 12831 all past offences against their respective governments, and no 12832 Indian or Indians shall be proscribed, or any act of forfeiture 12833 passed against those who may have reconfiscation 12834 mained friendly to the United States, but they shall enjoy 12835 equal privileges with other members of said tribes, and all 12836 laws heretofore passed inconsistent herewith are hereby declared 12837 inoperative. The people of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations 12838 stipulate and agree to deliver up to any authorized agent of the 12839 United States all public property in their possession which 12840 belong to the late "so called Confederate States of America," or the United States, without any reservation whatever; particu-12841 12842 larly orduance, ordnance-stores, and arms of all kinds.

12843 ARTICLE 6. The Choctaws and Chickasaws hereby grant a 12844right of way through their lands to any company or companies 12845 which shall be duly authorized by Congress, or by the legisla-12846 tures of said nations, respectively, and which shall, with the ex-12847 press consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, 12848 undertake to construct a railroad through the Choctaw and 12849 Chickasaw Nations from the north to the south thereof, and 12850from the east to the west side thereof, in accordance with 12851 the provisions of the 18th article of the treaty of June 12852twenty second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which 12853 provides that for any property taken or destroyed in the con-12854 struction thereof full compensation shall be made to the party 12855or parties injured, to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct. 12856 such railroad company or companies, with all its or their agents 12857 and employés shall be subject to the laws of the United States 12858 relating to intercourse with Indian tribes, and also to such rules 12859and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the 12860Interior for that purpose. And it is also stipulated and agreed 12861 that the nation through which the road or roads aforesaid shall 12862 12863 pass may subscribe to the stock of the particular company or 12864 companies such amount or amounts as they may be able to pay 12865 for in alternate sections of unoccupied lands for a space of six 12866 miles on each side of said road or roads, at a price per acre to 12867 be agreed upon between said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations 12868 and the said company or companies, subject to the approval of 12869 the President of the United States: Provided, however, That 12870 said land, thus subscribed, shall not be sold, or demised, or occu-12871 pied by any one not a citizen of the Choctaw or Chickasaw 12872 Nations, according to their laws and recognized usages: Pro-

vided, That the officers, servants, and employés of such compa-nies necessary to the construction and management of said road or roads shall not be excluded from such occupancy as their respective functions may require, they being subject to the pro-visions of the Indian intercourse law and such rules and regula-tions as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior. And provided also. That the stock thus subscribed by either of said nations shall have the force and effect of a first-mortgage bond on all that part of said road, appurtenances, and equip-ments situated and used within said nations respectively, and shall be a perpetual lien on the same, and the said nations shall have the right, from year to year, to elect to receive their equi-table proportion of declared dividends of profits on their said stock, or interest on the par value at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

- 2. And it is further declared, in this connection, that as fast as sections of twenty miles in length are completed, with the rails laid ready for use, with all water and other stations necessary to the use thereof, as a first-class road, the said company or companies shall become entitled to patents for the alternate sections aforesaid, and may proceed to dispose thereof in the manner herein provided for, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
- 3. And it is further declared, also, in case of one or more of said alternate sections being occupied by any member or members of said nations respectively, so that the same cannot be transferred to the said company or companies, that the said nation or nations, respectively, may select any unoccupied section or sections, as near as circumstances will permit, to the said width of six miles on each side of said road or roads, and convey the same as an equivalent for the section or sections so occupied as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 7. The Choctaws and Chickasaws agree to such legislation as Congress and the President of the United States may deem necessary for the better administration of justice and the protection of the rights of person and property within the Indian Territory: *Provided*, *however*, Such legislation shall not in anywise interfere with or annul their present tribal organization, or their respective legislatures or judiciaries, or the rights, laws, privileges, or customs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations respectively.

ARTICLE 8. The Choctaws and Chickasaws also agree that a council, consisting of delegates elected by each nation or tribe lawfully resident within the Indian Territory, may be annually convened in said Territory, to be organized as follows:

1. After the ratification of this treaty, and as soon as may

be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, and prior to the first session of said assembly, a census of each tribe, lawfully resident in said Territory, shall be taken, under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, by competent persons, to be appointed by him, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and paid by the United States.

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- 2. The council shall consist of one member from each tribe or nation whose population shall exceed five hundred, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians, native or adopted, or each fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred being members of any tribe lawfully resident in said Territory, and shall be selected by the tribes or nations respectively who may assent to the establishment of said general assembly; and if none should be thus formally selected by any nation or tribe, it shall be represented in said general assembly by the chief or chiefs and head-men of said tribes, to be taken in the order of their rank as recognized in tribal usage in the number and proportions above indicated.
- 3. After the said census shall have been taken and completed, the superintendent of Indian affairs shall publish and declare to each tribe the number of members of said council to which they shall be entitled under the provisions of this article; and the persons so to represent the said tribes shall meet at such time and place as he shall designate, but thereafter the time and place of the sessions of the general assembly shall be determined by itself: *Provided*, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of thirty days; and provided that the special sessions may be called whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, the interests of said tribes shall require it.
- 4. The general assembly shall have power to legislate upon all subjects and matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian tribes and nations resident in the said Territory, the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from ore tribe to another, the administration of justice between members of the socretal tribes of the said Territory, and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes or nations, the construction of works of internal improvement, and the common defence and safety of the nations of the said Territory. laws enacted by said council shall take effect at the times therein provided, unless suspended by the Secretary of the Interior or the President of the United States. No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or the laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States; nor shall said council legislate upon matters pertaining to the legislative, judicial, or other or-

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12965 ganization, laws, or customs of the several tribes or nations, ex-12966 cept as herein provided for.

- 5. Said council shall be presided over by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or, in case of his absence from any cause, the duties of the superintendent enumerated in this article shall be performed by such person as the Secretary of the Interior shall indicate.
- 6. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a secretary of said council, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of said council, and to transmit a true copy thereof, duly certified by the superintendent of Indian affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the sessions of said council shall terminate. He shall be paid five hundred dollars, as an annual salary, by the United States.
- 7. The members of the said council shall be paid by the United States four dollars per diem while in actual attendance thereon, and four dollars mileage for every twenty miles going and returning therefrom by the most direct route, to be certified by the secretary of said council and the presiding officer.
- 8. The Choetaws and Chickasaws also agree that a court or courts may be established in said Territory with such jurisdiction and organization as Congress may prescribe: *Provided*, That the same shall not interfere with the local judiciary of either of said nations.
- 9. Whenever Congress shall authorize the appointment of a Delegate from said Territory, it shall be the province of said council to elect one from among the nations represented in said council.
- 10. And it is further agreed that the superintendent of Indian affairs shall be the executive of the said Territory, with the title of "governor of the Territory of Oklahoma," and that there shall be a secretary of the said Territory, to be appointed by the said superintendent; that the duty of the said governor, in addition to those already imposed on the superintendent of Indian affairs, shall be such as properly belong to an executive officer charged with the execution of the laws, which the said council is authorized to enact under the provisions of this treaty; and that for this purpose he shall have authority to appoint a marshal of said Territory and an interpreter, the said marshal to appoint such deputies, to be paid by fees, as may be required to aid him in the execution of his proper functions, and be the marshal of the principal court of said Territory that may be established under the provisions of this treaty.
- 11. And the said marshal and the said secretary shall each be entitled to a salary of five hundred dollars per aunum, to be paid by the United States, and such fees in addition thereto as

13011 shall be established by said governor, with the approbation of 13012 the Secretary of the Interior, it being understood that the said 13013 fee-lists may at any time be corrected and altered by the Secre-13014 tary of the Interior, as the experience of the system proposed 13015 herein to be established shall show to be necessary, and shall in 13016 no case exceed the fees paid to marshals of the United States 13017 for similar services. The salary of the interpreter shall be five 13018 hundred dollars, to be paid in like manner by the United States.

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12. And the United States agree that in the appointment of marshals and deputies, preference, qualifications being equal, shall be given to competent members of the said nations, the object being to create a laudable ambition to acquire the experience necessary for political offices of importance in the respective nations.

13. And whereas it is desired by the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations that the said council should consist of an upper and lower house, it is hereby agreed that, whenever a majority of the tribes or nations represented in said council shall desire the same, or the Congress of the United States shall so prescribe, there shall be, in addition to the council now provided for, and which shall then constitute the lower house, an upper house, consisting of one member from each tribe entitled to representation in the council now provided for, the relations of the two houses to each other being such as prevail in the States of the United States, each house being authorized to choose its presiding officer and clerk to perform the duties appropriate to such offices; and it being the duty, in addition, of the clerks of each house to make out and transmit to the territorial secretary fair copies of the proceedings of the respective houses immediately after their respective sessions, which copies shall be dealt with by the said secretary as is now provided in the case of copies of the proceedings of the council mentioned in this act, and the said clerks shall each be entitled to the same per diem as members of the respective houses, and the presiding officers to double that sum.

ARTICLE 9. Such sums of money as have, by virtue of treaties existing in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, been invested for the purposes of education, shall remain so invested, and the interest thereof shall be applied for the same purposes, in such manner as shall be designated by the legislative authorities of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, respectively.

ARTICLE 10. The United States re-affirms all obligations arising out of treaty stipulations or acts of legislation with regard to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, entered into prior to the late rebellion, and in force at that time, not inconsistent

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herewith; and further agrees to renew the payment of all annuities and others moneys accruing under such treaty stipulations 13058 and acts of legislation, from and after the close of the fiscal 13059 year ending on the thirtieth of June, in the year eighteen hun-13060 13061 dred and sixty-six.

ARTICLE 11. Whereas the land occupied by the Choctaw and 13062Chickasaw Nations, and described in the treaty between the 13063 United States and said nations, of June twenty-second, 13064 eighteen hundred and fifty-five, is now held by the members of 13065 13066 said nations in common, under the provisions of the said treaty; and whereas it is believed that the holding of said land in sever-13067alty will promote the general civilization of said nations, and tend 13068 13069 to advance their permanent welfare and the best interests of 13070 their individual members, it is hereby agreed that, should the Choctaw and Chickasaw people, through their respective legis-13071 13072 lative councils, agree to the survey and dividing their land on the system of the United States, the land aforesaid east of 13073 the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude shall be, in view of 13074 the arrangements hereinafter mentioned, surveyed and laid off 13075 in ranges, townships, sections, and parts of sections; and that 13076 for the purpose of facilitating such surveys and for the settle-13077 13078 ment and distribution of said land as hereinafter provided, 13079 there shall be established at Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Ter-13080 ritory, a land-office; and that, in making the said surveys and 13081 conducting the business of the said office, including the appoint-13082 ment of all necessary agents and surveyors, the same system 13083 shall be pursued which has heretofore governed in respect to the 13084 public lands of the United States, it being understood that the said surveys shall be made at the cost of the United States and 13085 13086 by their agents and surveyors, as in the case of their own pub-13087 lic lands, and that the officers and employés shall receive the 13088 same compensation as is paid to officers and employés in the 13089 land offices of the United States in Kausas.

> ARTICLE 12. The maps of said surveys shall exhibit, as far as practicable, the outlines of the actual occupancy of members of the said nations, respectively; and when they are completed, shall be returned to the said land-office at Boggy Depot for inspection by all parties interested, when notice for ninety days shall be given of such return, in such manner as the legislative authorities of the said nations, respectively, shall prescribe, or, in the event of said authorities failing to give such notice in a reasonable time, in such manner as the register of said landoffice shall prescribe, calling upon all parties interested to examine said maps to the end that errors, if any, in the location of such occupancies, may be corrected.

ARTICLE 13. The notice required in the above article shall

be given, not only in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, but by publication in newspapers printed in the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Alabama, to the end that such Choctaws and Chickasaws as yet remain out-side of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, may be informed and have opportunity to exercise the rights hereby given to resident Choctaws and Chickasaws: Provided, That before any such absent Choctaw or Chickasaw shall be permitted to select for him or herself, or others, as hereinafter provided, he or she shall satisfy the register of the land-office of his or her intention, or the intention of the party for whom the selection is to be made, to become bona-fide resident in the said nation within five years from the time of selection; and should the said absentee fail to remove into said nation, and occupy and commence an im-provement on the land selected within the time aforesaid, the said selection shall be cancelled, and the land shall thereafter be discharged from all claim on account thereof.

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 ARTICLE 14 At the expiration of the ninety days aforesaid the legislative anthoritics of the said nations, respectively, shall have the right to select one quarter-section of land in each of the counties of said nations respectively, in trust for the establishment of seats of justice therein, and also as many quarter-sections as the said legislative councils may deem proper for the permanent endowment of schools, seminaries, and colleges in said nation, provided such selection shall not embrace or interfere with any improvement in the actual occupation of any member of the particular nation without his consent; and provided the proceeds of sale of the quarter-sections selected for seats of justice shall be appropriated for the erection or improvement of public buildings in the county in which it is located.

ARTICLE 15. At the expiration of the ninety days' notice aforesaid, the selection which is to change the tenure of the land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations from a holding in common to a holding in severalty shall take place, when every Choctaw and Chickasaw shall have the right to one quarter-section of land, whether male or female, adult or minor, and if in actual possession or occupancy of land improved or cultivated by him or her, shall have a prior right to the quarter-section in which his or her improvement lies; and every infant shall have selected for him or her a quarter-section of land in such location as the father of such infant, if there be a father iving, and if no father living, then the mother or guardian, and should there be neither father, mother, nor guardian, then as the probate judge of the county, acting for the best interest of such infant, shall select.

ARTICLE 16. Should an actual occupant of land desire, at any time prior to the commencement of the surveys aforesaid,

to abandon his improvement, and select and improve other 13149 land, so as to obtain the prior right of selection thereof, he or. 13150 she shall be at liberty to do so; in which event the improve-13151 ment so abandoned shall be open to selection by other parties: 13152 Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the 13153 multiplication of improvements so as to increase the quantity of 13154 land beyond what a party would be entitled to at the date of 13155 this treaty. 13156

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ARTICLE 17. No selection to be made under this treaty shall be permitted to deprive or interfere with the continued occupation by the missionaries established in the respective nations of their several missionary establishments; it being the wish of the parties hereto to promote and foster an influence so largely conducive to civilization and refinement. Should any missionary who has been engaged in missionary labor for five consecutive years before the date of this treaty in the said nations, or either of them, or three consecutive years prior to the late rebellion, and who, if absent from the said nations, may desire to return, wish to select a quarter-section of land with a view to a permanent home for himself and family, he shall have the privilege of doing so, provided no selection shall include any public buildings, schools or seminary; and a quantity of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to be selected according to legal subdivisions in one body, and to include their improvements, is hereby granted to every religious society or denomination which has erected, or which, with the consent of the Indians, may hereafter erect buildings within the Choctaw and Chickasaw country for missionary or educational purposes; but no land thus granted, nor the buildings which have been or may be erected thereon, shall ever be sold or otherwise disposed of. except with the consent of the legislatures of said nations respectively and approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and whenever such lands or buildings shall be sold or disposed of the proceeds thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the support and maintenance of other similar establishments for the benefit of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and such other persons as may hereafter become members of their nations, according to their laws, customs, and usages.

ARTICLE 18. In making a selection for children the parent shall have a prior right to select land adjacent to his own improvements or selection, provided such selection shall be made within thirty days from the time at which selections under this treaty commence.

ARTICLE 19. The manner of selecting as aforesaid shall be by an entry with the register of the land-office, and all selec-

tions shall be made to conform to the legal subdivisions of the said lands as shown by the surveys aforesaid on the maps aforesaid; it being understood that nothing herein contained is to be construed to confine a party selecting to one section, but he may take contiguous parts of sections by legal subdivisions in different sections, not exceeding together a quarter-section.

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ARTICLE 20. Prior to any entries being made under the foregoing provisions, proof of improvements, or actual cultivation, as well as the number of persons for whom a parent or guardian, or probate judge of the county proposes to select, and of their right to select, and of his or her authority to select, for them, shall be made to the register and receiver of the land-office, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 21. In every township the sectious of land numbered sixteen and thirty-six shall be reserved for the support of schools in said township: *Provided*, That if the same has been already occupied by a party or parties having the right to select it, or it shall be so sterile as to be unavailable, the legislative authorities of the particular nations shall have the right to select such other unoccupied sections as they may think proper.

ARTICLE 22. The right of selection hereby given shall not authorize the selection of any land required by the United States as a military post, or Indian agency, not exceeding one mile square, which, when abandoned, shall revert to the nation in which the land lies.

ARTICLE 23. The register of the land-office shall inscribe in a suitable book or books, in alphabetical order, the name of every individual for whom a selection shall be made, his or her age, and a description of the land selected.

ARTICLE 24. Whereas it may be difficult to give to each occupant of an improvement a quarter-section of land, or even a smaller subdivision, which shall include such improvement, in consequence of such improvements lying in towns, villages, or hamlets, the legislative authorities of the respective natious shall have power, where, in their discretion, they think it expedient, to lay off into town lots any section or part of a section so occupied, to which lots the actual occupants, being citizens of the respective nations, shall have pre-emptive right, and, upon paying into the treasury of the particular nation the price of the land, as fixed by the respective legislatures, exclusive of the value of said improvement, shall receive a conveyance thereof. Such occupant shall not be prejudiced thereby in his right to his selection elsewhere. The town lots which may be nnoccupied shall be disposed of for the benefit of the particular nation, as the legislative authorities may direct from time to time.

When the number of occupants of the same quarter-section shall not be such as to authorize the legislative authorities to lay out the same, or any part thereof, into town lots, they may make such regulations for the disposition thereof as they may deem proper, either by subdivision of the same, so as to accommodate the actual occupants, or by giving the right of prior choice to the first occupant in point of time, upon paying the others for their improvements, to be valued in such way as the legisla-tive authorities shall prescribe, or otherwise. All occupants retaining their lots under this section, and desiring, in addition, to make a selection, must pay for the lots so retained, as in the case of town lots. And any Choctaw or Chickasaw who may desire to select a sectional division other than that on which his homestead is, without abandoning the latter, shall have the right to purchase the homestead sectional division at such price as the respective legislatures may prescribe.

ARTICLE 25. During ninety days from the expiration of the ninety days' notice aforesaid, the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall have the exclusive right to make selections, as aforesaid, and at the end of that time the several parties shall be entitled to patents for their respective selections, to be issued by the President of the United States, and countersigned by the chief executive officer of the nation in which the land lies, and recorded in the records of the executive office of the particular nation; and copies of the said patents, under seal, shall be evidence in any court of law or equity.

ARTICLE 26. The right here given to Choctaws and Chickasaws, respectively, shall extend to all persons who have become citizens by adoption or intermarriage of either of said nations, or who may hereafter become such.

ARTICLE 27. In the event of disputes arising in regard to the rights of parties to select particular quarter-sections or other divisions of said land, or in regard to the adjustment of boundaries, so as to make them conform to legal divisions and subdivisions, such disputes shall be settled by the register of the land-office and the chief executive officer of the nation in which the land lies, in a summary way, after hearing the parties; and if said register and chief officer cannot agree, the two to call in a third party, who shall constitute a third referee, the decision of any two of whom shall be final, without appeal.

ARTICLE 28. Nothing contained in any law of either of the said nations shall prevent parties entitled to make selections contiguous to each other; and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations hereby agree to repeal all laws inconsistent with this provision.

ARTICLE 29. Selections made under this treaty shall, to

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the extent of one quarter-section, including the homestead or dwelling, be inalienable for the period of twenty-one years from the date of such selection, and upon the death of the party in possession shall descend according to the laws of the nation where the land lies; and in the event of his or her death without heirs, the said quarter-section shall escheat to and become the property of the nation.

13294 ARTICLE 30. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations will 13295 receive into their respective districts, east of the ninety-eighth 13296 degree of west longitude, in the proportion of one-fourth in the 13297 Chickasaw and three-fourths in the Choctaw Nation, civilized 13298 Indians from the tribes known by the general name of the Kan-13299 sas Indians, being Indians to the north of the Indian Territory. not exceeding ten thousand in number, who shall have in the 13300 13301 Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, respectively, the same rights as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, of whom they shall be the 13302 13303 fellow-citizens, governed by the same laws and enjoying the 13304 same privileges, with the exception of the right to participate 13305 in the Choctaw and Chickasaw annuities and other moneys, and in the public domain, should the same, or the proceeds thereof, 13306 be divided per capita among said Choctaws and Chickasaws, and 13307 13308 among others the right to select land as herein provided for 13309 Choctaws and Chickasaws, after the expiration of the ninety days during which the selections of land are to be made, as 13310 aforesaid, by said Choctaws and Chickasaws; and the Choctaw 13311 13312 and Chickasaw Nations pledge themselves to treat the said 13313 Kansas Indians in all respects with kindness and forbearance, 13314 aiding them in good faith to establish themselves in their new 13315 homes, and to respect all their customs and usages not incon-13316 sistent with the constitution and laws of the Choctaw and Chick-13317 asaw Nations respectively. In making selections after the ad-13318 vent of the Indians and the actual occupancy of land in said 13319 nation, such occupancy shall have the same effect in their behalf 13320 as the occupancies of Choctaws and Chickasaws; and after the 13321 said Choctaws and Chickasaws have made their selections as aforesaid, the said persons of African descent mentioned in the 13322 13323 third article of the treaty shall make their selections as therein 13324 provided, in the event of the making of the laws, rules, and 13325 regulations aforesaid, after the expiration of ninety days from 13326 the date at which the Kansas Indians are to make their selec-13327 tions as therein provided, and the actual occupancy of such 13328 persons of African descent shall have the same effect in their 13329 behalf as the occupancies of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

ARTICLE 31. And whereas some time must necessarily elapse before the surveys, maps, and selections herein provided for can be completed so as to permit the said Kansas Indians to

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make their selections in their order, during which time the United States may desire to remove the said Indians from their present abiding places, it is hereby agreed that the said Indians may at once come into the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, settling themselves temporarily as citizens of the said nations, respectively, upon such land as suits them and is not already occupied.

ARTICLE 32. At the expiration of two years, or sooner, if the President of the United States shall so direct, from the completion of the surveys and maps aforesaid, the officers of the land-offices aforesaid shall deliver to the executive departments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, respectively, all such documents as may be necessary to elucidate the land-title as settled according to this treaty, and forward copies thereof, with the field-notes, records, and other papers pertaining to said titles, to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office; and thereafter grants of land and patents therefor shall be issued in such manner as the legislative authorities of said nations may provide for all the unselected portions of the Choctaw and Chickasaw districts as defined by the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

ARTICLE 33. All lands selected as herein provided shall thereafter be held in severalty by the respective parties, and the unselected land shall be the common property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in their corporate capacities, subject to the joint control of their legislative authorities.

ARTICLE 34. Should any Choetaw or Chickasaw be prevented from selecting for him or herself during the *the* ninety days aforesaid, the failure to do so shall not authorize another to select the quarter-section containing his improvement, but he may at any time make his selection thereof, subject to having his boundaries made to conform to legal divisious as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 35. Should the selections aforesaid not be made before the transfer of the land records to the executive authorities of said nations, respectively, they shall be made according to such regulations as the legislative authorities of the two nations, respectively, may prescribe, to the end that full justice and equity may be done to the citizens of the respective territories.

ARTICLE 36. Should any land that has been selected under the provisions of this treaty be abandoned and left uncultivated for the space of seven years by the party selecting the same, or his heirs, except in the case of infants under the age of twenty one years, or married women, or persons non compos mentis, the legislative authorities of the nation where such land lies may either rent the same for the benefit of those interested,

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or dispose of the same otherwise for their benefit, and may pass all laws necessary to give effect to this provision.

ARTICLE 37. In consideration of the right of selection hereinbefore accorded to certain Indians other than the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the United States agree to pay to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, out of the funds of Indians removing into said nations respectively, under the provisions of this treaty, such sum as may be fixed by the legislatures of said nations, not exceeding one dollar per acre, to be divided between the said nations in the proportion of one-fourth to the Chickasaw Nation and three-fourths to the Choctaw Nation, with the understanding that at the expiration of twelve months the actual number of said immigrating Indians shall be ascertained, and the amount paid that may be actually due at the rate aforesaid; and should still further immigrations take place from among said Kansas Indians, still further payments shall be made accordingly from time to time.

ARTICLE 38. Every white person who, having married a Choctaw or Chickasaw, resides in the said Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, or who has been adopted by the legislative authorities, is to be deemed a member of said nation, and shall be subject to the laws of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations according to his domicile, and to prosecution and trial before their tribunals, and to punishment according to their laws in all respects as though he was a native Choctaw or Chickasaw.

ARTICLE 39. No person shall expose goods or other articles for sale as a trader without a permit of the legislative authorities of the nation he may propose to trade in; but no license shall be required to authorize any member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations to trade in the Choctaw or Chickasaw country who is authorized by the proper authority of the nation, nor to authorize Choctaws or Chickasaws to sell flour, meal, meat, fruit, and other provisions, stock, wagons, agricultural implements, or tools brought from the United States into the said country.

ARTICLE 40. All restrictions contained in any treaty heretofore made, or in any regulation of the United States upon the sale or other disposition of personal chattel property by Choctaws or Chickasaws are hereby removed.

ARTICLE 41. All persons who are members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nations, and are not otherwise disqualified or disabled, shall hereafter be competent witnesses in all civil and criminal suits and proceedings in any courts of the United States, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

ARTICLE 42. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations shall deliver up persons accused of crimes against the United States who may be found within their respective limits, on the requisi-

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tion of the governor of any State, for a crime committed against the laws of said State, and upon the requisition of the judge of the district court of the United States for the district within which the crime was committed.

ARTICLE 43. The United States promise and agree that no white person, except officers, agents, and employés of the Government, and of any internal improvement company, or persons travelling through, or temporarily sojourning in, the said nations, or either of them, shall be permitted to go into said Territory, unless formally incorporated and naturalized by the joint action of the authorities of both nations into one of the said nations of Choctaws and Chickasaws, according to their laws, customs, or usages; but this article is not to be construed to affect parties heretofore adopted, or to prevent the employment temporarily of white persons who are teachers, mechanics, or skilled in agriculture, or to prevent the legislative authorities of the respective nations from authorizing such works of internal improvement as they may deem essential to the welfare and prosperity of the community, or be taken to interfere with or invalidate any action which has heretofore been had in this connection by either of the said nations.

ARTICLE 44. Post-offices shall be established and maintained by the United States at convenient places in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, to and from which the mails shall be carried at reasonable intervals, at the rates of postage prevailing in the United States.

ARTICLE 45. All the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore possessed by said nations or individuals thereof, or to which they were entitled under the treaties and legislation heretofore made and had in connection with them, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, in full force, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE 46. Of the moneys stipulated to be paid to the Choctaws and Chickasaws under this treaty for the cession of the leased district, and the admission of the Kansas Indians among them, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be advanced and paid to the Choctaws, and fifty thousand dollars to the Chickasaws, through their respective treasurers, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, to be repaid out of said moneys or any other moneys of said nations in the hands of the United States; the residue, not affected by any provision of this treaty, to remain in the Treasury of the United States at an annual interest of five per cent., no part of which shall be paid out as annuity, but shall be annually paid to the treasurer of said nations, respectively, to be regularly and judiciously applied, under the direction of their respective legis-

lative councils, to the support of their government, the purposes of education, and such other objects as may be best calculated to promote and advance the welfare and happiness of said nations and their people respectively.

ARTICLE 47. As soon as practicable after the lands shall have been surveyed and assigned to the Choctaws and Chickasaws in severalty, as herein provided, upon application of their respective legislative councils, and with the assent of the President of the United States, all the annuities and funds invested and held in trust by the United States for the benefit of said nations respectively shall be capitalized or converted into money, as the case may be; and the aggregate amounts thereof belonging to each nation shall be equally divided and paid per capita to the individuals thereof respectively, to aid and assist them in improving their homesteads and increasing or acquiring flocks and herds, and thus encourage them to make proper efforts to maintain successfully the new relations which the holding of their lands in severalty will involve: Provided, nevertheless, That there shall be retained by the United States such sum as the President shall deem sufficient of the said moneys to be invested, that the interest thereon may be sufficient to defray the expenses of the government of said nations respectively, together with a judicious system of education, until these objects can be provided for by a proper system of taxation; and whenever this shall be done to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, the moneys so retained shall be divided in the manner and for the purpose above mentioned.

ARTICLE 48. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty there shall be paid, out of the funds of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the hands of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars to the Choctaw and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Chickasaw commissioners, to enable them to discharge obligations incurred by them for various incidental and other expenses to which they have been subjected, and for which they are now indebted.

ARTICLE 49. And it is further agreed that a commission, to consist of a person or persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, not exceeding three; shall be appointed immediately on the ratification of this treaty, who shall take into consideration and determine the claim of such Choctaws and Chickasaws as allege that they have been driven during the late rebellion from their homes in the Choctaw [and Chickasaw] Nations on account of their adhesion to the United States, for damages, with power to make such award as may be consistent with equity and good conscience, taking into view all circumstances, whose report, when ratified by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be final, and authorize the payment of the

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amount from any moneys of said nations in the hands of the United States as the said commission may award.

13519 ARTICLE 50. Whereas Joseph G. Heald and Renben Wright, of Massachusetts, were licensed traders in the Choctaw country 13520 at the commencement of the rebellion, and claim to have sus-13521 tained large losses on account of said rebellion, by the use of 13522 their property by said nation, and that large sums of money 13523 are due them for goods and property taken, or sold to the mem-13524 13525 bers of said nation, and money advanced to said nation; and whereas other loyal citizens of the United States may have 13526 just claims of the same character: It is hereby agreed and stip-13527 ulated that the commission provided for in the preceding arti-13528 cle shall investigate said claims, and fully examine the same; 13529 13530 and such sum or sums of money as shall by the report of said commission, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, be found 13531 due to such persons, not exceeding ninety thousand dollars, 13532 shall be paid by the United States to the persons entitled I3533 13534 thereto, out of any money belonging to said nation in the possession of the United States: Provided, That no claim for goods 13535 13536 or property of any kind shall be allowed or paid, in whole or 13537 part, which shall have been used by said nation or any member thereof in aid of the rebellion, with the consent of said claim-13538 ants: Provided also, That if the aggregate of said claims thus 13539 13540 allowed and approved shall exceed said sum of ninety thousand dollars, then that sum shall be applied pro rata in payment of the 13541 13542 claims so allowed.

ARTICLE 51. It is further agreed that all treaties and parts of treaties inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, declared null and void.

Proclaimed July 10, 1866.

## 13547 COMANCHES AND WICHETAWS.

13548 Treaty with the Comanche and Witchetaw Indians and their asso-13549 ciated bands.

For the purpose of establishing and perpetuating peace and 13550friendship between the United States of America and the Co-13551 manche and Witchetaw Nations, and their associated bands or 1355213553 tribes of Indians, and between these nations or tribes and the 13554 Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca, and Quapaw 13555 Nations or tribes of Indians, the President of the United States has, to accomplish this desirable object, and to aid therein, ap-13556 pointed Governor M. Stokes, M. Arbuckle, brigdi.-genl. United 13557 States Army, and F. W. Armstrong, acting superintendent 13558

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Western Territory, commissioners on the part of the United States; and the said Governor M. Stokes, and M. Arbuckle, brigdi.-genl. United States Army, with the chiefs and representatives of the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca, and Quapaw Nations or tribes of Indians, have met the chiefs, warriors, and representatives of the tribes first above named at Camp Holmes, on the eastern border of the Grand Prairie, near the Canadian River, in the Muscogee Nation, and, after full deliberation, the said nations or tribes have agreed with the United States, and with one another, upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, and between these nations or tribes and the Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca, and Quapaw Nations or tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 2. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties on the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forever forgot.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be a free and friendly intercourse between all the contracting parties hereto, and it is distinctly understood and agreed by the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, that the citizens of the United States are freely permitted to pass and repass through their settlements or lunting-ground without molestation or injury on their way to any of the provinces of the republic of Mexico, or returning therefrom, and that each of the nations or tribes named in this article further agree to pay the full value for any injury their people may do to the goods or property of the citizens of the United States taken or destroyed, when peaceably passing through the country they inhabit, or hunt in, or elsewhere. And the United States hereby guaranty to any Indian or Indians of either of the said Comanche or Witchetaw Nations, and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them: Provided, That the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States, and within the limits thereof.

ARTICLE 4. It is understood and agreed by all the nations or tribes of Indians parties to this treaty, that each and all of the said nations or tribes have free permission to hunt and trap in the Great Prairie west of the Cross Timber, to the western limits of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. The Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, severally agree and bind

themselves to pay full value for any injury their people may do 13605 to the goods or other property of such traders as the President 13606 of the United States may place near to their settlements or hunt-13607 ing ground for the purpose of trading with them. 13608

ARTICLE 6. The Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and 13610 their associated bands or tribes of Indians agree that, in the event any of the red people belonging to the nations or tribes residing south of the Missouri River and west of the State of Missouri, not parties to this treaty, should visit their towns or be found on their hunting-ground, that they will treat them with kindness and friendship and do no injury to them in any way whatever.

> ARTICLE 7. Should any difficulty hereafter unfortunately arise between any of the nations or tribes of Indians parties here, unto, in consequence of murder, the stealing of horses, cattle, or other cause, it is agreed that the other tribes shall interpose their good offices to remove such difficulties, and also that the Government of the United States may take such measures as they may deem proper to effect the same object, and see that full justice is done to the injured party.

> ARTICLE 8. It is agreed by the commissioners of the United States, that in consequence of the Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians having freely and willingly entered into this treaty, and it being the first they have made with the United States or any of the contracting parties, that they shall receive presents immediately after signing, as a donation from the United States; nothing being asked from these nations or tribes in return, except to remain at peace with the partes hereto, which their own good and that of their posterity require.

> ARTICLE 9. The Comanche and Witchetaw Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians agree, that their entering into this treaty shall in no respect interrupt their friendly relations with the republic of Mexico, where they all frequently hunt and the Comanche Nation principally inhabit; and it is distinctly understood that the Government of the United States desire that perfect peace shall exist between the nations or tribes named in this article and the said republic.

> ARTICLE 10. This treaty shall be obligatory on the nations or tribes parties hereto from and after the date hereof, and on the United States from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Proclaimed May 19, 1836.

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## 13648 COMANCHES, IONIS, ANADACAS, CADOES, &c.

Treaty with the Comanches and other tribes. Articles of a treaty 13649 made and concluded at Council Springs, in the county of Rob-13650 inson, Texas, near the Brazos River, this 15th day of May, 13651 A. D. 1846, between P. M. Butler and M. G. Lewis, commis-13652 sioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and 13653 undersigned chiefs, counsellors, and warriors of the 13654 Comanche, I-on-i, Ana-da-ca, Cadoe, Lepan, Long-wha, Keechy, 13655 13656 Tah-wa-carro, Wi-chita, and Wacoe tribes of Indians, and 13657 their associate bands, in behalf of their said tribes, on the 13658 other part.

ARTICLE 1. The undersigned chiefs, warriors, and counsellors, for themselves and their said tribes or nations, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other power, state, or sovereignty whatever.

ARTICLE 2. It is stipulated and agreed by the said tribes or nations, and their associate bands, that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade and intercourse with them, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly licensed to reside among them for the purpose of trade and intercourse, and to their agents and servants, but no person shall be permitted to reside among them as a trader who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, under the hand and seal of the superintendent to be appointed by the President of the United States or such other person as the President shall anthorize to grant such licenses, to the end that said Indians may not be imposed on in their trade; and if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair dealing, upon complaint by the chiefs to their agents and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished according to the laws of the United States; and if any person shall intrude himself as a trader without such license, upon complaint he shall be dealt with according to law.

ARTICLE 3. Stricken out.

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ARTICLE 4. The said tribes and their associate bands agree to deliver, by the first day of November next, to the superintendent of Indian affairs to be appointed by the President, at such place as he may direct, due notice of which shall be given to the said tribes, all white persons and negroes who are now prisoners among any of the said tribes or nations, for which the United States agree to make to them a fair compensation; and the United States further agree to make [that] all the prisoners taken

from said tribes by Texas or the United States, shall be deliv-ered up to the said tribes, at the same time and place, without And when any member of any of said tribes or nations, and their associate bands, having in his possession an Ameri-can prisoner or prisoners, white or black, shall refuse to give them up, the President of the United States shall have the privi-lege of sending among said tribes or nations such force as he may think necessary to take them; and the chiefs of the nations or tribes, parties to this treaty, pledge themselves to give pro-tection and assistance to such persons as may be sent among them for this purpose. 

ARTICLE 5. Stricken out.

ARTICLE 6. The said tribes and their associate bands pledge themselves to give notice to the agent of the United States residing near them of any designs which they may know or suspect to [be] formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed that, if any Indian or Indians shall commit a murder or robbery on any citizen of the United States, the tribe or nation to which the offender belongs shall deliver up the person or persons so complained of, on complaint being made to their chief, to the nearest post of the United States, to the end that he or they may be tried, and if found guilty, punished, according to the law of the State or Territory where such offence may have been committed. In like manner, if any subject or citizen of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians of the said tribes or nations, upon complaint thereof to the agent residing near them, he or they shall be arrested, tried, and punished according to the law of the State or Territory where such offence may have been committed.

ARTICLE 8. The practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much to the great disquiet of the citizens of the United States, and, if persisted in, cannot fail to involve both the United States and the Indians in endless strife. It is therefore agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both sides. Nevertheless, should bad men, in defiance of this agreement, continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the numest severity, according to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens of the United States or by the citizens of the United States from any of the said tribes or nations, into whose possession soever they may have passed, upon due proof of rightful ownership, shall be restored; and the chiefs of said tribes or

13737 nations shall give all necessary aid and protection to citizens of 13738 the United States in reclaiming and recovering such stolen 13739 horses; and the civil magistrates of the United States, respectively, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians in 13741 claiming and recovering such stolen horses.

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ARTICLE 9. For the protection of said Indians and for the purpose of carrying out the stipulations of this treaty more effectually, the President shall, at his discretion, locate upon their borders trading-houses, agencies, and posts. In consideration of the friendly disposition of said tribes, evidenced by the stipulations in the present treaty, the commissioners of the United States, in behalf of the said States, agree to give to the said tribes or nations goods, as presents, at this time, and agree to give presents in goods to them, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, at such time as the President of the United States may think proper, (a) at the Council Springs, on the Brazos, where this council is now held, or at some other point to be designated, and of which due notice shall be given to said tribes.

ARTICLE 10. The said tribes or nations and their associate bands are now, and forever agree to remain, at peace with the United States. All animosities for past offences are hereby mutually forgiven and forgotten, and the parties to this treaty pledge themselves to carry it into full execution, in good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE 11. And the said tribes and their associate bands are now, and agree to remain, friendly with such tribes as are now at peace with the United States, residing upon the waters of the Arkansas, Missouri, and Red Rivers.

ARTICLE 12. If any person or persons shall introduce ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind among said tribes or nations, such person or *person* [persons] shall be punished according to the laws of the United States, and the said tribes or nations agree to give immediate notice to the agent of the United States residing near them, and to prevent by any means in their power the violation of this article of treaty.

ARTICLE 13. It is further agreed that blacksmiths shall be sent to reside among the said tribes or nations, to keep their guns and farming-ntensils in order, as long and in such manner as the President may think proper. It is further agreed that school-teachers, at the discretion of the President, shall be sent among the said tribes or nations for the purpose of instructing them; and the said tribes or nations agree that preachers of the gospel may travel or reside among them by permission of the President or his agents to be appointed, and that ample protection shall be afforded them in the discharge of their duties.

ARTICLE 14. The said tribes or nations, parties to this treaty,

13783 are anxious to be at peace with all other tribes or nations, and 13784 it is agreed that the President shall use his exertions, in such 13785 manner as he may think proper, to preserve friendly relations 13786 between the different tribes or nations parties to this treaty, 13787 and all other tribes of Indians under his jurisdiction.

13788 Proclaimed March 8, 1847.

## 13789 COMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES.

13790 Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to all 13791 and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Atkinson, on the twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, between the United States of America, by Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent, and sole commissioner duly appointed for that purpose, and the chiefs and head-men of the Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes or nations of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty, made and concluded at Fort Atkinson, in the Indian Territory, of the United States of America, on the 27th day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-three, between the United States of America, by Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent, and sole commissioner, duly appointed for that purpose, and the Camanche, and Kiowa, and Apache tribes or nations of Indians, inhabiting the said Territory south of the Arkansas River.

ARTICLE 1. Peace, friendship, and amity shall bereafter exist between the United States and the Camanche, and Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, and the same shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians do hereby jointly and severally covenant that peaceful relations shall likewise be maintained amongst themselves in future; and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against each other, and cultivate mutual good-will and friend-ship.

ARTICLE 3. The aforesaid Indian tribes do also hereby fully recognize and acknowledge the right of the United States to lay off and mark ont roads or highways, to make reservations of land necessary thereto, to locate depots, and to establish military and other posts within the territories inhabited by the said tribes; and also to prescribe and enforce, in such manner as the President or the Congress of the United States shall from time to time direct, rules and regulations to protect the rights of persons and property among the said Indian tribes.

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ARTICLE 4. The Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes, parties as before recited, do further agree and bind themselves to make restitution or satisfaction for any injuries done by any band or any individuals of their respective tribes to the people of the United States who may be lawfully residing in or passing through their said territories; and to abstain hereafter from levying contributions from, or molesting them in any manner; and, so far as may be in their power, to render assistance to such as need relief, and to facilitate their safe passage.

ARTICLE 5. The Camanche, and Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, do hereby solemnly covenant and agree to refrain in future from warlike incursions into the Mexican provinces, and from all depredations upon the inhabitants thereof; and they do likewise bind themselves to restore all captives that may hereafter be taken by any of the bands, war-parties, or individuals of the said several tribes, from the Mexican provinces aforesaid, and to make proper and just compensation for any wrongs that may be inflicted upon the people thereof by them, either to the United States or to the Republic of Mexico, as the President of the United States may direct and require.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the foregoing agreements on the part of the Camanche, and Kiowa, and Apache tribes, parties to this treaty, of the losses which they may sustain by reason of the travel of the people of the United States through their territories, and for the better support, and the improvement of the social condition of the said tribes, the United States do bind themselves, and by these presents stipulate to deliver to the Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes aforesaid, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars per annum, for and during the term of ten years next ensuing from this date, and for the additional term of five years, if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, such extension shall be advisable; the same to be given to them in goods, merchandise, provisions, or agricultural implements, or in such shape as may be best adapted to their wants, and as the President of the United States may designate, and to be distributed amongst the said several tribes in proportion to the respective numbers of each tribe.

ARTICLE 7. The United States do moreover bind themselves, in consideration of the covenants contained in the preceding articles of this treaty, to protect and defend the Indian tribes, parties hereto, against the committal of any depredations upon them, and in their territories, by the people of the United States, for and during the term for which this treaty shall be in

13871 force, and to compensate them for any injuries that may result 13872 therefrom.

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ARTICLE 8. It is also stipulated and provided, by and between the parties to this treaty, that should any of the Indian tribes aforesaid violate any of the conditions, provisions, or agreements herein contained, or fail to perform any of the obligations entered into on their part, then the United States may withhold the whole or a part of the annuities mentioned in the sixth article of this treaty, from the tribe so offending, until, in the opinion of the President or the Congress of the United States, proper satisfaction shall have been made, or until persons amongst the said Indians offending against the laws of the United States shall have been delivered up to justice.

ARTICLE 9. It is also consented to and determined between the parties hereto, that the annuities to be given on the part of the United States, as provided in the sixth article of this treaty, shall be delivered to the said Indian tribes collectively, at or in the vicinity of Beaver Creek, yearly, during the mouth of July in each year, until some other time and place shall have been designated by the President of the United States, in which event the said Indian tribes shall have due notice thereof, and the place of distribution which may be selected shall always be some point within the territories occupied by the said tribes.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed between the United States and the Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians, that should it at any time hereafter be considered by the United States as a proper policy to establish farms among and for the benefit of said Indians, it shall be discretionary with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to change the aunnities herein provided for, or any part thereof, into a fund for that purpose.

In witness whereof, the said Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent, and sole commissioner on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Camanehe, and Kiowa, and Apache tribes or nations, have hereunto set their hands, at Fort Atkinson, in the Indian Territory of the United States, this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Proclaimed 12th February, 1854.

13910 Treaty between the United States of America and the Kiowa, Co-13911 manche, and Apache tribes of Indians; concluded October 13912 21, 1867; ratification advised July 25, 1868.

13913 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 13914 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 13915 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between N. G. Taylor, Brevet Major-Gen-eral William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Sam-uel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Satanka, (Sitting Bear.) Sa-Tan-Ta, (White Bear,) Parry-Wah-Say-Men, (Ten Bears,) Tep-Pe-Navon, (Painted Lips,) Mah-Vip-Pah, (Wolf's Sleeve,) Kon Zhon-Ta-Co, (Poor Bear,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized therete by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

 Articles of a treaty concluded at the Council Camp on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by and between the United States of America, represented by its commissioners duly appointed thereto, to wit: Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Angur, Alfred S. [H.] Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, of the one part, and the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, represented by their chiefs and head-men duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said tribes, (the names of said chiefs and head-men being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness:

Whereas, on the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, a treaty of peace was made and entered into at the Conneil Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, by and between the United States of America, by its commissioners, Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, of the one part, and the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, of the Upper Arkansas, by and through their chiefs and head-men, whose names are subscribed thereto, of the other

part, reference being had to said treaty; and whereas, since the making and signing of said treaty, at a council held at said camp on this day, the chiefs and head men of the Apache Nation or tribe of Indians express to the commissioners on the part of the United States, as aforesaid, a wish to be confederated with the said Kiowa and Comanche tribes, and to be placed in every respect upon an equal footing with said tribes; and whereas, at a council held at the same place and on the same day, with the chiefs and head-men of the said Kiowa and Comanche tribes they consent to the confederation of said Apache tribe, as de-sired by it, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth in this supplementary treaty: Now, therefore, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, by and between the aforesaid commissioners on the part of the United States and the chiefs and head-men of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, and also the chiefs and head-men of the said Apache tribe, as follows, to wit: 

ARTICLE 1. The said Apache tribe of Indians agree to confederate and become incorporated with the said Kiowa and . Comanche Indians, and to accept as their permanent home the reservation described in the aforesaid treaty with said Kiowa and Comanche tribes, concluded as aforesaid at this place, and they pledge themselves to make no permanent settlement at any place nor on any lands outside of said reservation.

ARTICLE 2. The Kiowa and Comanche tribes, on their part, agree that all the benefits and advantages arising from the employment of physicians, teachers, carpenters, millers, engineers, farmers, and blacksmiths, agreed to be furnished under the provisions of their said treaty, together with all the advantages to be derived from the construction of agency buildings, warehouses, mills, and other structures, and also from the establishment of schools upon their said reservation, shall be jointly and equally shared and enjoyed by the said Apache Indians, as though they had been originally a part of said tribes; and they further agree that all other benefits arising from said treaty shall be jointly and equally shared as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3. The United States, on its part, agrees that clothing and other articles named in Article X of said original treaty, together with all money or other annuities agreed to be furnished under any of the provisions of said treaty, to the Kiowas and Comanches, shall be shared equally by the Apaches. In all cases where specific articles of clothing are agreed to be furnished to the Kiowas and Comanches, similar articles shall be furnished to the Apaches, and a separate census of the Apaches shall be annually taken and returned by the agent, as provided for the other tribes. And the United States further agrees, in consideration of the incorporation of the said Apaches,

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to increase the annual appropriation of money, as provided for 14001 in Article X of said treaty, from twenty-five thousand to thirty 14002thousand dollars; and the latter amount shall be annually ap-14003 propriated, for the period therein named, for the use and benefit 14004 of said three tribes, confederated as herein declared; and the 14005 clothing and other annuities, which may from time to time be 14006 14007 furnished to the Apaches, shall be based upon the census of the three tribes, annually to be taken by the agent, and shall be 14008 14009 separately marked, forwarded, and delivered to them at the 14010 agency house, to be built under the provisions of said original 14011 treaty.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the advantages conferred 14012 by this supplementary treaty upon the Apache tribe of Indians, 14013 they agree to observe and faithfully comply with all the stipula-14014 tions and agreements entered into by the Kiowas and Comanches 14015 in said original treaty. They agree, in the same manner, to keep 14016 the peace toward the whites and all other persons under the ju-14017 risdiction of the United States, and to do and perform all other 14018 14019 things enjoined upon said tribes by the provisions of said treaty; and they hereby give up and forever relinquish to the United 14020 States all rights, privileges, and grants now vested in them, or 14021 14022intended to be transferred to them by the treaty between the 14023 United States and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, concluded at the camp on the Little Arkansas River, in the State 14024of Kansas, on the fourteenth day of October, one thousand eight 14025hundred and sixty-five, and also by the supplementary treaty, 14026concluded at the same place on the seventeenth day of the same 1402714028 month, between the United States, of the one part, and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes, of the other part. 14029

14030 Proclaimed August 25, 1858.

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## CAMANCHES AND KIOWAS.

14032 Treaty between the United States of America and the Camanche 14033 and Kiowa tribes of Indians, concluded October 18, 1865; 14034 ratification advised May 22, 1866.

14035 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 14036 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 14037 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the councilground on the Little Arkansas River, in the State of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between John B.

Sanborn, William S. Harney, Kit Carson, William W. Bent, James Steele, Thomas Murphy, and J. H. Leavenworth, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Tab-e-nan-i-kah, (Rising Sun,) Esh-e-tave-pa-rah, (Female Infant,) and other chiefs and headmen, on the part of the Camanche bands of Indiaus, and Queil-park, (Lone Wolf,) Wah-toh-konk, (Black Eagle,) and other chiefs and head-men, on the part of the Kiowa tribe of Indians, all of which chiefs and head-men were duly authorized thereto by their respective bands and tribes, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the council-ground on the Little Arkansas River, eight miles from the mouth of said river, in the State of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between John B. Sanborn, William S. Harney, Thomas Murphy, Kit Carson, William W. Bent, Jesse H. Leavenworth, and James Steele, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-meu of the several bands of Camanche Indians specified in connection with their signatures, and the chiefs and head-men of the Kiowa tribe of Indians, the said chiefs and head-men by the said bands and tribes being thereunto duly authorized.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the parties to this treaty that hereafter perpetual peace shall be maintained between the people and Government of the United States and the Indians parties hereto, and that the Indians parties hereto shall forever remain at peace with each other and with all other Indians who sustain friendly relations with the Government of the United States.

For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this article, it is agreed that in case hostile acts or depredations are committed by the people of the United States, or by the Indians on friendly terms with the United States, against the tribe or tribes or the individual members of the tribe or tribes who are parties to this treaty, such hostile acts or depredations shall not be redressed by a resort to arms, but the party or parties aggrieved shall submit their complaints, through their agent, to the President of the United States, and thereupon an impartial arbitration shall be had under his direction, and the award thus made shall be binding on all parties interested, and the Government of the United States will in good faith enforce the same.

And the Indians parties hereto, on their part, in case crimes or other violatious of law shall be committed by any person or persons members of their tribe, such person or persons shall, upon complaint being made in writing to their agent, superintendent of Indian affairs, or to other proper authority, by the party injured, and verified by affidavit, be delivered to the person duly authorized to take such person or persons into enstody, to the end that such person or persons may be punished according to the laws of the United States.

14093 ARTICLE 2. The United States hereby agree that the dis-14094 trict of country embraced within the following limits, or such 14095 portion of the same as may hereafter from time to time be desig-14096 nated by the President of the United States for that purpose, 14097 viz, commencing at the northeast corner of New Mexico, thence 14098 south to the southeast corner of the same, thence northeast-14099 wardly to a point on main Red River opposite the mouth of the 14100 North Fork of said river, thence down said river to the 98th degree. 14101 of west longitude, thence due north on said meridian to the Cima-14102rone river, thence up said river to a point where the same crosses 14103 the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, thence along said 14104 southern boundary of Kansas to the southwest corner of said 14105 State, thence west to the place of beginning, shall be, and is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of 14106the tribes who are parties to this treaty, and of such other 14107 14108 friendly tribes as have heretofore resided within said limits, or 14109 as they may from time to time agree to admit among them, and 14110 that no white person except officers, agents, and employés of 14111 the Government shall go upon or settle within the country em-14112 braced within said limits, unless formally admitted and incorporated into some one of the tribes lawfully residing there, ac-14113 14114 cording to its laws and usages. The Indians parties hereto on-14115 their part expressly agree to remove to and accept as their per-14116 manent home the country embraced within said limits, whenever 14117 directed so to do by the President of the United States, in 14118 accordance with the provisions of this treaty, and that they will 14119 not go from said country for hunting purposes without the con-14120 sent in writing of their agent or other authorized person, speci-14121 fying the purpose for which such leave is granted, and such written consent in all cases shall be borne with them upon their **£4122** 14123 excursions, as evidence that they are rightfully away from their reservation, and shall be respected by all officers, employés, and 14124 14125 eitizens of the United States, as their sufficient safeguard and 14126 protection against injury or damage in person or property, by 14127 any and all persons whomsoever. It is further agreed by the In-14128 dians parties hereto, that when absent from their reservation, 14129 they will refrain from the commission of any depredations or in-14130 juries to the person or property of all persons sustaining friendly 14131 relations with the Government of the United States; that they will not while so absent eneamp, by day or night, within ten 14132 miles of any of the main travelled routes or roads through the 14133

14134 country to which they go, or of the military posts, towns, or vil-14135 lages therein, without the consent of the commanders of such 14136 military posts, or of the civil authorities of such towns or villages, and that henceforth they will, and do hereby, relinquish all claims 14137 or rights in and to any portion of the United States or territo-14138 14139 ries, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and more especially their claims and rights in and to the country 14140 north of the Cimarone River, and west of the eastern boundary 14141 14142 of New Mexico.

ARTICLE 3. It is further agreed that until the Indians par-14143 14144 ties hereto have removed to the reservation provided for by the 14145 preceding article, in pursuance of the stipulations thereof, said 14146 Indians shall be, and they are hereby, expressly permitted to reside 14147 upon and range at pleasure throughout the unsettled portions of 14148 that part of the country they claim as originally theirs, which lies 14149 south of the Arkansas River, as well as the country embraced 14150 within the limits of the reservation provided for by the preceding 14151 article, and that they shall and will not go elsewhere, except upon 14152 the terms and conditions prescribed by the preceding article in rela-14153 tion to leaving said reservation: *Provided*, That the provisions 14154of the preceding article in regard to encamping within ten miles 14155 of main travelled routes, military posts, towns, and villages, 14156 shall be in full force as to the privileges granted by this article: 14157 And provided further, That they, the said Indians, shall and will 14158 at all times, and without delay, report to the commander of the nearest military post the presence in, or approach to, said 14159 14160 country of any hostile band or bands of Indians whatever.

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ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed by the parties hereto that the United States may lay off and build through the reservation, provided for by Article 2 of this treaty, roads or highways as may be deemed necessary, and may also establish such military posts within the same as may be found necessary, in order to preserve peace among the Indians, and in order to enforce such laws, rules, and regulations as are now or may from time to time be prescribed by the President and Congress of the United States for the protection of the rights of persons and property among the Indians residing upon said reservation; and further, that in time of war such other military posts as may be considered essential to the general interests of the United States may be established: Provided, however, That upon the building of such roads, or establishment of such military posts, the amount of injury sustained by reason thereof by the Indians inhabiting said reservation shall be ascertained under direction of the President of the United States, and thereupon such compensation shall be made to said Indians as, in the judgment of 14179 the Congress of the United States, may be deemed just and 14180 proper.

14181 ARTICLE 5. Superseded by Article 10 of treaty of October 21, 14182 1867, page 322.

14183 ARTICLE 6. The Indians parties to this treaty expressly
14184 covenant and agree that they will use their utmost endeavors
14185 to induce that portion of the respective tribes not now present
14186 to unite with them and accede to the provisions of this treaty,
14187 which union and accession shall be evidenced and made binding
14188 on all parties whenever such absentees shall have participated
14189 in the beneficial provisions of this treaty.

14190 Proclaimed May 26, 1866.

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14191 Treaty between the United States of America and the Kiowa and 14192 Comanche tribes of Indians, concluded October 21, 1867; 14193 ratification advised July 25, 1868; proclaimed August 25, 14194 1868.

14195 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 14196 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 14197 greeting:

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The words of this treaty which are put in brackets with an asterisk are written in the original with black pencil, the rest of the original treaty being written with black ink.]

14202 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Council 14203 Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south of Fort 14204 Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 14205 14206 sixty-seven, by and between N. G. Taylor, Brevet Major-General 14207William S. Harney, Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. 14208 Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, commissioners on the part of the 14209 United States, and Satank, (Sitting Bear,) Sa-Tan-Ta, (White 14210 Bear,) Parry-Wah-Say-Men, (Ten Bears,) and Tep-Pe-Navon, 14211 14212(Painted Lips,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Kiowa and 14213 Comanche tribes of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and 14214 duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words 14215 and figures following, to wit:

14216 Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at the
14217 Council Camp, on Medicine Lodge Creek, seventy miles south
14218 of Fort Larned, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-first
14219 day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty14220 seven, by and between the United States of America, repre14221 sented by its commissioners duly appointed thereto, to wit,

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Nathaniel G. Taylor, William S. Harney, C. C. Augur, Alfred S. [H.] Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson, of the one part, and the confederated tribes of Kiowa and Comanche Indians, represented by their chiefs and head-men, duly anthorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said tribes, (the names of said chiefs and head-men being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness:

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease.

The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is here pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it. If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also re-imburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indians, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws, and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be re-imbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as, in his judgment, may be proper; but no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior; and no one sustaining loss, while violating or because of his violating the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be re-imbursed therefor.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agrees that [the\*] following district of country, to wit: commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the 98th meridian west from Greenwich; thence up the Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point thirty miles, by river, west of Fort Cobb, as now established; thence due west to the north fork of Red

River, provided said line strikes said river east of the one hun-dredth meridian of west longitude; if not, then only to said meridian-line, and thence south, on said meridian-line, to the said north fork of Red River; thence down said north fork, in the middle of the main channel thereof, from the point where it may be first intersected by the lines above described, to the main Red River; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north, on said meridian-line, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the tribes herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as, from time to time, they may be willing [with the consent of the United States\*] to admit among them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservation in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation, for the use of said Indians.

ARTICLE 3. If it should appear from actual survey or other satisfactory examination of said tract of land that it contains less than one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land for each person who, at the time, may be authorized to reside on it under the provisions of this treaty, and a very considerable number of such persons shall be disposed to commence cultivating the soil as farmers, the United States agrees to set apart for the use of said Indians, as herein provided, such additional quantity of arable land adjoining to said reservation, or as near the same as it can be obtained, as may be required to provide the necessary amount.

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ARTICLE 4. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct, at some place near the centre of said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings, to wit: A warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent, in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; an agency-building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission-building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be in-

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14313 duced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceed-14314 ing five thousand dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular-saw mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached; the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agrees that the agent for the said Indians in the future shall make his home at the agency-building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times, for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property, he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his findings, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

14333 ARTICLE 6. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the 14334 14335 head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he 14336 the privilege to select, in the presence and shall have 14337with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding three hundred 14338 14339 and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land book" as herein directed, 14340 shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied 14341 14342 and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it. 14343 and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head 14344 14345 of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified 14346 to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not 14347 exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to 14348 the exclusive possession of the same, as above directed. 14349 each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a descrip-14350 tion thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a cer-14351 tificate indorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall 14352be delivered to the party entitled to it, by the agent, after the 14353 same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in 14354 his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known 14355 as the "Kiowa and Comanche land book." The President 14356 may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and, when 14357 so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of 14358 settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the

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 title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property and on all subjects connected with the government of the said Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 7. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations; and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the dnty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided. and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a The provisions of this article to continue for not less teacher. than twenty years.

ARTICLE 8. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid not exceeding in value twenty-five dollars. And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, together with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

ARTICLE 9. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the physician, farmer, blacksmiths, carpenter, engineer, and miller herein provided for; but, in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into the condition of said Indians, make such rules and regulations for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said tribes.

ARTICLE 10. In lieu of all sums of money or other annui-

ties provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under the treaty of October eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, made at the mouth of the "Little Arkansas," and under all treaties made previous thereto, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency-house on the reservation herein named, on the fifteenth day of October of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks. For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woollen hose, and twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of "domestic."

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed, to make each a suit as afore-said, together with a pair of woollen hose for each; and in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent, each year, to forward him a full and exact census of the Indians on which the estimates from year to year can be based; and, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles, upon the recommenda-tion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper; and if at any time within the thirty years it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article cau be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may by law change the appropriation to other purposes, but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be with-drawn or discontinued for the period named; and the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

ARTICLE 11. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside of their reservation, as herein defined, but they yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands south of the Arkansas [River,\*] so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase, [and no white settlements shall be permitted on any part of the lands contained in the old reservation, as defined by the treaty made

between the United States and the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apache tribes of Indians at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, under date of October fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, within three years from this date;\* and they, the said tribes,\* further expressly agree—

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1st. That they will withdraw all opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built on the Smoky Hill River, whether it be built to Colorado or New Mexico.

2d. That they will permit the peaceable construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home, nor travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

4th. They will never eapture or carry off from the settlements white women or children.

5th. They will never kill nor sealp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

6th. They withdraw all pretence of opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built along the Platte River and westward to the Pacific Ocean; and they will not, in future, object to the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mail-stations, or other works of utility or necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribes whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners, to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head-man of the tribes.

7th. They agree to withdraw all opposition to the military posts now established in the western Territories.

ARTICLE 12. No treaty for the eession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying the same, and no eession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in Article *III* [VI] of this treaty.

ARTICLE 13. The ludian agent, in employing a farmer, blacksmith, miller, and other employés herein provided for, qualifications being equal, shall give the preference to Indians.

ARTICLE 14. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated,

and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be snfficient to employ such persons.

ARTICLE 15. It is agreed that the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for the purpose of building a dwelling-house on the reservation for "Tosh-e-wa," (or the Silver Brooch,) the Comanche chief who has already commenced farming on the said reservation. And the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from date, shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribes who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the period named.

ARTICLE 16. The tribes herein named agree, when the agency-house and other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will make said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere, but they shall have the right to hunt on the lands south of the Arkansas River, formerly called theirs, in the same manner, subject to the modifications named in this treaty, as agreed on by the treaty of the Little Arkansas, concluded the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Proclaimed August 25, 1868.

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For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citazens and the Crow tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said Crow tribe of Indians on behalf of their tribe, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Crow tribe of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Crow

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tribe of Indians into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them from time to time such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Crow tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States through his agents, and none but American citizens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Crow tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandise, &c., as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and license traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations, in consideration of which, the Crow tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their district of country. the said Crow tribe further agree, that if any foreigner or other person, not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country, for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe-conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them; and that they will not, whilst on their distant excursions, molest or interrupt any American citizen or citizens, who may be passing from the United States to New Mexico, or returning from thence to the United States.

ARTICLE 5. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Crow tribe should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but, instead thereof, complaints shall be made, by the party injured, to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may he punished, agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to the said tribe, the

14586 person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had 14587 14588 been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of 14589 said Crow tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert them-14590 selves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen 14591 or taken from any citazen or citazens of the United States by any individual or individuals of said tribe; and the property so re-14592 covered shall be forthwith delivered to the ageuts or other per-14593 14594 son authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper 14595 And the United States hereby guaranty to any Indian 14596 or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or 14597 other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citazens: Provided, That the property stolen cannot be recov-14598 14599 ered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually And the said tribe 14600 stolen by a citazen of the United States. engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the 14601 14602 United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man 14603 resident among them.

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

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14610 Treaty between the United States of America and the Crow tribe of 14611 Indians; concluded May 7, 1868; ratification advised July 25, 14612 1868.

14613 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 14614 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-14615 ing:

14616 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Laramie 14617 in the Territory of Dakota, on the seventh day of May, in the 14618 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by 14619 and between Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, Brevet Major-14620 General William S. Harney, Alfred H. Terry, Brevet Major-Gen-14621 eral C. C. Augur, John B. Sanboru, and S. F. Tappan, commis-14622 sioners on the part of the United States, and Che-Ra-Pee-Ish-Ka-14623 Te, Chat-Sta-He, and other chiefs and head-men of the Crow tribe 14624 of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized 14625 thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures fol-14626 lowing, to wit:

14627 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Laramie, Dakota 14628 Territory, on the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord

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one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of and representing the Crow Indians, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it. If bad men among the whites or among other people, subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United \$ tates, and also re-imburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in ease they refuse willfully so to do, the person injured shall be re-imbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may But no such damages shall be adjusted and paid until thoroughly examined and rassed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States shall be re-imbursed therefor.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing where the 107th degree of longitude west of Greenwich crosses the south boundary of Montana Territory; thence north along said 107th meridian to the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the point where it crosses the said southern boundary of Montana, being the 45th degree of north latitude; and thence east along said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or indi-

vidual Indians as from to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons, except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will, and do hereby, relinquish all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory of the United States, except such as is em-braced within the limits aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct, on the south side of the Yellowstone, near Otter Creek, a warehouse or store-room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency-building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission-building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 4. The Indians herein named agree, when the agency-house and other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will make said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere, but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and as long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency-building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint, by and against the Indians, as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on

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person or property, he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing, and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding ou the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same, as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be defivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Crow laud book."

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 7. In order to insure the civilization of the tribe entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are, or may be, settled on said agricultural reservation; and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher, competent to teach the elementary branches of an

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English education, shall be furnished who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty years.

ARTICLE 8. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty-five dollars per annum.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

ARTICLE 9. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency house, on the reservation herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flanuel shirt, and a pair of woolen socks.

For each female, over twelve years of age, a flannel skirtor the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flanuel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woollen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent, each year, to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

And, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indian roaming, and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, for a period of ten years, to be used by the Secretary of the Inte rior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper. And if, at any time within the ten years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under this article, can be appropriated to better uses for the tribe herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery; and it is expressly stip. ulated that each Indian over the age of four years, who shall have removed to and settled permanently upon said reservation and complied with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be en' titled to receive from the United States, for the period of four years after he shall have settled upon said reservation, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, provided the Indians cannot furnish their own subsistence at an earlier date. is further stipulated that the United States will furnish and deliver to each lodge of Indians, or family of persons legally in-corporated with them, who shall remove to the reservation herein described, and commence farming, one good American cow, and one good, well-broken pair of American oxen, within sixty days after such lodge or family shall have so settled upon said reserva-tion.

ARTICLE 10. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

ARTICLE 11. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians unless executed and signed by, at least, a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same, and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him as providep in Article 6 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from the date when they commence to cultivate a farm, shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

Proclaimed August 12, 1868.

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14858 Articles of agreement and confederation made and entered into by
14859 Andrew and Thomas Lewis, esquires, commissioners for and
14860 in behalf of the United States of North America, of the one
14861 part, and Captain White Eyes, Captain John Kill Buck, jun14862 ior, and Captain Pipe, deputies and chief men of the Delaware
14863 Nation, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. That all offences or acts of hostilities by one or either of the contracting parties against the other be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.

ARTICLE 2. That a perpetual peace and friendship shall from henceforth take place and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations; and if either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war with any other nation or nations, that then each shall assist the other in due proportion to their abilities, till their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation; and that if either of them shall discover any hostile designs forming against the other, they shall give the earliest notice thereof, that timeous measures may be taken to prevent their ill effect.

ARTICLE 3. And whereas the United States are engaged in a just and necessary war, in defence and support of life, liberty, and independence, against the King of England and his adherents, and as said king is yet possessed of several posts and forts on the lakes and other places, the reduction of which is of great importance to the peace and security of the contracting parties, and as the most practicable way for the troops of the United States to some of the posts and forts is by passing through the country of the Delaware Nation, the aforesaid deputies, on behalf of themselves and their nation, do hereby stipulate and agree to give a free passage through their country to the troops aforesaid, and the same to conduct by the nearest and best ways to the posts, forts, or towns of the enemies of the United States, affording to said troops such supplies of corn, meat, horses, or whatever may be in their power for the accommodation of such troops, on the commanding officers, &c., paying, or engageing to pay, the full value of whatever they can supply them with. And the said deputies, on the behalf of their nation, engage to join the troops of the United States aforesaid, with such a number of their best and most expeart warriors as they can spare, consistent with their own safety, and act in concert with them; and for the better security of the old men, women, and children of

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the aforesaid nation, whilst their warriors are engaged against the common enemy, it is agreed on the part of the United States that a fort of sufficient strength and capacity be built at the expense of the said States, with such assistance as it may be in the power of the said Delaware Nation to give, in the most convenient place and advantageous situation, as shall be agreed on by the commanding officer of the troops aforesaid, with the advice and concurrence of the deputies of the aforesaid Delaware Nation, which fort shall be garrisoned by such a number of the troops of the United States as the commanding officer can spare for the present, and hereafter by such numbers as the wise men of the United States in council shall think most conducive to the common good.

ARTICLE 4. For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the contracting parties, against all infractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing the offender or offenders by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as can be to the laws, customs, and usages of the contracting parties and natural justice: The mode of such tryals to be hereafter fixed by the wise men of the United States in Congress assembled, with the assistance of such deputies of the Delaware Nation as may be appointed to act in concert with them in adjusting this matter to their mutual liking. And it is further agreed between the parties aforesaid, that neither shall entertain or give countenance to the enemies of the other, or protect in their respective states, criminal fugitives, servants, or slaves, but the same to apprehend, and secure and deliver to the State or States to which such enemies, criminals, servants, or slaves respectively belong.

ARTICLE 5. Whereas the confederation entered into by the Delaware Nation and the United States renders the first dependent on the latter for all the articles of cloathing, utensils, and implements of war, and it is judged not only reasonable, but indispensibly necessary, that the aforesaid nation be supplied with such articles from time to time, as far as the United States may have it in their power, by a well-regulated trade, under the conduct of an intelligent, candid agent, with an adequate sallery, one more influenced by the love of his country, and a constant attention to the duties of his department by promoting the common interest, than the sinister purposes of converting and binding all the duties of his office to his private emolument: Convinced of the necessity of such measures, the commissioners of the United States, at the earnest solicitation of the deputies

aforesaid, have engaged in behalf of the United States that such a trade shall be afforded said nation, conducted on such principals of mutual interest as the wisdom of the United States in Congress assembled shall think most conducive to adopt for their mutual convenience.

ARTICLE 6. Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavoured, by every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion that it is the design of the States aforesaid to extirpate the Indians and take possession of their country, to obviate such false suggestion, the United States do engage to guarantee to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their teritoreal rights in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former treaties, as long as they, the said Delaware Nation, shall abide by and hold fast the chain of friendship now entered into. And it is further agreed on between the contracting parties, should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties to invite any other tribes who have been friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a State whereof the Delaware Nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress: Provided, Nothing contained in this article to be considered as conclusive until it meets with the approbation of Congress. And it is also the intent and meaning of this article that no protection or countenance shall be afforded to any who are at present our enemies, by which they might escape the punishment they deserve.

14972 Coucluded September 17, 1778.

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14973 A treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware 14974 tribe of Indians.

The Delaware tribe of Indians, finding that the annuity 14975 14976 which they receive from the United States is not sufficient to 14977 supply them with the articles which are necessary for their comfort and convenience, and afford the means of introducing 14978 14979 amongst them the arts of civilised life, and being convinced that the extensiveness of the country they possess, by giving 14980 14981 an opportunity to their hunting parties to ramble to a great 14982 distance from their towns, is the principal means of retarding 14983 this desirable event; and the United States being desirons to 14984 connect their settlements on the Wabash with the State of 14985 Kentucky: therefore the said United States, by William Henry 14986 Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, superintendent of 14987 Indian affairs, and their commissioner plenipotentiary for treat-14988 ing with the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio River; and 14989 the said tribe of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and head

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warriors, have agreed to the following articles, which when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on the said parties:

ARTICLE 1. The said Delaware tribe, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, relinquishes to the United States forever all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of Ohio.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe shall receive from the United States, for ten years, an additional annuity of three hundred dollars, which is to be exclusively appropriated to the purpose of ameliorating their condition and promoting their civilization. Suitable persons shall be employed at the expence of the United States to teach them to make fences, cultivate the earth, and such of the domestic arts as are adapted to their situation; and a further sum of three hundred dollars shall be appropriated annually for five years to this object. The United States will cause to be delivered to them in the course of the next spring horses fit for draft, cattle, hogs, and implements of husbandry to the amount of four hundred dollars. The preceding stipula. tions, together with goods to the amount of eight hundred dollars, which is now delivered to the said tribe, (a part of which is to be appropriated to the satisfying certain individuals of the said tribe, whose horses have been taken by white people) is to be considered as full compensation for the relinquishment made in the first article.

ARTICLE 3. As there is great reason to believe that there are now in the possession of the said tribe several horses which have been stolen from citizens of the United States, the chiefs who represent the said tribe are to use their utmost endeavors to have the said horses forthwith delivered to the superintendent of Indian affairs, or such persons as he may appoint to receive them. And as the United States can place the utmost reliance on the honour and integrity of those chiefs who have manifested a punctilious regard to the engagements entered into at the treaty at Grenville, it is agreed that, in relation to such of the horses stolen as aforesaid, but which have died or been removed beyond the reach of the chiefs, the United States will compensate the owners for the loss of them without deducting from the annuity of the said tribe the amount of what may be paid in this way. But it is expressly understood that this provision is not to extend to any horses which have been stolen within the course of twelve months preceding the date hereof.

ARTICLE 4. The said tribe having exhibited to the above-

named commissioner of the United States sufficient proof of their right to all the country which lies between the Ohio and White River, and the Miami tribe, who were the original pro-prietors of the upper part of that country, having explicitly acknowledged the title of the Delawares at the general council held at Fort Wayne in the month of June, 1803, the said United States will in future consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country which is bounded by the White River on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary-line running from the month of the Kentucky River on the east, and the tract ceded by this treaty, and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, on the west and southwest.

ARTICLE 5. As the Piankishaw tribe have hitherto obstinately persisted in refusing to recognize the title of the Delawares to the tract of country ceded by this treaty, the United States will negociate with them, and will endeavor to settle the matter in an amicable way; but should they reject the propositions that may be made to them on this subject, and should the United States not think proper to take possession of the said country without their consent, the stipulations and promises herein made on behalf of the United States shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 6. As the road from Vincennes to Clark's grant will form a very inconvenient boundery, and as it is the intention of the parties to these presents that the whole of the said road shall be within the tract ceded to the United States, it is agreed that the boundary in that quarter shall be a straight line to be drawn parallel to the course of the said road from the eastern boundary of the tracts ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne to Clark's grant; but the said line is not to pass at a greater distance than half a mile from the most northerly bend of said road.

Proclaimed February 14, 1805.

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15069 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State
15070 of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benja15071 min Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Dela15072 ware Nation of Indians.

15073 ARTICLE 1. The Delaware Nation of Indians cede to the 15074 United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guaranty to them the peaceable possession of the same.

15079 ARTICLE 3. The United States also argee to pay the

Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded; which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each, and a sufficient number of perogues, to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi; and a quantity of provisions. proportioned to their numbers and the extent of their journey.

ARTICLE 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements for the term of three years from the date of this treaty, if they so long require it.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of four thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which the United States, by any former treaty, engaged to pay to them, shall be paid in silver, at any place to which the Delawares may remove.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 7. One half-section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely, Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka, and Jacob Dick; and one quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely, Solomon Tindell and Benoni Tindell, all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White River, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 8. A sum not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware Nation, and shall be expended by the Indian agent at Piqua and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule this day examined and approved by the commissioners of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed January 15, 1819.

15120 Supplementary article to the Delaware treaty, concluded at St. 15121 Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 3d of October; 1818.

Whereas the foregoing treaty stipulates that the United 15123 States shall provide for the Delaware Nation a country to re-

side in, west of the Mississippi, as the permanent residence of their nation; and whereas the said Delaware Nation are now willing to remove, on the following conditions, from the country on James' Fork of White River in the State of Missouri, to the country selected in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri River, as recommended by the Government, for the permanent resi-dence of the whole Delaware Nation; it is hereby agreed upon by the parties, that the country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, extending up the Kansas River to the Kansas line, and up the Missouri River to Camp Leavenworth, and thence by a line drawn westwardly, leaving a space ten miles wide, north of the Kansas boundary-line, for an outlet, shall be conveyed and forever secured by the United States to the said Delaware Nation as their permanent residence; and the United States hereby pledges the faith of the Government to guarantee to the said Delaware Nation, forever, the quiet and peaceable possession and undisturbed enjoyment of the same, against the claims and assaults of all and every other people whatever.

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And the United States hereby agrees to furnish the Delaware Nation with forty horses, to be given to their poor and destitute people, and the use of six waggons and ox-teams, to assist the nation in removing their heavy articles to their permanent home; and to supply them with all necessary farming-utensils and tools necessary for building houses, &c.; and to supply them with provisions on their journey, and with one year's provisions after they get to their permanent residence; and to have a griss and saw mill erected for their use, within two years after their complete removal.

And it is hereby expressly stipulated and agreed upon by the parties that, for and in consideration of the full and entire relinquishment by the Delaware Nation of all claim whatever to the country now occupied by them in the State of Missouri, the United States shall pay to the said Delaware Nation an additional permanent annuity of one thousand dollars.

And it is further stipulated that thirty-six sections of the best land within the limits hereby relinquished shall be selected, under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the support of schools for the education of Delaware children.

It is agreed upon by the parties that this supplementary article shall be concluded in part only, at this time, and that a deputation of a chief, or warrior, from each town, with their interpretor, shall proceed with the agent to explore the country, more fully, and if they approve of said country to sign their

names under ours, which shall be considered as finally conclud-15170 15171 ed on our part; and after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the 15172

15173 contracting parties.

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15213 15214 Proclaimed March 24, 1831.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America 15175 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 15176 15177 greeting:

15178 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hun-15179 15180 dred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named del-15181 15182 egates of the Delaware tribe of Indians, viz: Sarcoxey; Ne-conhe-cond; Kock-ka-to-wha; Qua-cor-now-ha, or James Segondyne; 15183 Ne-sha-pa-na-cumin, or Charles Journeycake; Que-sha-to-wha. 15184 or John Ketchem; Pendoxey, or George Bullet; Kock-kock-15185 15186 quas, or James Ketchem; Ahlah-a-chick, or James Conner; 15187 they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe; which treaty 15188 is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Delaware tribe of Indians, viz: Sarcoxey; Ne-con-he-cond; Kock-ka-to-wha; Qua-cornow-ha, or James Segondyne; Ne-sha-pa-na-cumin, or Charles Journeycake; Que-sha-to-wha, or John Ketchem; Pondoxy, or George Bullet; Kock-kock-quas, or James Ketchem; Ah-lah-a-chick, or James Conner, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Delaware tribe of Indians hereby code, relinguish, and quit-claim to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to their country lying west of the State of Missouri, and situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, which is described in the article supplementary to the treaty of October third, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, concluded, in part, on the twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, at Council Camp, on James' Fork of White River, in the State of Missouri, and finally concluded at Council Camp, in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers, on the nineteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; and also their right, title, and interest in and to the "outlet" mentioned and described in said supplementary article, excepting that portion of said country sold to the Wyandot tribe of Indians, by instrument sanctioned by act

of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, one thousand eight 15215 hundred and forty-eight, and also excepting that part of said 15216 country lying east and south of a line beginning at a point on the 15217 line between the land of the Delawares and the half-breed Kan-15218 zas, forty miles, in a direct line, west of the boundary between 15219the Delawares and Wyandots, thence north ten miles, thence 15220 in an easterly course to a point on the south bank of Big Island 1522115222 Creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri River where the usual high-water line of said creek intersects the high-15223 15224water line of said river.

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ARTICLE 2. The United States hereby agree to have the ceded country (excepting the said "outlet") surveyed, as soon as it can be conveniently done, in the same manner that the publie lands are surveyed, such survey to be commenced and prosecuted as the President of the United States may deem best. And the President will, so soon as the whole or any portion of said lands are surveyed, proceed to offer such surveyed lauds for sale, at public auction, in such quantities as he may deem proper, being governed in all respects, in conducting such sales, by the laws of the United States respecting the sales of the public lauds; and such of the lands as may not be sold at the public sales shall thereafter be subject to private entry, in the same manner that private entries are made of United States lands; and any, or all, of such lands as remain unsold, after being three years subject to private entry, at the minimum Government price, may, by act of Congress, be graduated and reduced in price, until all said lands are sold; regard being had in said graduation and reduction to the interests of the Delawares, and also to the speedy settlement of the country.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay to the Delaware tribe of Indians the sum of ten thousand dollars; and, in consideration thereof, the Delaware tribe of Indians hereby cede, release, and quit-claim to the United States the said tract of country hereinbefore described as the "outlet." And as a further and full compensation for the cession made by the first article, the United States agree to pay to said tribe all the moneys received from the sales of the lands provided to be surveyed in the preceding article, after deducting therefrom the cost of surveying, managing, and selling the same.

ARTICLE 4. The Delaware Indians have now, by treaty stipulation, the following permanent annuities, to wit: One thousand dollars, per fourth article of the treaty of third August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five. Five hundred dollars, per third article of the treaty of thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and nine. Four thousand dollars, per fifth article of the treaty of the third October, one thousand

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eight hundred and eighteen. One thousand dollars, per supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. One hundred dollars for salt annuity, per third article of the treaty of June seventh, one thousand eight hundred and three. Nine hundred and forty dollars for blacksmith annuity, per sixth article of the treaty of third October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. All which several permanent annuities they hereby relinquish, and forever absolve the United States from the further payment thereof, in consideration whereof the United States agree to pay to them, under the direction of the President, the sum of one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars, as follows: seventy-four thousand dollars in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and seventy-four thousand dollars in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; the object of converting the permanent annuities into these two payments being to aid the Delawares in making improvements on their present farms, and opening new ones on the land reserved, build. ing houses, buying necessary household furniture, stock, and farming-utensils, and such other articles as may be necessary to their comfort.

ARTICLE 5. It is agreed that the sum of forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, being the value of the thirty-six sections of land set apart for school purposes by the supplemental treaty of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, remain for the present at five per cent. interest, as stipulated by the resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

ARTICLE 6. The Delawares feel now, as heretofore, grateful to their old chiefs for their long and faithful services. treaties, when their means were scanty, they provided, by small life-annuities, for the wants of these chiefs, some of whom are These chiefs are poor, and the Delawares now receiving them. believe it their duty to keep them from want in their old and declining age. It is the wish of the Delawares, and hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount provided in the third article as a consideration for the "outlet," shall be paid to their five chiefs, to wit: Captain Ketchem, Sarkoxey, Segondyne, Neconhecond, and Kock-ka-towha, in equal shares of two thousand dollars each, to be paid as follows: to each of said chiefs annually the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, until the whole sum is paid: Provided, That if any one or more of said chiefs die before the whole or any part of the sum is paid, the annual payments remaining to his share shall be paid to his male children, and, in default of male heirs, then to the legal representatives of such deceased chief or chiefs;

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and it is understood that the small life-annuities stipulated for by former treaties shall be paid as directed by said treaties.

ARTICLE 7. It is expected that the amount of moneys aris-ing from the sales herein provided for will be greater than the Delawares will need to meet their current wants; and as it is their duty and their desire also to create a permanent fund for the benefit of the Delaware people, it is agreed that all the money not necessary for the reasonable wants of the people shall from time to time be invested by the President of the United States in safe and profitable stocks, the principal to remain unimpaired, and the interest to be applied annually for the civiliza-tion, education, and religious culture of the Delaware people, and such other objects of a beneficial character as in his judg-ment are proper and necessary.

ARTICLE 8. As the annual receipts from the sales of the lands cannot now be determined, it is agreed that the whole subject be referred to the judgment of the President, who may, from time to time, prescribe how much of the net proceeds of said sales shall be paid out to the Delaware people, and the mode and manner of such payment; also how much shall be invested; and in distributing the funds to the people, due regard and encouragement shall be given to that portion of the Delawares who are competent to manage their own affairs, and who know and appreciate the value of money; but Congress may, at any time, and from time to time, by law, make such rules and regulations in relation to the funds arising from the sale of said lands, and the application thereof for the benefit and improvement of the Delaware people, as may, in the wisdom of that body, seem just and proper.

ARTICLE 9. The debts of Iudians, contracted in their private dealings as individuals, whether to traders or otherwise, shall not be paid from the general fund.

ARTICLE 10. The Delawares promise to renew their efforts to suppress the introduction and the use of ardent spirits in their country and among their people, and to encourage industry, integrity, and virtue, so that every one may become civilized, and, as many now are, competent to manage their business affairs; but should some of them unfortunately continue to refuse to labor, and remain or become dissipated and worthless, it shall be discretionary with the President to give such direction to the portion of funds, from time to time, due to such persons, as will prevent them from squandering the same, and secure the benefit thereof to their families.

ARTICLE 11. At any time hereafter, when the Delawares desire it, and at their request and expense, the President may cause the country reserved for their permanent home to be sur-

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veyed in the same manner as the ceded country is surveyed, and may assign such portion to each person or family as shall be designated by the principal men of the tribe: *Provided*, Such assignment shall be uniform.

ARTICLE 12. In the settlement of the country adjacent to the Delaware reservation, roads and highways will become necessary, and it is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law, shall have a right of way through the reserved lands, on the same terms that the law provides for their location through the lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the said reservation, shall have the right of way, on payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 13. The Christian Indians live in the country herein ceded, and have some improvements. They desire to remain where they are, and the Delawares are willing, provided the Christian Indians can pay them for the land. It is therefore agreed that there shall be confirmed by patent to the said Christian Indians, subject to such restrictions as Congress may provide, a quantity of land equal to four sections, to be selected in a body from the surveyed lands, and to include their present improvements: Provided, The said Christian Indians, or the United States for them, pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use of the Delaware Indians, within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre therefor: And provided further, That the provisions of article twelve, in relation to roads, highways, and railroads, shall be applicable to the land thus granted to the Christian Indians.

ARTICLE 14. The Delawares acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and invoke its protection and care. They desire to be protected from depredations and injuries of every kind, and to live at peace with all the Indian tribes; and they promise to abstain from war, and to commit no depredations on either citizens or Indians; and if, unhappily, any difficulty should arise, they will at all times, as far as they are able, comply with the law in such cases made and provided, as they will expect to be protected and their rights vindicated by it, when they are injured.

ARTICLE 15. A primary object of this instrument being to advance the interests and welfare of the Delaware people, it is agreed that, if it prove insufficient to effect these ends, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, Congress may hereafter make such further provision, by law, not inconsistent herewith, as experience may prove to be necessary to promote the interests, peace, and happiness of the Delaware people.

15399 ARTICLE 16. It is agreed by the parties hereto, that the 15400 provisions of the act of Congress, approved third of March, one 15401 thousand eight hundred and seven, in relation to lands ceded to the United States, shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the 15403 lands herein ceded.

ARTICLE 17. It is further stipulated that, should the Sen-15405 ate of the United States reject the thirteenth article hereof, 15406 such rejection shall in no wise affect the validity of the other 15407 articles.

15408 ARTICLE 18. This instrument shall be obligatory on the 15409 contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the 15410 President and the Senate of the United States.

15411 Proclaimed July 17, 1854.

15412 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware tribe of In-15413 dians, concluded May 30, 1860.

15414 By the President of the United States of America.

15415 A PROCLAMATION.

15416 To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Sarcoxieville, to the Delaware reservation, on the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty, by Thomas B. Sykes, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Delaware tribe of Indians hereinafter mentioned, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Sarcoxieville, on the Delaware reservation, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by Thomas B. Sykes, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs of the Delaware tribe of Indians, viz: John Connor, head chief of the whole tribe; Sar-cox-ie, chief of the Turtle band; Ne-con-he-con, chief of the Wolf band; Rock-a-to-wha, chief of the Turkey band, and assistants to the said head chief, chosen and appointed by the people, and James Connor, chosen by the said chiefs as delegate.

ARTICLE 1. By the first article of the treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain delegates of the Delaware tribe of Indians, which treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the eleventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

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four, there was reserved, as a permanent home for the said tribe. that part of their country lying east and south of a line begin-ning at a point on the line between the Delawares and Half-breed Kansas, forty miles in a direct line west of the boundary between the Delawares and Wyandottes; thence north ten miles; thence in an easterly course to a point on the south bank of Big Island Creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Mis-souri River, where the usual high-water line of said creek inter-sects the high-water line of said river. And by the eleventh article of said treaty it was stipulated that "at any time here-after, when the Delawares desire it, and at their request and expense, the President may cause the country reserved for their permanent home to be surveyed in the same manner as the ceded country is surveyed, and may assign such portion to each person or family as shall be designated by the principal men of the tribe: Provided, Such assignments shall be uniform."

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 The Delawares having represented to the Government that it is their wish that a portion of the lands reserved for their home may be divided among them in the manner contemplated by the eleventh article of the treaty aforesaid, it is hereby agreed by the parties hereto that the said reservation shall be surveyed, as early as practicable after the ratification of these articles of agreement and convention, in the same manner that the public lands are surveyed; and to each member of the Delaware tribe there shall be assigned a tract of land containing eighty acres, to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion of timber, to be selected according to the legal sub-divisions of survey.

ARTICLE 2. The division and assignment in severalty among the Delawares of the land shall be made in a compact body, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and his decision of all questions arising thereupon shall be final and conclusive.

Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that the said tracts are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the assignees and their heirs. And said tracts shall not be alienable in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States or to members of the Delaware tribe, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and said tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Prior to the issue of the certificates aforesaid the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may

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deem necessary or expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons. And should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned abandon them, the said Secretary may take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary and proper.

The improvements of the Indians residing on the lands to be sold shall be valued by the United States, and the individual owners thereof shall receive the amount realized from the sale of the same, to be expended in building other improvements for them on the lands retained.

15499 ARTICLE 3. The Delaware tribe of Indians, entertaining the 15500 15501 belief that the value of their lands will be enhanced by having a railroad passing through their present reservation, and being 15502of the opinion that the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western 15503 Railroad Company, incorporated by an act of the legislative 15504 15505 assembly of Kansas Territory, will have the advantage of travel and general transportation over every other company proposed 15506 15507 to be formed which will run through their lands, have expressed 15508 a desire that the said Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company shall have the preference of purchasing the re-15509 mainder of their lands after the tracts in severalty and those 15510 for the special objects herein named shall have been selected 15511 and set apart, upon the payment into the United States Treasury, 15512 15513 which payment shall be made within six months after the quantity shall have been ascertained, in gold or silver coin, of such 15514 a sum as three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary 15515 of the Interior, shall appraise to be the value of said land: 15516 Provided, in no event shall the value be placed below the sum 15517 of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, exclusive of the 15518 15519 cost of survey of the same. [And that the United States will 15520 issue a patent in fee simple to said company, upon the payment 15521 as aforesaid, for all their land remaining in Kansas. It is, 15522therefore, agreed by the United States that the wishes of the 15523 Delawares shall be granted; that they will accept of the trust re 15524 posed upon them; and that the money resulting from such dispo-15525 sition of the lands shall be disposed of and applied in the manner 15526 provided for by the seventh and eighth articles of the Delaware 15527 treaty of sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, 15528 after expending a sufficient sum to enable them to commence 15529 agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances. 15530 agreed that the said railroad company shall have the perpetual 15531 right of way over any portion of the lands allotted to the Dela-15532wares in severalty, on the payment of a just compensation there-

for, in money, to the respective parties whose lands are crossed 15533 15534 by the line of railroad. It being the intent and meaning of the Delawares, in consenting to the sale of their surplus lands to 15535 15536 said company, that they should, in good faith, and within a 15537 reasonable time, construct a railroad through their reservation, 15538 and to carry out this intent, as well as to secure so great a public convenience, it is agreed that no patent shall issue for 15539 any of these lands, nor shall the sale be binding upon the Dela-15540 ware Indians nor the United States, until the Secretary of the 15541 Interior shall be fully satisfied that a line of twenty-five miles 15542 of the road from Leavenworth City shall have been completed 15543 and equipped, when a patent shall issue for one-half of the 15544 ascertained quantity, the patent for the residue to issue only 15545 when the said Secretary shall be satisfied that the road has 15546 15547 been in like manner completed and equipped to the western 15548 boundary of the Delaware reservation. And if the said company 15549 shall fail or neglect to construct either the first or second sections of the road, or having constructed the first section and 15550 15551 fail to complete the second section within a reasonable time. 15552 they shall forfeit to the United States all right to the lands not previously patented, and the certificate of purchase shall be 15553 15554 deemed and considered cancelled. And provided further, That 15555 in case the said company shall fail to make payment for the lands, or fail to construct the road, as hereinbefore stipulated, 15556 15557 within a reasonable time, the surplus lands shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior at public auction, in quantities 15558 15559 not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres; but in no case for a 15560 sum less than the appraised value, the net proceeds to be ap-15561 plied in the same manner as hereinbefore specified. vided further, That the said railroad company shall finally, and 15562 in good faith sell and dispose of all said lands within seven 15563 years after receiving the patent therefor, except what may be 15564 necessary for railroad purposes, and, in default thereof, so much 15565 thereof as may remain undisposed of shall revert to the Dela-15566 ware Nation, to be disposed of as is herein provided for other 15567 15568 forfeited lands. 15569

ARTICLE 4. Whereas some years ago a good many of the Delawares went down among the Southern Indians, and as there are still about two hundred of them there, and as they have reason to believe they will return soon, it is hereby agreed that eighty acres each be set apart for them, to be allotted to them as they return, and certificates to be then issued to them, in the same manner as to those now within the reservation, and in every respect to be governed by the same rules and regulations as prescribed for the government of the lands reserved by the

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preceding articles, that until they return the allotments set apart for belong to the nation in common.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be reserved three hundred and twenty acres of ground where the mill, and school-house, and Ketchum's store now stand; three hundred and twenty acres where the council house now is; one hundred and sixty acres where the Baptist mission now is; one hundred and sixty acres where the agency house now is; forty acres where the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now is; forty acres where the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, now is; which several tracts, with the improvements thereupou, shall be disposed of when the objects for which they have been reserved shall have been accomplished, in such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine to be just and equitable, for the benefit of the Delawares.

ARTICLE 6. By article fourteen of the treaty between the Delawares and the United States, of May six, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, ratified by the Senate July eleven, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, the United States bound herself to protect them and their rights; and that whereas, that depredations of various kinds have been committed upon them and their lands, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall pay them, within twelve mouths from the ratification of these articles of treaty and convention, thirty thousand dollars as indemnity for timber that has been cut off their reservation by the whites, and nine thousand five hundred dollars as indemnity for pouies and cattle that have been stolen from them by the whites since their last treaty with the United States. It is further stipulated that, should the Senate of the United States refuse this article, it shall in nowise affect the validity of the other articles, or prejudice the right of the Delawares to appeal to the Congress of the United States for the indemnities hereby agreed upon.

It is further understood that, at the treaty between the Delawares and the United States, made September twenty-four, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, the boundary of the reservation then set apart for them included the Half-breed Kansas lands; but it afterwards proved that the United States had previously set apart these lands for the Half-breed Kaws, and by that means they have been kept out of the use and benefit of said lands; it is, therefore, hereby agreed that a fair valuation shall be made by the United States upon such lands, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and that the amount of said valuation shall be paid the Delawares.

ARTICLE 7. In consideration of the long and faithful services of the chiefs of the Delaware Nation, and of their interpreter, who is also a member of the nation, it is further agreed

that the said chiefs and interpreter shall have allotted to each 15624 a tract of land, to be selected by themselves, and shall receive 15625a patent in fee-simple therefor from the President of the United 15626 15627 States, viz: John Connor, principal chief, six hundred and forty acres; Sar-cox ie, chief of the Turtle band, three hundred and 15628 twenty acres; Rock-a-to-wha, chief of the Turkey band, three 15629 15630 hundred and twenty acres; Ne-con-he-con, chief of the Wolf band, three hundred and twenty acres; and Henry Tiblow, in-15631 terpreter, three hundred and twenty acres; the lines of each 15632 15633 tract to conform to the legal subdivisions of survey. 15634 ther agreed that, from the money as paid the Delaware tribe of 15635 Indians, in accordance with article number ten of this treaty the chiefs of said tribe of Indians shall appropriate one thousand 15636 15637 five hundred dollars as the annual salary of the councilmen of the said tribe of Indians. 15638

ARTICLE 8. Any stipulation in former treaties inconsistent with those embraced in the foregoing articles shall be of no force or effect.

ARTICLE 9. As these articles are entered into for the sole use and benefit of the Delaware Indians, it is understood that the expenses incident to carrying them into effect shall be defrayed from the funds of said Indians, held in trust for them by the United States.

ARTICLE 10. The interest accruing to the Delawares under the former treaties, and that which may accrue under this, shall be paid on the first of April and October in each year.

Proclaimed 27th August, 1870.

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15651 Treaty between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, concluded July 2, 1861; ratified August 6, 1861.

15653 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, 15654 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 15655 greeting:

Whereas a treaty or agreement was made and concluded at Leavenworth City, Kansas, on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the United States of America and the Delaware tribe of Indians, relative to certain lands of that tribe conveyed to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, and to bonds executed to the United States by the said company for the payment of the said Indians, which treaty or agreement, with the preliminary and incidental papers necessary to the full understanding of the same, is in the following words, to wit:

Whereas, by the treaty of May 30, 1860, between the United

15667 States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, it is provided that the surplus lands of said Delawares, not included in their "home 15668 15669 reserve," should be surveyed and appraised under direction o the Secretary of the Interior; and that in order to aid in the 15670 15671 construction of a railroad near and through their said "home reserve," the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Com-15672 15673 pany of Kansas, duly organized and incorporated under the laws of said Territory, should have the right to purchase such surplus 15674 lands at such appraised value—on condition, however, that after 15675 paying for said lands, said company should only receive title to 15676 15677 one-half of them on completing and equipping, within a reasonable time, twenty-five (25) miles of said railroad from Leavenworth 15678 15679 City westward; and should only receive title to the remaining 15680 half of said lands on completing and equipping said road, within 15681 a reasonable time, to the western boundary of the "Delaware 15682 Reserve;" and that in case said company should fail to pay for said 15683 lands, or, having paid, should forfeit the same, or any part thereof, 15684 before receiving title, by failing to construct either the first or 15685 the second section of said road within such reasonable time, then 15686 the lands so forfeited, or not paid for, should be sold in quanti-15687 ties not exceeding one hundred and sixty (160) acres, at not less 15688 than such appraised value; the proceeds of such sale, subject to 15689 a certain contingent deduction, to be invested by the President 15690 of the United States in "safe and profitable stocks," for the benefit of said Delaware Indians; and 15691 15692

Whereas said surplus lands, to the amount of  $223,966_{100}^{7.8}$  acres, have been duly surveyed and appraised at an aggregate valuation of two hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-two and  $\frac{15}{100}$  (\$286,742 $\frac{15}{100}$ ) dollars; and

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Whereas the said Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company has executed, under their corporate seal, and by the hand of Thomas Ewing, jr., their agent, their twenty-nine (29) several bonds, all of even date herewith, and numbered from one to twenty-one inclusive, for sums amounting in the aggregate to \$286,742 $\frac{15}{100}$ , being the amount of the valuation of said surplus lands as above stated, twenty eight (28) of which said bonds are for the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars each, and one is for the snm of six thousand and seven hundred and forty-two and  $\frac{15}{100}$  (\$6,742 $\frac{15}{100}$ ) dollars, and payable in ten (10) years after their date, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States or bearer, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually at the same place on interest-warrants attached to said bonds, which said bonds have been delivered by said company to Archibald Williams, judge of the United States court for the district of Kansas, and have been by him received and receipted for as agent of the United States for that purpose specially appointed, in accordance with the instructions of the President of the United States of June 10, 1861, hereto attached and made part hereof, and for the consideration and use in said instructions set forth:

15718Now, therefore, to secure the payment of said bonds and 15719every part thereof, and of all interest to become due thereon, 15720 according to the terms thereof, the Leavenworth, Pawnee and 15721Western Railroad Company, by its agent hereto specially author-15722 ized by resolution of the board of directors of said company of 15723April 11, 1861, a certified copy of which said resolution is hereto 15724 attached, hereby agrees with the United States, as trustee for 15725said Delaware tribe of Indians, that in case said company shall 15726 at any time hereafter neglect or fail to pay the whole or any part 15727 of the interest on all or any one of said bonds, or shall neglect or 15728 fail to pay the whole or any part of the principal of all or any 15729 one of said bonds, when any such payment, either of principal or 15730 of interest, shall become due and payable, then the said railroad 15731 company shall be deemed and held to have forfeited all right and 15732title of any kiud whatever to the one hundred thousand (100,000) 15733 acres of land herein described, to wit:

Description Section. Township. Range Meridian. 15734 15735 Southeast quarter ..... 2 17 E. 6th. 10 15736 Section ..... 12 10 17 E. 6th. 15737 West half ..... 13 10 17 E. 6th. 15738 14 10 17 E. 6th. 15739 17 E. 6th. Section ..... 24 10 West half ..... 15740 25 10 17 E. 6th. 15741 10 17 E. 6th. Section ..... 36 15742 South half..... 3 10 18 E. 6th. 15743 South half..... 10 18 E. 6th. 4 15744 9 10 18 E. 6th. Section ..... South half..... 15745 25 10 19 E. 6th. 15746 26 10 19 E. 6th. Section .... 19 E. 15747 Section ..... 28 10 6th. 15748 West half..... 30 10 19 E. 6th. 15749 32 10 19 E. 6th. Section ..... 15750 34 10 19 E. 6th. Section .... 19 E. 15751 36 10 6th.  $^{2}$ 20 E. 15752 South half ..... 10 6th. 20 E. 6th. 15753South half ..... 4 10 20 E. 10 6th. 15754 S. W. quarter.... 18 E. 6th. 15755East half..... 1018 E. 6th. East half..... 10 15756 15757 North half ..... 10 18 E. 6th. 18 E. 6th. 15758 East half..... 26 10

15759	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian. P. M.
15760	West half	28	10	18 E.	6th.
15761	East half	30	10	18 E.	6th.
15762	West half	32	10	18 E.	6th.
15763	Section	35	10	18 E.	6th.
15764	South half	1	10	19 E.	6th.
15765	South half	3	10	19 E.	6th.
15766	South half	5	10	19 E.	6th.
15767	East balf	7	10	19 E.	6th.
15768	Section	9	10	19 E.	6th.
15769	Section	11	10	19 E.	6th.
15770	Section	13	10	19 E.	6th.
15771	Section	15	10	19 E.	6th.
15772	Section	17	10	19 E.	6th.
15773	East half	19	10	19 E.	6th.
15774	West half	20	10	19 E.	6th.
15775	Section	22	10	19 E.	6th.
15776	East half	23	10	19 E.	6th.
15777	Section	$\frac{24}{a}$	10	19 E.	6th.
15778	S. E. quarter	6	10	20 E.	6th.
15779	Section	8	10	20 E.	6th.
15780	Section	10	10	20 E.	6th.
15781	Section	12	10	20 E.	6th.
$15782 \\ 15783$	Section	14	10	20 E.	6th.
15784	West half	$\frac{15}{17}$	10	20 E. 20 E.	6th.
15785	Section East half	19	10 10	20 E.	6th. 6th.
15786	East half	20	10	20 E.	6th.
15787	West half	$\frac{20}{21}$	10	20 E.	6th.
15788	Section	$\frac{21}{22}$	10	20 E.	оси. 6th.
15789	Section	$\frac{22}{24}$	10	20 E.	6th.
15790	Section	26	10	20 E.	6th.
15791	Section	28	10	20 E.	6th.
15792	Section	30	10	20 E.	6th.
15793	Section	32	10	20 E.	6th.
15794	Section	34	10	20 E.	6th.
15795	Section	36	10	20 E.	6th.
15796	Section	8	10	21 E.	6th.
15797	Section	10	10	21 E.	6th.
15798	Section	12	10	21 E.	6th.
15799	Section	13	10	21 E.	6th.
15800	Section	15	10	21 E.	6th.
15801	Section	17	10	21 E.	6th.
15802	Section	19	10	21 E.	6th.
15803	Section	21	10	21 E.	6th.
15804	Section	23	10	21 E.	6th.
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15805	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian. P. M.
15806	Section	25	10	21 E.	6th.
15807	Section	27	10	21 E.	6th.
15808	Section	29	10	21 E.	6th.
15809	Section	31	10	21 E.	6th.
15810	Section	33	10	21 E.	6th.
15811	Section	35	10	21 E.	6th.
15812	Section	7	10	22 E.	6th.
15813	Section	9	10	22 E.	6th.
15814	Section	11	10	22 E.	6th.
15815	Section	13	10	22 E.	6th.
15816	Section	15	10	22 E.	6th.
15817	Section	17	10	22 E.	6th.
15818	Section	19	10	22 E.	6th.
15819	Section	$\frac{10}{21}$	10	22 E.	6th.
15820	Section	23	10	22 E.	6th.
15821	Section	$\frac{25}{25}$	10	22 E.	6th.
15822	Section	$\frac{25}{27}$	10	21 E.	6th.
15823	Section	29	10	22 E.	6th.
15824	Section	31	10	22 E.	6th.
15825	Section	33	10	22 E.	6th.
15826	Section	35	10	22 E.	6th.
15827	Section	7	10	23 E.	6th.
15828	Section	9	10	23 E.	6th.
15829	Section	11	10	23 E.	6th.
15830	Section	19	10	23 E.	6th.
15831	South half	1	11	17 E.	6th.
15832	South half	12	11	17 E.	6th.
15833	North half	13	11	17 E.	6th.
15834	South half	$\frac{10}{24}$	11	17 E.	6th.
15835	South half	2	11	18 E.	6th.
15836	South half	4	11	18 E.	6th.
15837	East half.	6	11	18 E.	6th.
15838	East half	7	11	18 E.	6th.
15839	Section	8	11	18 E.	6th.
15840	Section	10	11	18 E.	6th.
15841	Section	12	11	18 E.	6th.
15842	Section	14	11	18 E.	6th.
15843	West half	15	11	18 E.	6th,
15844	East half	17	11	18 E.	6th.
15845	East half	18	11	18 E.	6th.
15846	West half	20	11	18 E.	6th.
15847	East half.	$\frac{20}{22}$	11	18 E.	6th.
15848	West half	23	11	18 E.	6th.
15849	West half	$\frac{26}{24}$	11	18 E.	6th.
15850	East half.	$\frac{24}{25}$	11	18 E.	6th.
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15851	Description,	Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian. P. M.
15852	South half	1	11	19 E.	6th.
15853	South half	3	11	19 E.	6th.
15854	South half	5	11	19 E.	6th.
15855	East half	7	11	19 E.	6th.
15856	Section	9	11	19 E.	6th.
15857	Section	11	11	19 E.	6th.
15858	Section	13	11	19 E.	6th.
15859	Section	15	11	19 E.	6th.
15860	Section	17	11	19 E.	6th.
15861	East half	18	11	19 E.	6th.
15862	East half	19	11	19 E.	6th.
15863	Section	21	11	19 E.	6th.
15864	Section	23	11	19 E.	6th.
15865	Section	25	11	19 E.	6th.
15866	East half	24	11	19 E.	6th.
15867	Section	27	11	19 E.	6th.
<b>15868</b>	Section	29	11	19 E.	6th.
15869	East half	30	11	19 E.	6th.
15870	East half	33	11	19 E.	6th.
15871	West half	34	11	19 E.	6th.
15872	North half	35	11	19 E.	6th.
15873	Section	36	11	19 E.	6th.
15874	South half	1	11	20 E.	6th.
15875	South half	<b>2</b>	11	20 E.	6th.
15876	South half	3	11	20 E.	6th.
15877	South half	4	11	20 E.	6th.
15878	East half	7	11	20 E.	6th.
15879	South half	8	11	20 E.	6th.
15880	South half	9	11	20 E.	6th.
15881	N. W. quarter	13	11	20 E.	6tb.
15882	S. W. quarter	15	11	20 E.	6th.
15883	North half	17	11	20 E.	6th.
15884	East half	18	11	20 E.	6th.
15885	East half	. 19	11	20 E.	6th.
15886	North half	20	11	20 E.	6th.
15887	West half	21	11	20 E.	6th.
15888	East half	22	11	20 E.	6th.
15889	South half	23	11	20 E.	6th.
15890	South half	24	11	20 E.	6th.
15891	Section	25	11	20 E.	6th.
15892	South half	26	11	20 E.	6th.
15893	East half	27	11	20 E.	6th.
15894	East half	33	11	20 E.	6th.
15895	Section	34	11	20 E.	6th.
15896	Section	36	11	20 E.	6th.

15897	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian. P. M.
15898	South half	1	11	21 E.	6th.
15899	South half	3	.11	21 E.	6th.
15900	South half	5	11	21 E.	6th.
15901	East half	7	11	21 E.	6th.
15902	Section	8	11	21 E.	6th.
15903	Section	10	11	21 E.	6th.
15904	Section	12	11	21 E.	6th.
15905	South half	13	11	21 E.	6th.
15906	Section	14	11	21 E.	6th.
15907	West half	15	11	21 E.	6th.
15908	Section	17	11	.21 E.	6th.
15909	East half	18	11	21 E.	6th.
15910	East half	19	11	21 E.	6th.
15911	East half	20.	11	21 E.	6th.
15912	West half	21	11	21 E.	6th.
15913	Section	22	11	21 E.	6th.
15914	South half	27	11	21 E.	6th.
15915	Section	28	11	21 E.	6th.
15916	West half	29	11	21 E.	6th.
15917	East half	30	11	21 E.	6th.
15918	East half	31	11	21 E.	6th.
15919	Section	32	11	21 E.	6th.
15920	Section	34	11	21 E.	6th.
15921	Section	3	11	22 E.	6th.
15922	Section	5	11	22 E.	6th.
15923	East half	7	11	22 E.	6th.
15924	West half	8	11	22 E.	6th.
15925	Section	9	11	22 E.	6th.
15926	Section	15	11	22 E.	6th.
15927	Section	17	11	22 E.	6th.
15928	East half	18	11 '	22 E.	6th.
15929	Section	1	12	19 E.	6th.
15930	East half	<b>2</b>	12.	19 E.	6th.
15931	South half	12	12	19 E.	6th.
15932	N. E. quarter	13	<b>1</b> 2	19 E.	6th.
15933	Section	1	12	20 E.	6th.
15934	Section	3	12	20 E.	6th.
15935	Section	5	12	20 E.	6th.
15936	East half	6	12 `	20 E.	6th.
15937	East half	7	12	20 E.	6th.
15938	Section	9	12	20 E.	6th.
15939	Section	11	12	20 E.	6th.
15940	Section	12	12	20 E.	6th.
15941	Section	.14	12	20 E.	6th.
15942	East half	15	12	20 E.	6th.

<b>1594</b> 3	Description. Section, Township, Range, Meridis P. M.	n,				
15944	East half 18 12 20 E. 6t					
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15946	The state of the s	ь.				
15947		h.				
15948		b.				
15949	<del>-</del>	h.				
15950	1564 sections, or 100,000 acres.					
15951	And immediately on such failure, the United States ma	3 V				
15952	take possession of and sell said lands for the exclusive benef					
15953	of said Delaware Indians.					
15954	And in case said company shall forfeit the one hundre	ed				
15955	thousand (100,000) acres above described, it shall thereupo					
15956	also forfeit all its right and title to all the lands purchased by					
15957	it from said Indians, not earned and patented at the date of suc					
15958	forfeiture.					
15959	And said company further agree that, on the completion of					
15960	the first section of said road, it shall only be entitled to a pater	ıt				
15961	for one-half of the lands not pledged for the payment of sai	d				
15962	bonds; and on the completion of said second section it sha					
15963	have a patent for only the remaining half; and that no pater					
15964	shall issue to it for any of the lands so pledged, until after sai					
15965	bonds and the interest-warrants attached shall all and every					
15966	part of them have been fully and promptly paid and cancelled.					
15967	In witness whereof, the said Leavenworth, Pawnee and					
15968	Western Railroad Company, by Thomas Ewing, jr., their agent					
15969	aforesaid, have executed this instrument and attached thereto					
15970	the seal of said company, this 2d day of July, 1861.					
15971	The Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company,					
15972	by their agent,					
15973	[SEAL.] THOMAS EWING, Jr.					
15974	State of Kansas, Leavenworth County, ss:					
15975	On this second day of July, A. D. 1861, before me, the un	n-				
15976	dersigned authority, a notary public in and for the county afor	e-				
15977	said, in the State aforesaid, personally came Thomas Ewing					
15978	jr., agent of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroa	.d				
15979	Company, to me personally known to be the identical perso					
15980	who signed the foregoing instrument of writing, and whose					
15981	name is thereto affixed as grantor, and he acknowledged the					
15982	same to be his own voluntary act and deed.					
15983	Witness my hand and notarial seal, this 2d day of July, A.					
15984	D. 1861.					
15985	[SEAL.] W. S. VAN DOREN,					
15986	Notary Public, Leavenworth County, Kansas.					

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At a called meeting of the board of directors of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, on Monday, 15989 July 1st, 1861, at the office of A. J. Isacks, in Leavenworth 15990 City, Kansas, was present, Jas. C. Stone, Amos Rees, Thomas 15991 Ewing, jr., and Thomas S. Gladding.

Resolved, That Thomas Ewing, jr., be authorized and directed, as agent of the company, to make, execute, and deliver to Archibald Williams, as agent of the United States, the bonds and interest-warrants of the company for \$286,742 $\frac{15}{100}$ , payable in ten years from their date, with 6 per cent. interest, payable annually, payable to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or bearer, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York; and also to make and execute to the United States, and eause to be recorded and delivered to said Williams, as such agent, a mortgage of the company on the one hundred thousand acres of Delaware Indian lands, described in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, of May 29th, 1861; such mortgage to contain all the conditions prescribed in the paper signed by the President of the United States, of June 10th, 1861, the terms of which are hereby accepted by the company.

I hereby certify that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, held at the office of A. J. Isacks, in the city of Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas, on the 1st day of July, 1861, the foregoing proceedings were had and recorded on the journal of the company; and that the same is a true and correct transcript of the same from the journal of said company.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name and affix the official seal of the company.

[SEAL.] THOS. S. GLADDING, Secretary L. P. & W. R. R. Co.

16019 Whereas, by the treaty of Sareoxieville, amended by the 16020 United States Senate, and finally ratified by the President of 16021the United States on the 22d day of August, 1860, a principal 16022object of both parties was the construction of a certain contem-16023 plated railroad therein named; and to that end the Leavenworth, 16024Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company were to pay into the 16025 United States Treasury, in gold or silver coin, a sum of money, afterwards ascertained to be \$286,742.15, as the appraised value 16026 16027 of certain lands in Kansas belonging to the Delaware tribe of 16028 Indians; which sum of money, after expending a sufficient part 16029 of it to enable the Indians to commence agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, was to be by the President, for 16030 16031 said Indians, invested in safe and profitable stocks; and

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Whereas the said railroad company is not able to pay said sum of money within time, according to said treaty; and

Whereas the President is of opinion that it is not for the interest of either party that said object of the treaty shall fail, but not knowing what would be the desire of said Indians on this point, nor knowing whether any part of said sum would be needed to enable the Indians to commence agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, but supposing it probable that no part of it would be so needed, as said Indians now have over fifty thousand dollars lying idle in the United States Treasury: Therefore,

16043 It is directed by the President that said Railroad Company 16044 may execute their bonds, with interest-warrants or coupons at-16045 tached, according to the forms hereto annexed, the principal of 16046 which bonds shall amount to the aggregate sum of \$286,742.15, 16047 and deposit the same with Archibald Williams, of Kansas, 16048 hereby appointed to receive and receipt for the same, to be by 16049 him transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the 16050 use of said Indians; and also shall, in due and proper form, ex-16051 ecute a mortgage upon one hundred thousand acres of the land 16052contemplated in and by said treaty to aid in the construction of said railroad, the said one hundred thousand acres to be the 16053 16054 lauds designated in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian 16055 Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 29, 1861; said mortgage to be conditioned for the full payment of said 16056 bonds, both as to interest and principal; and that on any failure 16057 16058 to pay either when due all right and interest of said railroad 16059 company in and to said mortgaged land, and also to all such of 16060 said land not mortgaged as shall not at that time be earned and 16061 patented according to said treaty, shall be forfeited, and said 16062 land again become the absolute property of the United States 16063 in trust for said Indians; and said mortgaged lands to be in no 16064 event patented to said until said bonds, principal and in-16065 terest, shall be fully paid. And upon said bonds being so made 16066 and deposited, and said mortgage being so executed and duly 16067 recorded in Leavenworth County, Kansas, all matters, so far as 16068 not necessarily varied by this arrangement, shall proceed in conformity to said treaty, as if the money had been paid by said 16069 16070 railroad company, and had been invested by the President in 16071 said railroad bonds: Provided always, That this arrangement 16072 shall be of no effect until Archibald Williams, judge of the United States court for the district of Kansas, shall have en-16073 16074 dorsed a certificate upon this paper that he has carefully exam-16075 ined the same, and also the bonds and mortgage offered in compliance with its provisions, and has found that bonds and mort-16076 16077 gage do in fact comply with and fulfil said provisions; and also

16078 that he has had before him the chiefs and head-men named in said treaty, as John Connor, Sar-cox-ie, Ne-con-he-con, and 16079 **16080** Rock-a-to-wha, and has fully explained to them the nature and 16081 effect of this departure from the terms of said treaty, and that 16082 they freely assented to the same. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. 16083 16084 June 10, 1861. 16085 Form of Bond. 16086 \$10,000. No. 1. Know all men by these presents: That the Leavenworth, 16087 16088 Pawnee and Western Railroad Company is held and bound to 16089 the United States, as trustee for the Delaware tribe of Indians, 16090 in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or bearer, at the office of the assistant 16091 16092 treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in ten years from the date hereof, on the surrender of this bond, with in-16093 16094 tereston said sum from the same date, at six per cent. per annum, payable annually at the same office, on the surrender, as they 16095 severally fall due, of the annexed interest-warrants. This bond 16096 being one of twenty-nine bonds for sums amounting in the 16097 aggregate to \$290,560, the payment of which, with the interest-16098 16099 warrants attached, is secured by mortgage of even date herewith on one hundred thousand acres of the land acquired by 16100 said company, under the conditions and provisions of the treaty 16101 between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians of 16102 May 30, 1860. 16103 In witness whereof the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western 16104 Railroad Company, by Thomas Ewing, jr., their agent, have 16105 signed this obligation, and have attached thereto their corporate 16106 16107 seal this 14th day of May, 1861. The Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Com-16108 16109 pany by 16110 SEAL. THOMAS EWING, Jr., 16111 Their Agent. 16112 Form of Warrant. The Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company 16113 promises to pay to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 16114 16115 United States or bearer, on the 14th day of May, 1862, at the 16116 office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, in the eity of New York, six hundred dollars, interest due that day on 16117 their bond No. 1. 16118 The Leavenworth, Pawuee and Western Railroad Com-16119

THOMAS EWING, Jr.,

Their Agent.

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16123 OFFICE OF REGISTER OF DEEDS.

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County of Leavenworth, State of Kansas, ss:

16125 I, W. S. Van Doren, register of deeds within and for the 16126 county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing instruments of writing were received by me for record this 16127 second day of July, A. D. 1861, at 34 o'clock p. m., and that 16128 16129 the same are duly recorded in Book P, for recording mortgages, 16130 at page 230, &c.

> In testimony whereof I have herennto set my hand and official seal of office, the day and year aforesaid.

[SEAL.] W. S. VAN DOREN,

16134 Register of Deeds.

I, Archibald Williams, judge of the United States court for the district of Kansas, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the within paper signed by the President of the United [States,] and have also examined and approved the bonds and mortgage offered by the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company in compliance with its provisions, and have accepted said bonds and mortgage, and receipted to said company for the same, as agent of the United States, and cansed said mortgage to be duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for Leavenworth County, Kansas.

And I do further certify that I have had before me the chiefs and head men therein named, as John Connor, Sar-cox ie, and Ne-con-he-con, and also James Connor, who was the delegate at large of said tribe, in making the treaty of 1860, and read to them the said paper signed by the President, and fully 16149 16150 explained to them the nature and effect of the proposition set forth in said paper; and that, after they had fully discussed the proposition, John Connor, in English, and James Connor, Sar-cox-ie, and Ne-con-he-con, through the said John Connor and other interpreters, declared that they understood it thoroughly, and each freely assented to the same; and that evidence has been presented to me by John Connor and other chiefs of said tribe, by which I am satisfied that Rock-a-to-wha died several months ago, and that no chief has been appointed in his place.

This treaty shall not be held to apply to any lands not heretofore surveyed and appraised, and not included within the limits of said reserve, nor any lands included in any fort or reservation for military purposes:

If twenty-five miles of said railroad, from Leavenworth City westwardly, is not completed and equipped within five years from the ratification hereof, said company shall thereupou forfeit all right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, in and to all and every part of said lands; and if the remaining section to the western boundary of the said reserve be not completed and equipped within three years from the date fixed for the completion of said first section, said company shall thereupon forfeit all right, title, and interest, legal and equitable, in and to all of said lands not theretofore earned and patented.

In the event of a failure of the said railroad company to pay the annual interest accruing upon the bonds, secured as above, within thirty days after the same falls due at the end of any year, then and in such case the contract included in this treaty shall be rescinded, and shall be of no binding efficacy upon either party thereto.

No part of said lands shall be patented to said railroad company until the money-price for such part shall have been fully paid therefor.

16183 Proclaimed October 4, 1861.

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16184 Treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware 16185 Tribe of Indians; concluded July 4, 1866; ratification 16186 advised July 26, 1866.

16187 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 16188 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 16189 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, on the fourth of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Thomas Murphy, John G. Pratt, and William H. Watson, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Captain John Connor, Captain Sarcoxie, Charles Journeycake, and other chiefs, and councillors of the Delaware tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement between the United States and the chiefs and councillors of the Delaware Indians, on behalf of said tribe, made at the Delaware Agency, Kansas, on the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Whereas Congress has by law made it the duty of the President of the United States to provide by treaty for the removal of the Indian tribes from the State of Kansas; and

Whereas the Delaware Indians have expressed a wish to remove from their present reservation in said State to the Indian country, located between the States of Kansas and Texas; and

Whereas the United States have, by treaties negotiated with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, with the Creeks, and with

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the Seminoles, Indian tribes residing in said Indian country,
acquired the right to locate other Indian tribes within the limits
of the same; and

Whereas the Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation existing in the State of Kansas by the laws thereof—and which company has built a railroad connecting with the Pacific Railroad, from near the mouth of the Kaw River to Leavenworth, in aid of which road the Delawares, by treaty in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, agreed to dispose of their lands—has expressed a desire to purchase the present Delaware Indian reservation in the said State, in a body, at a fair price:

It is hereby agreed between Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, John G. Pratt, agent for the Delawares, and William H. Watson, special commissioner, who are duly appointed to act for the United States; and Captain John Connor, Captain Sarcoxie, and Charles Journeycake, chiefs, and James Ketchum, James Connor, Andrew Miller, and John Sarcoxie, councillors, duly appointed and authorized by said Delaware Indiaus to act for them and in their behalf, viz:

ARTICLE 1. That the United States shall secure and cause to be paid to said Indians the full value of all that part of their reservation, with the improvements then existing on the same, heretofore sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, according to the terms of a treaty ratified August twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, and supplemental treaties, and in accordance with the conditions, restrictions, and limitations thereof.

ARTICLE 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is, authorized to sell to said Misssouri River Railroad Company, or to other responsible party or parties, in a body, all the remaining part of said reservation, being the lands conveyed to said Delaware Indians in pursuance of the provisions of the supplemental treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and all other lands owned by the said tribe in the State of Kansas not previously disposed of, except as hereinafter provided, for a price not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, exclusive of improvements.

ARTICLE 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give each of all the adult Delaware Indians who have received their proportion of land in severalty an opportunity, free from all restraint, to elect whether they will dissolve their relations with their tribe and become citizens of the United States; and the lands of all such Indians as may elect so to become citizens, together with those of their minor children, held by them in severalty, shall be reserved from the sale hereinbefore provided for. And the Secretary of the Interior shall cause any

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and all improvements made on any of the said lands, the sale of which is provided for, whether held in common or in severalty, to be appraised, and the value thereof added to the price of said lands, to be paid for when payment is made for the lands upon which said improvements exist; and the money received for the improvements on the land of each Indian held in severalty shall be paid to him at any time after its payment to the Secretary of the Interior, when the Department shall be notified that said Indian is ready to remove to the Indian country, to provide for his removal to, and to enable him to make improvements on, his new home therein: Provided, That whenever it shall be ascertained under the registry above provided for what lands will be vacated, there shall be set apart from the lands held in common, for each child of Delaware blood, born since the allotment of land to said tribe in severalty was made under previous treaties, a quantity of land equal to the amount to which they would have been entitled had they been born before said allotment, provided that selections for children belonging to families whose head may elect to remain may be made from lands which are tobe vacated by those who elect to remove: And provided further, That in case there shall be improvements upon any heretofore allotted lands, so selected for children of the Delawares, payment shall be made for such improvements, at their appraised value, by the parents or guardians of said children, at the same time as if the said lands had been sold to the railroad company or other parties.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to sell to the said Delaware Indians a tract of land ceded to the Government by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the Creeks, or the Seminoles, or which may be ceded by the Cherokees in the Indian country, to be selected by the Delawares in one body in as compact a form as practicable, so as to contain timber, water, and agricultural lands, to contain in the aggregate, if the said Delaware Indians shall so desire, a quantity equal to one hundred and sixty (160) acres for each man, woman, and child who shall remove to said country, at the price per acre paid by the United States for the said lands, to be paid for by the Delawares out of the proceeds of sales of lands in Kansas, heretofore provided for. The said tract of country shall be set off with clearly and permanently marked boundaries by the United States; and also surveyed as public lands are surveyed, when the Delaware council shall so request, when the same may, in whole or in part, be allotted by said council to each member of said tribe residing in said country, said allotment being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 5. The United States guarantee to the said Dela-

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wares peaceable possession of their new home herein provided to be selected for them in the Indian country, and protection from hostile Indians and internal strife and civil war, and a full and just participation in any general council or territoral government that may be established for the nations and tribes residing in said Indian country.

ARTICLE 6. It is agreed that the proceeds of the sale of the Delaware lands herein provided for shall be paid to said Indians in the manner following, to wit: Whenever the Department of the Interior shall be notified by the council, through the agent, that any of the Delawares who hold land in severalty are ready to remove, at the same time describing their allotments, there shall be paid to each such person the value of his allotment, and that of his family, to enable him to remove to and improve his new home, provided the money for the said allotment shall have been paid to the Secretary of the Interior; and while said money, or any part thereof, shall remain in the Treasury of the United States, the Delawares shall be entitled to receive interest on the amount so retained, at the rate of five (5) per cent. per And the residue of the proceeds of the sale of the Delaware lands, being those which have not been allotted, or which have once been allotted, but have been abandoned by the allottees, shall be added to the general fund of the Delawares, interest thereon to be paid to the Indians in the same manner as is now provided in regard to that fund.

ARTICLE 7. Within thirty days after the ratification of this treaty it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to give the said Missouri River Railroad Company notice that he is authorized to contract with them or other responsible party or parties for the sale of said lands on the terms specified in this treaty, indicating the approximate quantity thereof; and within twenty days after receiving said notice at their usual place of doing business in the State of Kansas it shall be competent for said company to elect to make the purchase, by filing with the said secretary their bond, with approved security, in double the amount proposed to be paid by them for the whole of said lands, guaranteeing that they will purchase all of the lands to be sold under the provisions of this treaty, and that they will pay for them in accordance with the terms there-And upon the filing of a satisfactory bond as above provided by said company, the contract for such purchase shall be concluded by the said secretary with said Missouri River Railroad Company, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the whole of the lands herein provided to be sold: Provided, however, That if said railroad company shall not within the twenty days above limited file its bond for the purchase as

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herein prescribed, the Secretary of the Interior may at the expiration of that time accept any offer for the whole of said lands in one body, at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, from any other responsible parties; but no offer shall be considered from other parties than said Missouri River Railroad Company, unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank of the city of Washington, D. C., to the credit of the said secretary, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate value of the land at the price proposed, to be forfeited for the use of the Delawares if the sale should be awarded to said person or corporation so proposing to purchase the lands, and said party should fail to make payment as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 8. That within sixty days after the sale of said land shall have been effected, the purchaser shall pay to the said Secretary, in trust for the Delawares, the stipulated price of said unallotted lands, with the appraised value of improvements thereon, excepting therefrom the mill reservation and the quarter sections upon which the council-house and blacksmith-shops are built, the use of which shall be retained until the final removal of the Delawares, and for which payment shall not be required from the purchaser until possession is delivered, and from time to time thereafter as often as the Secretary of the Interior shall notify the said purchaser that ten thousand acres or more of said lands have been vacated by said Indians within three months thereafter, said purchaser shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the said Indians, the stipulated price for said lands, with the appraised value of the improvements, and so on, until all are paid for, according to the true intent and meaning hereof; and as said lands shall be paid for, patents therefor, conveying the same in fee-simple, shall be from time to time issued to said purchaser, or to his or its assigns, by the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. It is also stipulated that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a registry to be made of the names of all of said Delawares who have elected to dissolve their tribal relations and to become citizens of the United States, as provided in this treaty, with the names, ages, and sex of the members of the family of each of said Delawares, and present a certified copy of the same to the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, and cause a copy to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, after which any of said Delawares, being adults, may appear before the said judge in open court, and make the same proof and take the same oath of allegiance as is provided by law for the naturalization of aliens, and also make proof, to the satisfaction of said court, that

16396 he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs 16397 and interests, that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and 16398 has been able to support, for at least five years, himself and fam-16399 ily, when he shall receive a certificate of the same under the seal 16400 of the said court; and on the filing of the said certificate in the 16401 office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the said Delaware 16402 Indian shall be constituted a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to receive a patent, in fee-simple, with power of alien-16403 16404 ation, for the land heretofore allotted him, and his just proportion, in cash or in bonds, of the cash value of the credits of said 16405 tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United 16406 16407 States, and also, as the same may be received, his proportion of 16408 the proceeds of the sale of lands under the provisions of this treaty, when he shall cease to be a member of said tribe. Where-16409 16410 upon all of the minor children of those who have become citi-16411 zens shall be construed to have elected to sever their connection with said tribe for the time being, and be entitled to their just 16412 proportion of the annuities of the tribe, to be paid to the head 16413 of the family, to be expended for their support and education 16414 until they shall attain the age of twenty-one years, after which 16415 each shall elect to remove to his tribe, or to become a citizen of 16416 16417 the United States, as hereinbefore provided, and if thus admitted to citizenship, shall be entitled to all the privileges and interests 16418 herein provided for the head of the family. Should any minor 16419 16420 as aforesaid, arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and electing to become a citizen of the United States, or any adult In-16421 dian having so elected, fail to be admitted, he shall not be com-16422 16423 pelled to remove, but the Secretary of the Interior shall provide proper guardianship for the protection of his rights and interests 16424 16425 and those of his family. There shall be granted to each of the Delawares who have thus become citizens a patent, in fee-simple, 16426 for the lands heretofore allotted to them, and, if they do not re-16427 move with the nation, their pro rata share of all annuities and 16428 trust-property held by the United States for them, the division 16429 to be made under the direction of the President of the United 16430 States, after which such persons shall cease to be members of 16431 the Delaware tribe, and shall not further participate in their 16432 councils, nor share in their property or annuities. 16433 16434

ARTICLE 10. It is further agreed that the funds of the Delawares shall never be applied by the Government to the payment of the debt or debts of any individual member or members of the nation; nor shall any person be licensed to trade with the Delawares without the consent of the chiefs and council; and the salaries of the chiefs shall henceforward be four hundred dollars per annum.

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ARTICLE 11. The Delawares acknowledge their dependence

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upon the United States, and again renew their pledges of devotion to the Government thereof, and ask its protection; and the United States agree to protect, preserve, and defend them in all their just rights.

ARTICLE 12. It is also agreed that if the said Secretary should not be able to sell the said lands as hereinbefore provided, he may cause the same to be appraised, in separate tracts, at their fair eash value, no tract to be valued at less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and the same, when appraised, may be sold at not less than the appraised value, and for as much more as the same will bring, and the money arising from the sale to be applied and distributed as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE 13. It is agreed by the Delawares that railroad companies engaged in building roads whose routes shall lie through their new reservation in the Indiau country shall have a right of way through and over said lands, not exceeding two hundred feet in width for any such road, and also the right to enter on all lands and take and use such gravel, stone, and other material, except timber, as may be necessary for the construction of such roads, compensation to be made for any damages done in obtaining such material, and for any damages arising from the location or running of such roads to improvements which shall have been made before such road shall have been located, such damages to be ascertained under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 14. The United States further agree that, in accordance with the general provisions of the sixth article of the Delaware treaty of May thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty, which have not yet been fulfilled, there shall be credited to the Delawares, in the purchase of their new reservation in the Indian country, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, which credit by the United States shall be received by the Delawares as a full settlement of all claims against the Government for depredations upon timber to the date of the signing of this treaty; and the Delawares shall receive, without cost, from the United States, land included within their new reservation to the amount of twenty-three sections, in place of the twenty-three sections of half-breed Kaw lands referred to in said sixth section of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty; and inasmuch as the Delawares claim that a large amount of stock has been stolen from them by whites since the treaty of eighteen hundred and fiftyfour, the United States agree to have a careful examination of such claims made, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when the value of such stolen stock shall have been ascertained, the same shall be reported to Congress, with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay for the same; and 16488 all moneys appropriated for such purpose shall be paid to the 16489 owners of said stock.

16490 ARTICLE 15. It is also agreed by the contracting parties 16491 that nothing contained in this treaty shall be so construed as to 16492 require the Delawares to remove from their present homes until 16493 after they shall have selected and received title to lands for new 16494 homes elsewhere.

16495 Proclaimed August 4, 1866.

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## 16496 DELAWARES — BAND ON THE SANDUSKY RIVER, 16497 OHIO.

16498 Articles of agreement made between John M'Elvain, thereto specially
16499 authorized by the President of the United States, and the band
16500 of Delaware Indians upon the Sandusky River, in the State of
16501 Ohio, for the cession of a certain reservation of land in the
16502 said State.

ARTICLE 1. The said band of Delaware Iudians 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 Manmee, concluded between the United States and the Wyandots, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanees, Potawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippiwa 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.

ARTICLE 2. 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 ether useful articles, to aid them on their journey so soon as they are prepared to remove.

Proclaimed January 2, 1820.

## 16525 DELAWARES, SHAWANOES, PUTTAWATTIMIES, ETC.

16526 Articles of a treaty between the United States of America and the
 16527 Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, Eel River,
 16528 Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias Nations of
 16529 Indians.

16530 Articles of a treaty made at Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the Lake, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the 16531 16532 Indiana Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for conclud-16533 16534 ing any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary **165**35 with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, of the 16536 one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Shawanoes, Putawatimies, Miamies, and Kickapoos, by their 16537 chiefs and head warriors, and those of the Eel River, Weeas, 16538 Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, by their agents and repre-16539 sentatives Tuthinipee, Winnemac, Richerville, and Little 16540 Turtle, (who are properly authorized by the said tribes,) of 16541

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ARTICLE 1. Whereas it is declared by the fourth article of the treaty of Greenville that the United States reserve for their nse the post of St. Vincennes and all the lands adjacent to which the Indian titles had been extinguished; and whereas it has been found difficult to determine the precise limits of the said tract as held by the French and British governments: It is hereby agreed that the boundaries of the said tract shall be as follow: Beginning at Point Conpee on the Wabash, and running thence by a line north seventy-eight degrees, west twelve miles, thence by a line parallel to the general course of the Wabash, until it shall be intersected by a line at right augles to the same, passing through the month of White River, thence by the last-mentioned line across the Wabash and towards the Ohio seventy-two miles, thence by a line north twelve degrees west, until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same, passing through Point Coupee, and by the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. The United States hereby relinquish all claim which they may have had to any lands adjoining to or in the neighbourhood of the tract above described.

ARTICLE 3. As a mark of their regard and attachment to the United States, whom they acknowledge for their only friends and protectors, and for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, the said tribes do hereby relinquish and cede to the United States the great salt spring upon the Saline Creek which falls 16568 into the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, with a quantity of land surrounding it, not exceeding four miles square, and 16569 16570 which may be laid off in a square or oblong as the one or the 16571 other may be found most convenient to the United States. And 16572 the said United States being desirous that the Indian tribes should participate in the benefits to be derived from the said 16573 16574 spring, hereby engage to deliver yearly and every year, for the use of the said Indians, a quantity of salt not exceeding one hun-16575 16576 dred and fifty bushels, and which shall be divided among the 16577 several tribes in such manner as the general council of the chiefs 16578 may determine.

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ARTICLE 4. For the considerations before mentioned and for the convenience which the said tribes will themselves derive from such establishments, it is hereby agreed that as soon as the tribes called the Kickapoos, Eel River, Weeas, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias shall give their consent to the measure. the United States shall have the right of locating three tracts of land (of such size as may be agreed upon with the last-mentioned tribes) on the main road between Vincennes and Kaskaskias, and one other between Vincennes and Clarksville, for the purpose of erecting houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers. But it is expressly understood that if the said locations are made on any of the rivers which cross the said road, and ferries should be established on the same, that in times of high water any Indian or Indians belonging to either of the tribes who are parties to this treaty shall have the privilege of crossing such ferry toll free.

ARTICLE 5. Whereas there is reason to believe that if the boundary-lines of the tract described in the first article should be run in the manner therein directed, that some of the settlements and locations of land made by the citizens of the United States will fall in the Indian country, It is hereby agreed that such alterations shall be made in the direction of these lines as will include them; and a quantity of land equal in quantity to what may be thus taken shall be given to the said tribes either at the east or west end of the tract.

Proclaimed December 26, 1803.

## 16605 DELAWARES, POTTAWATIMIES, MIAMES, EEL RIVER 16606 AND WEAS.

16607 A treaty between the United States of America and the tribes of
 16608 Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatimies, Miames, Eel
 16609 River, and Weas.

16610 Articles of a treaty made and entered into, at Grouseland, near 16611 Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, by and between William

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 Henry Harrison, governor of said Territory, superintendant of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the northwestern tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delewares, Putawatimis, Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, jointly and severally, by their chiefs and head-men, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. Whereas, by the fourth article of a treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe, on the eight eenth day of August, eighteen hundred and four, the said United States engaged to consider the said Delewares as the proprietors of all that tract of country which is bounded by the White River on the north, the Ohio and Clark's grant on the south, the general boundary-line running from the mouth of Kentucky River on the east, and the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading to Clark's grant, on the west and southwest. And whereas the Miami tribes, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of said tract to the Delewares, it was never their intention to couvey to them the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper, the said Delcwares have, for the sake of peace and good neighbourhood, determined to relinquish their claim to the said tract, and do by these presents release the United States from the guarantee made in the before-mentioned article of the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and four.

ARTICLE 2. The said Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes cede and relinquish to the United States, forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the northeast corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary-line, running from a point opposite to the month of the Kentncky River, to Fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio River.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States will give an additional permanent annuity to said Miamis, Eel River, and Wea tribes in the following proportions, viz: to the Miamis, six hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Weas, two hundred and fifty dollars; and also to the Putawatemics an additional annuity of five hundred dollars for ten years, and no longer; which, together with the sum of four thousand dollars which is now delivered, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, is to be considered as a full compensation for the land now ceded.

ARTICLE 4. As the tribes which are now called the Miamis, Eel River, and Weas were formerly and still consider themselves

16658 as one nation, and as they have determined that neither of these 16659 tribes shall dispose of any part of the country which they hold 16660 in common, in order to quiet their minds on that head the 16661 United States do hereby engage to consider them as joint owners 16662 of all the country on the Wabash and its waters above the Vin-16663 cennes tract, and which has not been ceded to the United States by this or any former treaty; and they do farther engage that 16664 16665 they will not purchase any part of the said country without the 16666 consent of each of the said tribes: Provided always, That nothing in this section contained shall in any manner weaken or de-16667 stroy any claim which the Kickapoos, who are not represented 16668 16669 at this treaty, may have to the country they now occupy on the 16670 Vermillion River.

ARTICLE 5. The Putawatimies, Miami, Eel River, and Wea tribes explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the eighteenth day of Angust, eighteen hundred and four, which tract was given by the Piankashaws to the Delawares about thirty-seven years ago.

ARTICLE 6. The annuities herein stipulated to be paid by the United States shall be delivered in the same manner and under the same conditions as those which the said tribes have heretofore received.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall be in force and obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

16686 It is the intention of the contracting parties that the bound-16687 ary-line herein directed to be run from the northeast corner of 16688 the Vincennes tract to the boundary-line running from the 16689 mouth of the Kentucky River shall not cross the Embarras or 16690 Drift Wood fork of White River, but if it should strike the said 16691 fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be 16692 made as will leave the whole of the said fork in the Indian Ter-16693 ritory.

Proclaimed April 24, 1806.

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16695 A treaty between the United States of America and the tribes of 16696 Indians called the Delawares, Putawatimies, Miamies, and 16697 Ecl River Miamies.

James Madison, President of the United States, by William Henry Harrison, governor and commander-in-chief of the Indian Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the said Indian tribes, and the sachems, head-men, and warriors of the Delaware, Putawatame, Miami, and Eel River tribes of Indians, have agreed and concluded upon the following treaty; which, when ratified by the said President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on said parties.

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ARTICLE 1. The Miami and Eel River tribes, and the Delawares and Putawatimies as their allies, agree to cede to the United States all that tract of country which shall be included between the boundary-line established by the treaty of Fort Wayne, the Wabash, and a line to be drawn from the mouth of a creek called Racoon Creek, emptying into the Wabash on the southeast side, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Vermilion River, so as to strike the boundary-line established by the treaty of Grouseland at such a distance from its commencement at the northeast corner of the Vincenues tract as will leave the tract now ceded thirty miles wide at the narrowest place. And also all that tract which shall be included between the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at Fort Recovery, thence southwardly along the general boundary-line established by the treaty of Greenville to its intersection with the boundary-line established by the treaty of Grouseland; thence along said line to a point from which a line drawn parallel to the first-mentioned line will be twelve miles distant from the same, and along the said parallel line to its intersection with a line to be drawn from Fort Recovery parallel to the line established by the said treaty of Grouseland.

ARTICLE 2. The Miamies explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White River. But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other; and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares, or their friends the Mochecans, shall be theirs forever.

ARTICLE 3. The compensation to be given for the cession made in the first article shall be as follows, viz: to the Delawares a permanent annuity of five hundred dollars; to the Miamies a like annuity of five hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe a like annuity of two hundred and fifty dollars; and to the Putawatimies a like annuity of five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 4. All the stipulations made in the treaty of Greenville, relatively to the manner of paying the annuities, and the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land, shall apply to the annuities granted and the land ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The consent of the Wea tribe shall be necessary

to complete the title to the first tract of land here ceded; a separate convention shall be entered into between them and the United States, and a reasonable allowance of goods given them in hand, and a permanent annuity, which shall not be less thau three hundred dollars, settled upon them.

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ARTICLE 6. The annuities promised by the third article, and the goods now delivered to the amount of five thousand two hundred dollars, shall be considered as a full compensation for the cession made in the first article.

ARTICLE 7. The tribes who are parties to this treaty being desirons of putting an end to the depredations which are committed by abandoned individuals of their own color, upon the cattle, horses, &c., of the more industrious and careful, agree to adopt the following regulations, viz: when any theft or other depredation shall be committed by any individual or individuals of one of the tribes above mentioned, upon the property of any individual or individuals of another tribe, the chiefs of the party injured shall make application to the agent of the United States. who is charged with the delivery of the annuities of the tribe to which the offending party belongs, whose duty it shall be to hear the proofs and allegations on either side and determine between them; and the amount of his award shall be immediately deducted from the annuity of the tribe to which the offending party belongs, and given to the person injured, or to the chief of his village for his use.

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to relinquish their right to the reservation, at the old Ouroctenon towns, made by the treaty of Greenville, so far at least as to make no further use of it than for the establishment of a military post.

ARTICLE 9. The tribes who are parties to this treaty, being desirous to show their attachment to their brothers the Kickapoos, agree to cede to the United States the lands on the northwest side of the Wabash, from the Vincennes tract to a northwardly extention of the line running from the month of the aforesaid Raccoon Creek, and fifteen miles in width from the Wabash, on condition that the United States shall allow them an annuity of four hundred dollars. But this article is to have no effect unless the Kickapoos will agree to it.

Proclaimed January 16, 1810.

A separate article entered into at Fort Wayne on the thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, between William Henry Harrison, commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the Indian tribes, and the sachems and chief warriors of the Miami

16791 and Eel River tribes of Indians, which is to be considered as 16792 forming part of the treaty this day concluded between the United 16793 States and the said tribes, and their allies, the Delawares and 16794 Putawatimies.

As the greater part of the lands ceded to the United States by the treaty this day concluded was the exclusive property of the Miami Nation, and guaranteed to them by the treaty of Grouseland, it is considered by the said commissioner just and reasonable that their request, to be allowed some further and additional compensation, should be complied with. It is therefore agreed that the United States shall deliver for their use, in the course of the next spring, at Fort Wayne, domestic animals to the amount of five hundred dollars, and the like number for the two following years, and that an armoree shall be also maintained at Fort Wayne for the use of the Indians, as heretofore. It is also agreed that if the Kickapoos confirm the ninth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, the United States will allow to the Meamies a further permanent annuity of two hundred dollars, and to the Wea and Eel River tribes a further annuity of one hundred dollars each.

Proclaimed January 16, 1810.

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## DELAWARES AND SHAWNOES.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the 16813 county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-sixth 16814 day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be-16815 tween William Clark, Frank J. Allen, and Nathan Kouns, 16816 commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, 16817 and the chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of the Shawnoes and 16818Delawares, late of Cape Girardeau, in behalf of their respect-16819 ive bands, of the other part. 16820

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 Del-awares of the twenty-fourth September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, in which last-named treaty no eom-pensation was made to the Delawares, late of Cape Girardeau, for their improvements or for their loss of stock, &c., and it be-ing the desire of the United States to indemnify the said Dela-wares for all losses and injuries by them sustained in conse-quenee of such removal, the following articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties: 

ARTICLE 1. The Delawares and Shawanoes, late of Cape Girardeau, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their lands within the State of Missouri, and also all claims which they may have against the United States for loss of property and for improvements which they have made up to the present time.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing eession and relinquishment the United States agree to the following stipulations: There shall be paid and delivered to said Delawares as soon as possible after the ratification of this treaty, horned eattle, hogs, and other stock, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

16853 For assistance in breaking up ground, and enclosing the same, one thousand dollars.

For pay of a person to attend their mill for five years, and for repairs of the same during the said period, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For support of a school for three years, one thousand five hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be paid to the said Delawares on their lands, in merehandize suited to their wants, at the St. Louis cost prices, after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars. There shall also be paid them the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, to be placed, at the request of said Indians, in the hands of the superiutendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, to be by him applied to the payment of debts which the said Delawares have acknowledged to be due by their nation agreeably to a schedule presented in council, and which sum they wish paid to Menard & Vallé of St. Genevieve, for the benefit of William Gillis and William Marshall. The sum of one thousand dollars is also paid them in merchandize and eash, the receipt of which latter sum (of one thousand dollars) is hereby acknowledged.

ARTICLE 4. To enable the Shwanoes who are parties to this treaty to remove immediately all the bands of their tribe who are settled in the Territory of Arkansas to the lands assigned their nation on the Kanzas River, the United States will pay

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them on the signing of this treaty eight hundred dollars in cash, 16878 16879 and four hundred dollars in elothing and horses, the receipt of which sums, amounting to twelve hundred dollars, is hereby 16880 acknowledged. And when they shall have removed to their 16881 lands, the further sum of five hundred dollars shall be paid them 16882towards the expenses of said removal. The United States will 16883 moreover furnish the said Shawanoes with provisions on their 16884 land for one year after their removal, which, together with the 16885 16886 preceding stipulations, will be considered in full of all their 16887 claims and demands against the United States, of whatever 16888nature.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty to be obligatory on the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 12, 1833.

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# DWAMISH, SUQUAMISH, ETC.

Treaty between the United States and the Dwámish, Suquámish, and other allied and subordinate tribes of Indians in Washington Territory; concluded at Point Elliott, Washington Territory, January 22, 1855; 'ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.

James Buchanan, President of the United States, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

16901 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Múckl-te-óh. 16902 or Point Elliott, in the Territory of Washington, the twenty-16903 second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfive, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of In-16904 dian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United -1690516906 States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and dele-16907 gates of the Dwamish, Suquamish, Sk-tahl-mish, Sam-ahmish, 16908 Smalh-kahmish, Skope-áhmish, St-káh-mish, Snoquálmoo, Skai-16909 wha-mish, N'Quentl-má-mish, Sk-táh-le-jum, Stoluck-whá-mish, Sno-ho-mish, Skágit, Kik-i-állus, Swin-á-mish, Squin-áh-mish, 16910 16911 Sah-ku-méhu, Noo-whá-há, Nook-wa-cháh-mish, Mee-see-quaguilch, Cho-bah-áh-bish, and other allied and subordinate tribes 16912 16913 and bands of Indiaus occupying certain lands situated in said Territory of Washington, on behalf of said tribes, and duly 16914 authorized by them; which treaty is in the words and figures 16915 16916 following, to wit:

16917 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at 16918 Múckl-te-óh, or Point Elliott, in the Territory of Washing-

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ton, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Dwámish, Suquámish, Sktáhl-mish, Sam-áhmish, Smalh-kamish, Skope-áhmish, Stkáh-mish, Snoquálmoo, Skai-wha-mish, N'Quentl-má-mish, Sk-táh-le-jum, Stoluck-whá-mish, Sno-ho-mish, Skágit, Kiki-állus, Swin-á-mish, Squin-áh-mish, Sah-ku-méhn, Noo-whá-há, Nook-wa-cháh-mish, Mee-sée-qua-guilch, Cho-bah-áh-bish, and other allied and subordinate tribes and bands of Indians occupying certain lands situated in said Territory of Washington, on behalf of said tribes, and duly authorized by them.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes and bands of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the eastern side of Admiralty Inlet, known as Point Pully, about midway between Commencement and Elliott Bays; thence eastwardly, running along the north line of lands heretofore ceded to the United States by the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians, to the summit of the Cascade range of mountains; thence northwardly, following the summit of said range to the 49th parallel of north latitude; thence west, along said parallel to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia; thence through the middle of said gulf and the main channel through the Canal de Arro to the Straits of Fuca, and crossing the same through the middle of Admiralty Inlet to Sugnamish Head; thence southwesterly, through the peninsula, and following the divide between Hood's Canal and Admiralty Inlet to the portage known as Wilkes' Portage; thence northeastwardly, and following the line of lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid to Point Southworth, on the western side of Admiralty Inlet, and thence round the foot of Vashon's Island eastwardly and southeastwardly to the place of beginning, including all the islands comprised within said boundaries, and all the right, title, and interest of the said tribes and bands to any lands within the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved for the present use and occupation of the said tribes and bands the following tracts of land, viz: the amount of two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, surrounding the small bight at the head of Port Madison, called by the Indians Noo-sohk-um; the amount of two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, on the north side Hwhomish Bay and the creek emptying

into the same, called Kwilt-seh-da; the peninsula at the southeastern end of Perry's Island, called Sháis-quihl, and the island called Chah-choo-sen, situated in the Lummi River, at the point of separation of the mouths emptying respectively into Bellingham Bay and the Gulf of Georgia. All which tracts shall be set apart, and so far as necessary surveyed and marked out, for their exclusive use; nor shall any white man be permit-ted to reside upon the same without permission of the tribes or bands, and of the superintendent or agent, but, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said re-serves, the Indians being compensated for any damage thereby done them.

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ARTICLE 3. There is also reserved from out the lands hereby ceded the amount of thirty-six sections, or one township of land, on the northeastern shore of Port Gardner, and north of the mouth of Snohomish River, including Tulalip Bay and the before-mentioned Kwilt-seh-da Creek, for the purpose of establishing thereon an agricultural and industrial school, as hereinafter mentioned and agreed, and with a view of ultimately drawing thereto and settling thereon all the Indians living west of the Cascade Mountains in said Territory: Provided, however, That the President may establish the central agency and general reservation at such other point as he may deem for the benefit of the Indians.

ARTICLE 4. The said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the said first above-mentioned reservations within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any land not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any land claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner.

ARTICLE 5. The right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands: *Provided*, *however*, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, fifteen thousand dollars; for the next two years, twelve thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, ten thousand dollars each year; for the next four years, seven thousand five hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, six

17011 thousand dollars each year; and for the last five years, four 17012 thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each year. All which 17013 said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of 17014 the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the 17015 United States, who may, from time to time, determine at his 17016 discretion upon what beneficial objects to expend the same; and 17017 the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, 17018 shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said In-17019 dians in respect thereto.

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ARTICLE 7. The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted, remove them from either or all of the special reservations hereinbefore made to the said general reservation, or such other suitable place within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of such removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. Any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, and which he shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President, and payment made accordingly therefor.

ARTICLE 8. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes and bands shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 9. The said tribes and bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and they pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. Should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and the other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agent for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit depredations on other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations against citizens. And the

17057 said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the 17058 laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the author-17059 ities for trial.

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 ARTICLE 10. The above tribes and bands are desirous to exclude from their reservations the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said tribe who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservations, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 11. The said tribes and bands agree to free all slaves now held by them, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

ARTICLE 12. The said tribes and bands further agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

ARTICLE 13. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon their aforesaid reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 14. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Puget's Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for a period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to children of the said tribes and bands in common with those of the other tribes of said district, and to provide the said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, and also to provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for the like term of twenty years to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations. And the United States finally agree to employ a physician, to reside at the said central agency, who shall furnish medicine and advice to their sick, and shall vaccinate them; the expenses of said school, shops, persons employed. and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from the annuities.

ARTICLE 15. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 11, 1859.

17101	$\mathbf{EEL}$	RIVERS,	WYANDOTS,	ETC.

17102	At a council holden at Vincennes on the seventh day of August, one
17103	thousand eight hundred and three, under the direction of Wil-
17104	liam Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory,
17105	superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipoten-
17106	tiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties
17107	which may be found necessary with any of the Indian nations
17108	northwest of the river Ohio, at which were present the chiefs
17109	and warriors of the Eel River, Wyandot, Piankashaw, and
17110	Kaskaskia Nations, and also the tribe of the Kikapoes, by their
17111	representatives, the chiefs of the Eel River Nation.
17112	The fourth article of the treaty holden and concluded at Fort
17113	Wayne, on the seventh day of June, (see page 371,) one thousand
17114	eight hundred and three, being considered, the chiefs and warriors
17115	of the said nations give their free and full consent to the same,
17116	and they do hereby relinquish and confirm to the United States
17117	the privilege and right of locating three several tracts of land,
17118	of one mile square each, on the road leading from Vincennes to
17119	Kaskaskia, and also one other tract of land of one mile square
17120	on the road leading from Vincennes to Clarksville; which loca-
17121	tions shall be made in such places on the aforesaid roads as
17122	shall best comport with the convenience and interest of the
17123	United States in the establishment of houses of entertainment

17125 Proclaimed December 23, 1803.

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## 17126 FLATHEADS, ETC.

for the accommodation of travellers.

17127 $17128$	Treaty between the United States and the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, concluded at Hell Gate, in the
17129 17130	Bitter Root Valley, July 16, 1855; ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.
17131	JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America,

to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the treatyground at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, on the sixteenth
day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between Isaac I.
Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the
Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and

17139 the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the

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confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, on behalf of and acting for said confederated tribes, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty-ground at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, this sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, on behalf of and acting for said confederated tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by It being understood and agreed that the said confederated tribes do hereby constitute a nation, under the name of the Flathead Nation, with Victor, the head chief of the Flathead tribe, as the head chief of the said nation. and that the several chiefs, head-men, and delegates, whose names are signed to this treaty, do hereby, in behalf of their respective tribes, recognise Victor as said head chief. ARTICLE 1. The said confederated tribes of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the country occupied or claimed by

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, at the forty-ninth (49th) parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between the Flat-bow or Kootenay River and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude, (115°;) thence in a southwesterly direction to the divide between the sources of the St. Regis Borgia and the Cœur d'Alene Rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root Mountains to the divide between the head-waters of the Koos-koos-kee River and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root River; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root River from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake Rivers, to the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

them, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved from the lands above ceded, for the use and occupation of the said confederated tribes, and as a general Indian reservation, upon which may be placed other friendly tribes and bands of Indians of the Territory of Washington who may agree to be consolidated with the tribes

parties to this treaty, under the common designation of the Flat-17187 head Nation, with Victor, head chief of the Flathead tribe, as 17188 the head chief of the nation, the tract of land included within 17189 the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root River from those flowing into the Jocko, to a point on Clarke's Fork between the Camash and Horse Prairies; thence northerly to, and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead River, to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide whence the Crow, the Prune, the So-ni-el-em and the Jocko Rivers take their rise, and thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning. 

All which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use and benefit of said confederated tribes as an Indian reservation. Nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employment of the Indian department, be permitted to reside upon the said reservation without permission of the confederated tribes, and the superintendent and agent. And the said confederated tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant.

Guaranteeing, however, the right to all citizens of the United States to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually occupied and cultivated by said Indians at this time, and not included in the reservation above named. And provided, That any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated, and houses erected upon the lands hereby ceded, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor in money, or improvements of an equal value be made for said Indian upon the reservation; and no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until their value in money or improvements of an equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3. And provided, That, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation; and, on the other hand, the right of way, with free access from the same to the nearest public highway, is secured to them, as

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also the right in common with citizens of the United States to travel upon all public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams running through or bordering said reservation is further secured to said Indians; as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places, in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said confederated tribes of Indians, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed to them at the time of signing this treaty, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, thirty-six thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in providing for their removal to the reservation, breaking up and fencing farms, building houses for them, and for such other objects as he may deem necessary. For the next four years, six thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, five thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, three thousand dollars each year.

All which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same for them; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

ARTICLE 5. The United States further agree to establish, at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification hereof, an agricultural and industrial school, ereeting the necessary buildings, keeping the same in repair, and providing it with furniture, books, and stationery, to be located at the agency, and to be free to the children of the said tribes, and to employ a suitable instructor or instructors; to furnish one blacksmith shop, to which shall be attached a tin and gun shop; one carpenter's shop; one wagon and ploughmaker's shop; and to keep the same in repair, and furnished with the necessary tools; to employ two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plough maker, for the instruction of the Indians in trades, and to assist them in the same; to erect one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, keeping the same in repair, and furnished with the necessary tools and fixtures, and to employ two millers; to erect a hospital, keeping

the same in repair, and provided with the necessary medicines and furniture, and to employ a physician; and to erect, keep in repair, and provide with the necessary furniture, the buildings required for the accommodation of the said employees. The said buildings and establishments to be maintained and kept in repair as aforesaid, and the employees to be kept in service for the period of twenty years.

And in view of the fact that the head chiefs of the said confederated tribes of Indians are expected and will be called upon to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of their time, the United States further agree to pay to each of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes five hundred dollars per year, for the term of twenty years after the ratification hereof, as a salary for such persons as the said confederated tribes may select to be their head chiefs, and to build for them, at snitable points on the reservation, a comfortable house, and properly furnish the same, and to plough and fence for each of them ten acres of land. The salary to be paid to, and the said houses to be occupied by, such head chiefs so long as they may be elected to that position by their tribes, and no longer.

And all the expenditures and expenses contemplated in this article of this treaty shall be defrayed by the United States, and shall not be deducted from the annuities agreed to be paid to said tribes. Nor shall the cost of transporting the goods for the annuity payments be a charge upon the annuities, but shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The President may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion of such reservation as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said confederated tribes as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable.

N. B.—The article referred to is contained in the treaty with the Omahas, proclaimed June 21, 1854, and reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 6. The President may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portion of the land hereby reserved, as he may think proper, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, as provided for in article first, to be surveyed into lots, and to assign to such Indian or Indians of said tribe as are willing to avail of the privilege, and who will locate on the same as a permanent home, if a single person over twenty-one years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each family

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of two, one quarter section; to each family of three and not exceeding five, one half section; to each family of six and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten in number, one quarter section for every additional five members. he may prescribe such rules and regulations as will insure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements And the President may, at any time, in his discretion after such person or family has made a location on the land assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years; and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which conditions shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such lands within its boundaries, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restrictions. any such person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the lands assigned and on which they have located, or shall rove from place to place, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family, their proportion of the annuities or other moneys due them, until they shall have retured to such permanent home, and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such tribe, or disposed of as is provided for the disposition of the excess of said land. residue of the land hereby reserved, or of that which may be selected in lieu thereof, after all of the Indian persons or families shall have had assigned to them permanent homes, may be sold for their benefit, under such laws, rules, or regulations, as may hereafter be prescribed by the Congress or President of the United States. No State legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for, without the consent of Congress."

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid confederated tribes of Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The aforesaid confederated tribes of Indians acknowledge their dependence upon the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations upon the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of the annuities. Nor will they make

war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article, in case of depredations against citizens. the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the au-thorities for trial.

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ARTICLE 9. The said confederated tribes desire to exclude from their reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same; and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said confederated tribes of Indians who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to guaranty the exclusive use of the reservation provided for in this treaty, as against any claims which may be urged by the Hudson Bay Company under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, in consequence of the occupation of a trading-post on the Pru-in River by the servants of that company.

ARTICLE 11. It is, moreover, provided that the Bitter Root Valley, above the Loo-lo Fork, shall be carefully surveyed and examined, and if it shall prove, in the judgment of the President, to be better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe than the general reservation provided for in this treaty, then such portions of it as may be necessary shall be set apart as a separate reservation for the said tribe. No portion of the Bitter Root Valley above the Loo-lo Fork shall be opened to settlement until such examination is had and the decision of the President made known.

ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 18, 1859.

#### FLORIDA TRIBES.

Treaty with the Florida tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their tribes, have appealed to the humanity and thrown themselves on, and have promised to continue under, the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or respectively. The sovereign, and, in consideration of the promises and stipulations hereinafter made, do cede and relinquish all claim or title which they may have to the whole territory of Florida, with the exception of such district of country as shall herein be allotted to them.

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ARTICLE 2. The Florida tribes of Indians will hereafter be concentrated and confined to the following metes and boundaries: commencing five miles north of Okehumke, ruuning in a direct line to a point five miles west of Setarky's settlement, on the waters of Amazura, (or Withlahuchie River,) leaving said settlement two miles south of the line; from thence, in a direct line, to the south end of the Big Hammock, to include Chickuchate; continuing in the same direction for five miles beyond the said Hammock, provided said point does not approach nearer than fifteen miles the sea-coast of the Gulf of Mexico; if it does, the said line will terminate at that distance from the sea-coast; thence south twelve miles; thence in a south 30° east direction until the same shall strike within five miles of the main branch of Charlotte River; thence, in a due east direction, to within twenty miles of the Atlantic coast; thence north, fifteen west, for fifty miles, and from this last to the beginning point.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will take the Florida Indians under their care and patronage, and will afford them protection against all persons whatsoever, provided they conform to the laws of the United States and refrain from making war, or giving any insult to any foreign nation, without having first obtained the permission and consent of the United States. And, in consideration of the appeal and cession made in the first article of this treaty by the aforesaid chiefs and warriors, the United States promise to distribute among the tribes, as soon as concentrated under the direction of their agent, implements of husbandry, and stock of cattle and hogs, to the amount of six thousand dollars, and an annual sum of five thousand dollars a year for twenty successive years, to be distributed as the President of the United States shall direct, through the Secretary of War, or his superintendents and agent of Indian affairs.

ARTICLE 4. The United States promise to guaranty to the said tribes the peaceable possession of the district of country herein assigned them, reserving the right of opening through it such roads as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary; and to restain and prevent all white persons from hunting, settling, or otherwise intruding upon it. But any citizen of the United States, being lawfully authorized for that purpose, shall be permitted to pass and repass through the said district, and to

17459 navigate the waters thereof, without any hindrance, toll, or ex-17460 action, from said tribes.

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ARTICLE 5. For the purpose of facilitating the removal of the said tribes to the district of country allotted them, and, as a compensation for the losses sustained, or the inconveniences to which they may be exposed by said removal, the United States will firmish them with rations of corn, meat, and salt, for twelve months, commencing on the first day of February next; and they further agree to compensate those individuals who have been compelled to abandon improvements on lands not embraced within the limits allotted, to the amount of four thousand five hundred dollars, to be distributed among the sufferers, in a ratio to each proportional to the value of the improvements abandoned. The United States further agree to furnish a sum, not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be expended by their agent, to facilitate the transportation of the different tribes to the point of concentration designated.

ARTICLE 6. An agent, sub-agent, and interpreter shall be appointed, to reside within the Indian boundary aforesaid, to watch over the interests of said tribes; and the United States further stipulate, as an evidence of their humane policy towards said tribes, who have appealed to their liberality, to allow for the establishment of a school at the agency one thousand dollars per year for twenty successive years; and one thousand dollars per year, for the same period, for the support of a gun and black smith, with the expeuses incidental to his shop.

ARTICLE 7. The chiefs and warriors aforesaid, for themselves and tribes, stipulate to be active and vigilant in the preventing the retreating to, or passing through, of the district of country assigned them, of any absconding slaves, or fugitives from justice; and further agree to use all necessary exertions to apprehend and deliver the same to the agent, who shall receive orders to compensate them agreeably to the trouble and expenses incurred.

ARTICLE 8. A commissioner or commissioners, with a surveyor, shall be appointed, by the President of the United States, to run and mark (blazing fore and aft the trees) the line as defined in the second article of this treaty, who shall be attended by a chief or warrior, to be designated by a council of their own tribes, and who shall receive, while so employed, a daily compensation of three dollars.

ARTICLE 9. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and tribes, having objected to their concentration within the limits described in the second article of this treaty, under the impression that the said limits did not contain a sufficient quantity of good land to subsist them, and for no other reason:

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it is, therefore, expressly understood, between the United States and the aforesaid chiefs and warriors that, should the country embraced in the said limits, upon examination by the Indian agent and the commissioner or commissioners to be appointed under the 8th article of this treaty, be by them considered insufficient for the support of the said Indian tribes, then the north line, as defined in the second article of this treaty, shall be removed so far north as to embrace a sufficient quantity of good tillable land.

ARTICLE 10. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and tribes, have expressed to the commissioners their unlimited confidence in their agent, Colonel Gad Humphreys, and their interpreter, Stephen Richards, and, as an evidence of their gratitude for their services and humane treatment, and brotherly attentions to their wants, request that one mile square, embracing the improvements of Enehe Mathla, at Tallahassee, (said improvements to be eonsidered as the centre) be conveyed, in fee-simple, as a present to Colonel Gad Humphreys. they further request that one mile square, at the Ochesee Bluffs. embracing Stephen Richard's field on said bluffs, be conveyed, in fee-simple, as a present to said Stephen Richards. missioners accord in sentiment with the undersigned chiefs and warriors, and recommend a compliance with their wishes to the President and Senate of the United States; but the disapproval, on the part of the said authorities, of this article shall in nowise affect the other articles and stipulations concluded on in this treaty.

### ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Whereas Neo Mathla, John Blunt, Tuski Hajo, Mulatto King, Emathlochee, and Econchatimieo, six of the principal chiefs of the Florida Indians, and parties to the treaty to which this article has been annexed, have warmly appealed to the commissioners for permission to remain in the district of country now inhabited by them; and, in consideration of their friendly disposition and past services to the United States, it is, therefore, stipulated between the United States and the aforesaid chiefs that the following reservations shall be surveyed, and marked by the commissioner or commissioners to be appointed under the eighth article of this treaty: For the use of Nea Mathla and his connections, two miles square, embracing the Tuphulga Village, on the waters of Rocky Comfort Creek. For Blunt and Tuski Hajo, a reservation, commencing on the Apalaehieola, one mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements, running up said river four miles; thence west two miles; thence southerly to a point two miles due west of the beginning; thence

east to the beginning point. For Mulatto King and Emathlo-17550 chee, a reservation, commencing on the Apalachicola, at a point 17551 to include Yellow Hair's improvements; thence up said river 17552 17553 for four miles; thence west one mile; thence southerly to a point one mile west of the beginning; and thence east to the 17554 beginning point. For Econchatimico, a reservation commenc-17555 ing on the Chatahooehie, one mile below Econchatimico's house; 17556 thence up said river for four miles; thence one mile west; thence 17557 southerly to a point one mile west of the beginning; thence east 17558 to the beginning point. The United States promise to guar-17559 17560 anty the peaceable possession of the said reservations, as defined, 17561 to the aforesaid chiefs and their descendants only so long as they shall continue to occupy, improve, or cultivate the same; 1756217563 but in the eyent of the abandonment of all or either of the 17564 reservations by the chief for chiefs to whom they have been allotted, the reservation or reservations so abandoned shall re-17565 17566 vert to the United States, as included in the eession made in 17567 the first article of this treaty. It is further understood that 17568 the names of the individuals remaining on the reservations aforesaid shall be furnished, by the chiefs in whose favour the 17569 reservations have been made, to the superintendent or agent 17570 17571 of Indian affairs in the territory of Florida; and that no other 17572 individuals shall be received or permitted to remain within said reservations, without the previous consent of the superintendent 17573 or agent aforesaid. And, as the aforesaid chiefs are authorized to 17574 select the individuals remaining with them, so they shall each 17575 be separately held responsible for the peaceable conduct of their 17576 towns, or the individuals residing on the reservations allotted 17577them. It is further understood between the parties that this 17578 17579 agreement is not intended to prohibit the voluntary removal, at 17580 any future period, of all or either of the aforesaid chiefs and 17581 their connections to the district of country south, allotted to 17582 the Florida Indians by the second article of this treaty, when-17583 ever either or all may think proper to make such an election; 17584 the United States reserving the right of ordering, for any out-17585 rage or misconduct, the aforesaid chiefs, or either of them, with 17586 their connections, within the district of country south, aforesaid It is further stipulated by the United States that, of the six 17587 thousand dollars appropriated for implements of husbandry, 17588 17589 stock, &c., in the third article of this treaty, eight hundred dol-17590 lars shall be distributed in the same manner among the afore-17591 said chiefs and their towns; and it is understood that, of the 17592annual sum of five thousand dollars, to be distributed by the 17593 President of the United States, they will receive their propor-17594 It is further stipulated that, of the four thousand five 17595 hundred dollars, and two thousand dollars, provided for by the 5th article of this treaty, for the payment for improvements and transportation, five hundred dollars shall be awarded to Neo Mathla, as a compensation for the improvements abandoned by him, as well as to meet the expenses he will unavoidably be exposed to by his own removal and that of his connections.

17601 Proclaimed January 2, 1824.

17602 FOXES.

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A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners-plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the
part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the
undersigned king, chiefs, and warriors of the Fox Tribe or
Nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of
the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every repect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Fox Tribe or Nation.

ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands, (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession,) to the officer commanding at Fort Clark, on the Illinois River, to be by him restored to their respective nations as soon as it may be practicable.

ARTICLE 4. The said Fox Tribe or Nation do hereby assent to, recognize, re-establish, and confirm the treaty of St. Louis, which was concluded on the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and four, to the full extent of their interest in the same, as well as all other contracts and agreements between the parties; and the United States promises to fulfil all the stipulations contained in the said treaty in favor of the said Fox Tribe or Nation.

Ratified December 26, 1815,

17636 ILLINOIS.

17637 A treaty made and concluded by and between Ninian Edwards and
17638 Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the
17639 United States of America, of the one part, and the undersigned,
17640 principal chiefs and warriors of the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Mitch17641 igamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois Nation
17642 of Indians, on the part and behalf of the said tribes, of the
17643 other part.

Whereas, by the treaty made at Vincennes, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States, of the one part, and the head chiefs and warriors of the tribe of Indians commonly called the Kaskaskia tribe, but which was composed of, and rightfully represented, the Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois Nation of Indians, of the other part, a certain tract of land was ceded to the United States, which was supposed to include all the land claimed by those respective tribes, but which did not include, and was not intended to include, the land which was rightfully claimed by the Peoria Indians, a tribe of the Illinois Nation, who then did, and still do, live separate and apart from the tribes above mentioned, and who were not represented in the treaty refer'ed to above, nor ever received any part of the consideration given for the cession of land therein mentioned; and

Whereas the said tribe of Peoria are now also disposed to cede all their land to the United States, and, for the purpose of avoiding any dispute with regard to the boundary of their claim, are willing to unite with the Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes, in confirming the cession of land to the United States which was made by the treaty above refer'ed to, and in extending the cession so as to include all the land claimed by those tribes, and themselves, respectively:

ARTICLE 1. For which purpose the undersigned, head chiefs and warriors of the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois tribes of the Illinois Nation of Indians, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, do hereby relinquish, cede, and confirm, to the United States, all the land included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Saline Creek, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Wabash; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of said creek and the Wabash, to the general dividing ridge between the waters which fall into the Wabash and those which fall into the Kaskaskia River; thence along the said ridge untill

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it reaches the waters which fall into the Illinois River; thence a direct line to the confluence of the Kankakee and Maple Rivers; thence down the Illinois River to its confluence with the Mississippi River, and down the latter to the beginning.

ARTICLE 2. It is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that all the stipulations contained in the treaty above referred to shall continue binding and obligatory on both parties.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will take the Peoria tribe, as well as the other tribes hereinabove mentioned, under their immediate care and patronage, and will afford them a protection as effectual, against any other Indian tribes, and against all other persons whatever, as is enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. And the said Peoria tribe do hereby engage to refrain from making war, or giving any insult or offence, to any other Indian tribe, or to any foreign nation, without first having obtained the approbation and consent of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. In addition to two thousand dollars' worth of merchandize, this day paid to the above-mentioned tribes of Indians, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the United States promise to pay to the said Peoria tribe, for the term of twelve years, an annuity of three hundred dollars, in money, merchandize, or domestic animals, at the option of the said tribe; to be delivered at the village of St. Genevieve, in the Territory of Missouri.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to cede to the said Peoria tribe six hundred and forty acres of land, including their village on Blackwater River, in the Territory of Missouri: Provided, That the said tract is not included within a private claim; but should that be the case, then some other tract of equal quantity and value shall be designated for said tribe, at such place as the President of the United States may direct. And the said Peoria tribe hereby agree to accept the same, together with the presents now given them, and the annuity hereby promised them, as a full equivalent for all and every tract of land to which they have any pretence of right or title.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-seventh 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 Kaskaskia and Peoria tribes, which, with the Michigamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois bands, now united with the two first-named tribes, formerly composed the Illinois Nation of Indians, of the other part.

Whereas the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians and the bands

aforesaid united therewith are desirous of uniting with the Peorias, (composed as aforesaid,) on lands west of the State of Missouri, they have therefore for that purpose agreed, with the commissioners aforesaid, upon the following stipulations:

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 ARTICLE 1. The Kaskaskia tribe of Indians and the several bands united with them as aforesaid, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do forever cede and release to the United States the lands granted to them forever by the first section of the treaty of Vincennes of 13th August, 1803, (see page 423,) reserving, however, to Ellen Decoigne, the daughter of their late chief, who has married a white man, the tract of land, of about three hundred and fifty acres, near the town of Kaskaskia, which was secured to said tribe by the act of Congress of 3d March, 1793.

ARTICLE 2. The Kaskaskia tribe further relinquishes to the United States the permanent annuity of one thousand dollars, which they receive under the third article of the aforesaid treaty, and their salt annuity due by treaty of Fort Wayne of 7th June, 1803.

ARTICLE 3. The Peoria tribe and the bands aforesaid, united therewith, cede and relinquish to the United States all their claims to land heretofore reserved by or assigned to them in former treaties, either in the State of Illinois or Missouri.

ARTICLE 4. The United States cede to the combined tribes of Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the bands aforesaid united with them, one hundred and fifty sections of land forever, or as long as they live upon it as a tribe, to include the present Peoria Village west of the State of Missouri, on the waters of Osage River, to be bounded as follows, to wit: North by the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; west by the western line of the reservation made for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias; and east by lands assigned the Piankeshaws and Weas.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the foregoing cessions and relinquishments the United [States] agree to pay to the said united Kaskaskia and Peoria tribes (composed as aforesaid) an annuity of three thousand dollars for ten successive years, to be paid on the lands assigned them in common, either in money, merchandise, or domestic stock, at their option; if in merchandise, to be delivered to them free of transportation.

ARTICLE 6. And whereas the said Peoria tribe, and the bands united with them as aforesaid, assert in council that they never understood the 5th article of the treaty of Edwardsville of 25th September, 1825, as ceding to the United States their claims to lands in Missouri, on which they had been settled for a length of time previous to that treaty, and of which they had had possession for more than sixty years—and now demand an equivalent

17771 The commissioners, with a view of quieting forfor those claims. ever the said claims and all demands of whatever nature which 17772 17773 said Peoria tribe and the several bands united therewith as afore-17774said have against the Government or citizens of the United 17775 States, agree to pay, viz: to the Peorias in common with the 17776 Kaskaskias, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars; to the Kaskas-17777 kias alone, for seven horses lost by them, and for salt-annuities 17778 due to them by the treaty of Fort Wayne aforesaid, three hun-17779 dred and fifty dollars; to the Peorias alone, for improvements 17780 on the lands they moved from, two hundred and fifty dollars; 17781 to the united Peorias and Kaskaskias, there shall be paid and 17782 delivered, on their land, as soon as practicable after the ratifica-17783 tion of this treaty, cows and calves and other stock to the amount 17784 of four hundred dollars, three iron-bound carts, three yoke of 17785 There shall also be built for said tribes four ozen, and six plows. 17786 log-houses; for breaking up ground and fencing the same, three hundred dollars; for agricultural implements, iron, and steel, 17787 fifty dollars per annum for four years. There shall also be paid 17788 17789 to the said united tribes, on the signing of this treaty, eight hundred dollars in goods suited to their wants. Assistance shall 17790 17791 also be given the Kaskaskias in moving to their lands, and provisions for one year after their removal, to the amount of one 1779217793 thousand dollars. It is understood that any stipulations in this 17794 or the preceding articles, for the benefit of the Peorias or Kas-17795 kaskias, separately or united, shall embrace, in either case, the 17796 bands before mentioned, united with either or both tribes as the 17797 case may be. 17798

ARTICLE 7. 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.

ARTICLE 8. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed January 5, 1819.

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17810 IOWAYS. A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded between Will-17811 iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Choteau, commis-17812sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 17813 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the 17814 undersigned kings, chiefs, and warriors of the Ioway tribe or 17815 nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of 17816 17817 the other part. 17818 The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friend-T7819 ship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same 17820 17821 footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to 17822 the following articles: 17823 ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility, by one or either 17824 of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually 17825 forgiven and forgot. ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship 17826 between all the citizens of the United States and all the individ 17827 uals composing the said Iaway tribe or nation. 1782817829 ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the 17830 prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same 17831 may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding 17832 at St. Louis, to be by him restored to their respective nations, a 17833 17834soon as it may be practicable. ARTICLE 4. The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mu-17835 tual friendship, recognize, re-establish, and confirm all and every 17836 treaty, contract, and agreement heretofore concluded between 17837 17838 the United States and the said laway tribe or nation. 17839 Ratified December 26, 1815. Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington 17840 on the fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and 17841 twenty-four, between William Clark, superintendent of Indian 17842 affairs, being specially authorized by the President of the 17843 United States thereto, and the undersigned chiefs and head-17844 men, of the Ioway tribe or nation, duly authorized and empow-17845 ered by the said nation. 17846 ARTICLE 1. The Ioway tribe or nation of Indians, by their 17847 deputies, Ma-hos-kah, (or White Cloud,) and Mah-ne-hah-nah, 17848 17849 (or Great Walker,) in council assembled, do hereby agree, in consideration of a certain sum of money, &c., to be paid to the said 17850 Ioway tribe, by the Government of the United States, as herein-17851

after stipulated, to cede and forever quit-claim, and do, in be-half of their said tribe, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quitclaim, unto the United States, all right, title, interest, and claim, to the lands which the said Ioway tribe have, or claim, within the State of Missouri, and situated between the Mississippi and Missonri Rivers and a line running from the Missonri, at the month or entrance of Kanzas River, north one hundred miles, to the northwest corner of the limits of the State of Missouri, and, from thence, east to the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 2. It is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the United States, as a full compensation for the claims and lands ceded by the Ioway tribe in the preceding article, there shall be paid to the said Ioway tribe, within the present year, in eash or merchandise, the amount of five hundred dollars, and the United States do further agree to pay to the Ioway tribe five hundred dollars, annually, for the term of ten succeeding years.

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ARTICLE 3. The chiefs and head-men who sign this treaty, for themselves, and in behalf of their tribe, do acknowledge that the lands east and south of the lines described in the first article, (which has been run and marked by Colonel Sullivan,) so far as the Indians claimed the same, to belong to the United States, and that none of their tribe shall be permitted to settle or hunt upon any part of it, after 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, without special permission from the superintendent of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs, for themselves, and all parts of the Ioway tribe, do acknowledge themselves and the said Ioway tribe to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever; and they also stipulate that the said Ioway tribe will not hold any treaty with any foreign powers, individual State, or with individuals of any State.

ARTICLE 5. The United States engage to provide and support a blacksmith for the Ioway tribe, so long as the President of the United States may think proper, and to furnish the said tribe with such farming utensils and cattle, and to employ such persons to aid them in their agriculture as the President may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 6. The annuities stipulated to be paid by the second article, to be paid either in money, merchandise, provisions, or domestic animals, at the option of the aforesaid tribe; and when the said annuities, or any part thereof, is paid in merchandise, it is to be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods at St. Louis, free from cost of transportation.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory

on the contracting parties, so 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.

17901 Proclaimed January 18, 1825.

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17902 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Saint Louis, between Joshua 17903 Pileher, thereto specially authorised by the President of the 17904 United States, and the Ioway Indians, by their chiefs and 17905 delegates.

ARTICLE 1. The Ioway Indians cede to the United States all the right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty concluded with them and other tribes on the 15th of July, 1830, (proclaimed February 24, 1831,) which they might be entitled to claim, by virtue of the phraseology employed in the second article of said treaty.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States stipulate to pay them two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in horses, goods, and presents, upon their signing this treaty in the city of Saint Loui s

ARTICLE 3. The expenses of this negotiation and of the chiefs and delegates signing this treaty, to the city of Washington and to their homes, to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

17921 Proclaimed February 21, 1838.

17922 Articles of a treaty made at the Great Nemowhaw sub-agency be-17923 tween John Dougherty, agent of Indian affairs, on the part of 17924 the United States, being specially authorized, and the chiefs and 17925 head-men of the Ioway tribe of Indians for themselves, and on 17926 the part of their tribe.

17927 ARTICLE 1. The Ioway tribe of Indians cede to the United 17928 States—

First. All right or interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and the boundary between the Sacs and Foxes, and Sioux, described in the second article of the treaty made with these and other tribes, on the 19th of August, 1825, (proclaimed February 6, 1826,) to the full extent to which said claim is recognised in the third article of said treaty, and all interest or claim by virtue of the provisions of any treaties since made by the United States with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

Second. All claims or interest under the treaties of August

17939 4, 1824, July 15, 1830, (see page 399,) and September 17, 17940 1836, (see page 407,) except so much of the last-mentioned 17941 treaty as secures to them two hundred sections of land, the erection of five comfortable houses, to enclose and break up for 17943 them two hundred acres of ground, to furnish them with a fer-17944 ry-boat, one hundred cows and calves, five bulls, one hundred 17945 head of stock-hogs, a mill, and interpreter.

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ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part:

First. To pay to the said Ioway tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred (\$157,500) dollars.

Second. To invest said sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred (157,500) dollars, and to guaranty them an annual income of not less than five per cent. thereon during the existence of their tribe.

Third. To set apart annually such amount of said income as the chiefs and head-men of said tribe may require, for the sup, port of a blacksmith-shop, agricultural assistance, and education to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Fourth. To pay out of said income to Jeffrey Derroin, interpreter for said tribe, for services rendered, the sum of fifty dollars annually during his natural life; the balance of said income shall be delivered, at the cost of the United States, to said tribe of Ioway Indians in money or merchandise, at their own discretion, at such time and place as the President may direct: Provided always, That the payment shall be made each year in the month of October.

ARTICLE 3. The United States further agree in addition to the above consideration to cause to be erected ten houses at such place or places on their own land as said Ioways may select, of the following description, (viz,) each house to be ten feet high from bottom sill to top plate, eighteen by twenty feet in the clear, the roof to be well sheeted and shingled, the gable-ends to be weather-boarded, a good floor above and below, one door and two windows complete, one chimney of stone or brick, and the whole house to be underpinned.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

Proclaimed March 2, 1839.

N. B.—All claims and demands of every kind and description, arising under former treaties in favor of the Ioways upon the United States, are released by the 12th article of the following treaty of July 17, 1854.

17985 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 17986 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 17937 greeting:

17988 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of 17939 Washington on the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight 17990 hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner 17991 on the part of the United States, and the following-named del-17992 egates of the Ioway tribe of Indians, viz: Nan-chee-ning-a, or 17993 No Heart; Shoon-ty-ing-a, or Little Wolf; Wah-moon-a-kah, or 17994 the Man who Steals; and Nar-ge-ga-rash, or British; they 17995 being thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which treaty is in 17996 the words following, to wit:

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Ioway tribe of Indians, viz: Nan-chee-ning-a, or No Heart; Shoon-ty-ing-a, or Little Wolf; Wah-moon-a-ka, or the Man who Steals; and Nar-ge-ga-rash, or British; they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

18006 ARTICLE 1. The Ioway tribe of Indians hereby cede, relin-18007 quish, and convey to the United States, all their right, title, 18008 and interest in and to the country, with the exception herein-18009 after named, which was assigned to them by the treaty concluded 18010 with their tribe and the Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes, by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the seven-18011 18012 teenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-18013 six, being the upper half of the tract described in the second 18014 article thereof, as "the small strip of land on the south side of 18015 the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern bound-18016 ary-line and the Grand Nemahaw River, and extending from the 18017 Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahaw, making four hundred sections; to be di-18018 18019 vided between the said Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and 18020 Foxes; the lower half to the Sacs and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways," but they except and reserve of said country, so 18021 much thereof as is embraced within and designated by the fol-18022 lowing metes and bounds, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the 18023 18024 Great Nemahaw River where it empties into the Missouri; 18025 thence down the Missouri River to the mouth of Noland's Creek; 18026 thence due south one mile; thence due west to the south fork 18027 of the Nemahaw River; thence down the said fork with its 18028 meanders to the Great Nemahaw River, and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning; which coun-18029

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18030 try, it is hereby agreed, shall be the future and permanent home 18031 of the Ioway Indians.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States agree to pay, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to the Ioway Indians, all the moneys received from the sales of the lands which are stipulated in the third article hereof to be surveyed and sold, after deducting therefrom the costs of surveying, managing, and selling the same.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to have surveys made of the country ceded by the Ioways in article first in the same manner that the public lands are surveyed, and as soon as it can conveniently be done; and the President, after the surveys shall have been made and approved, shall proceed to offer said surveyed land for sale, at public auction, being governed therein by the laws of the United States respecting sales of public lands; and such of said lands as may not be sold at public sales shall be subject to private entry in the manner that private entries are made of United States land; and all the land remaining unsold after being for three years subject to private entry at the minimum Government price may, by act of Congress, be graduated and reduced in price until the whole is disposed of, proper regard being had, in making such reduction, to the interests of the Ioways and the speedy settlement of the Until after the said land shall have been surveyed, and the surveys approved, no white persons or citizens shall be permitted to make thereon any location or settlement; and the provisions of the act of Congress approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, relating to lands ceded to the United States, shall, so far as they are applicable, be extended over the lands herein ceded.

ARTICLE 4. It being understood that the present divisionline between the Ioways and the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, as
run by Isaac McCoy, will, when the surveys are made, run diagonally through many of the sections, cutting them into fractions; it is agreed that the sections thus cut by said line, commencing at the junction of the Wolf with the Missouri River,
shall be deemed and taken as part of the land hereinbefore
ceded and directed to be sold for the benefit of the Ioways,
until the quantity thus taken, including the before-recited reservation, and all the full sections north of said line, shall amount
to two hundred sections of land. And should the Sacs and
Foxes of Missouri consent to a change of their residence and be
so located by the United States as to occupy any portion of the
land herein ceded and directed to be sold for the benefit of the
Ioways, west of the tract herein reserved, the Ioways hereby

agree to the same, and consent to such an arrangement, upou the condition that a quantity of land equal to that which may be thus occupied by the Sacs and Foxes, and of as good quality, shall be set apart for them out of the country now occupied by the last-named tribe, contiguous to said division-line, and sold for their benefit, as hereinbefore provided.

ARTICLE 5. As the receipts from the sales of the lands cannot now be determined, it is agreed that the whole subject shall be referred to the President of the United States, who may, from time to time, prescribe how much of the proceeds thereof shall be paid out to the Ioway people, and the time and mode of such payment, and also how much shall be invested in safe and profitable stocks, the principal of which to remain unimpaired, and the interest to be applied annually for the civilization, education, and religious culture of the Ioways and such other objects of a beneficial character as may be proper and essential to their well-being and prosperity: provided, that, if necessary, Congress may, from time to time, by law, make such regulations in regard to the funds arising from the sale of said lands, and the application thereof for the benefit of the Ioways, as may in the wisdom of that body seem just and expedient.

ARTICLE 6. The President may cause the country the Ioways have reserved for their future home to be surveyed, at their expense, and in the same way as the public lands are surveyed, and assign to each person or family such portion thereof as their industry and ability to manage business affairs may, in his opinion, render judicious and proper; and Congress may hereafter provide for the issuing to such persons patents for the same, with guards and restrictions for their protection in the possession and enjoyment thereof.

ARTICLE 7. Appreciating the importance and the beuefit derived from the mission established among them by the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Ioways hereby grant unto the said board a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be so located as to include the improvements at the mission, and also a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of timbered land, to be selected by some agent of the board from the legal subdivisions of the surveyed land; and the President shall issue a patent or patents for the same, to such person or persons as said board may direct. They further grant to John B. Roy, their interpreter, a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be selected by him in "Wolf's Grove," for which the President shall also issue a patent.

ARTICLE 8. The debts of Indians contracted in their private dealings as individuals, whether to traders or otherwise, shall not be paid out of the general fund.

ARTICLE 9. As some time must elapse before any benefit can be derived from the proceeds of the sale of their land, and as it is desirable that the Ioways should at once engage in agricultural pursuits and in making improvements on the tract hereinbefore reserved for them, it is hereby agreed that, of the fund of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dol-lars, set apart to be invested by the second clause of the second article of the treaty concluded on the nineteeth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid to the Indians, or expended under the direction of the President, for the erection of houses, breaking and fencing lands, purchasing stock, farming utensils, seeds, and such other articles as may be necessary for Fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as their comfort. may be deemed expedient, to be paid during the year commenc-ing on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and the other fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be deemed expedient, to be paid during the year commencing on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred The residue of said fund of one hundred and fifty. seven thousand five hundred dollars on hand after the payments herein provided for have been made shall remain as a trust fund, the interest upon which, as well as the interest that may have accrued on the portion drawn out, shall be applied, under the direction of the President, to educational or other beneficial purposes among the Ioways. 

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have a right of way through the lands herein reserved, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through the lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of the Ioways, shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 11. The Ioways promise to renew their efforts to suppress the introduction and use of ardent spirits in their country, to encourage industry, thrift, and morality, and by every possible effort to promote their advancement in civilization. They desire to be at peace with all men, and they bind themselves to commit no depredation or wrong upon either Indians or citizens, and whenever difficulties arise they will abide by the laws of the United States, in such cases made and provided, as they expect to be protected and to have their rights vindicated by them.

ARTICLE 12. The Ioway Indians release the United States from all claims and demands of every kind and description

arising under former treaties, and agree to remove themselves within six months after the ratification of this instrument, to the lands herein reserved for their homes, in consideration whereof the United States agree to pay to said Indians five thousand dollars, two thousand of which, with such portion of balances of former appropriations of interest-fund as may not now be necessary under specific heads, may be expended in the settlement of their affairs preparatory to removal.

ARTICLE 13. The object of this instrument being to advance the interests of the Ioway people, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as, in his judgment, may be most beneficial to them, or Congress may hereafter make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

18184 ARTICLE 14. This instrument shall be obligatory on the 18185 contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the 18186 President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed July 17, 1854.

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### 18188 IOWAYS AND SACKS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

18189 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Leavenworth, on 18190 the Missouri River, between William Clark, Superintendent of 18191 Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of 18193 the Ioway tribe and the band of Sacks and Foxes of the Missouri, (residing west of the State of Missouri,) in behalf of their 18195 respective tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. By the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, held the fifteenth day of July, 1830, (proclaimed February 24, 1831,) with the confederated tribes of Sacks, Foxes, loways, Omahaws, Missourias, Ottoes, and Sioux, the country ceded to the United States by that treaty is to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the United States to the tribes living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes. And whereas it is further represented to us, the chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of the Ioways and Sack and Fox band aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to and become part of said State, and the Indian title thereto be entirely

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extinguished; but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is 18213given to the proposed measure.

Now we, the chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of the Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question, that they never can be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collisions with the citizens of the United States: and further believing that the extension of the State line in the direction indicated would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby for ourselves, and on behalf of our respective tribes, (having full power and authority to this effect,) forever cede, relinquish, and quit-claim, to the United States, all our right, title, and interest of whatsoever nature in and to the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien aforesaid, or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands, fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States toward the Ioways and band of Sacks and Foxes of the Missouri, 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 cession or relinquishment, the undersigned, William Clark, agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay as a present to the said Ioways and band of Sacks and Foxes seven thousand five hundred dollars in money, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge.

ARTICLE 2. As the said tribes of Ioways and Sacks and Foxes have applied for a small piece of land, south of the Missouri, for a permanent home, on which they can settle, and request the assistance of the Government of the United States to place them on this land, in a situation at least equal to that they now enjoy on the land ceded by them: Therefore I, William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, do further agree. on behalf of the United States, to assign to the Ioway tribe, and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary-line and the Grand Nemahar River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahar, making four hundred sections; to be divided between the said Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacks and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways.

18262 ARTICLE 3. The Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and 18263 Foxes further agree that they will move and settle on the lands 18264assigned them in the above article, as soon as arrangements can 18265 be made by them; and the undersigned, William Clark, in be-18266 half of the United States, agrees that, as soon as the above 18267 tribes have selected a site for their villages, and places for their 18268 fields, and moved to them, to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres 18269 18270 of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, a blacksmith, school-18271 master, and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States may deem proper; to furnish them with such agricul-18272tural implements as may be necessary; for five years; to furnish 18273 18274 them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their 18275 arrival at their new homes; to furnish them with one ferryboat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and 18276 five bulls, and one hundred stock-hogs when they require them; 18277 to furnish them with a mill, and assist in removing them, to 18278 18279 the extent of five hundred dollars. And to erect for the Sacks and Foxes three comfortable honses; to enclose and break up 18280 18281 for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, schoolmaster, and interpreter, as long as 18282 18283 the President of the United States may deem proper; to furnish 18284 them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, 18285 for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to 18286 18287 furnish them with one ferry-boat; to furnish them with one hun-18288 dred cows and calves, and five bulls, one hundred stock-hogs 18289 when they require them; to furnish them with a mill; and to 18290 assist in removing them, to the extent of four hundred dollars. 18291

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Proclaimed February 15, 1837.

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18296KANSAS. A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between 18297 18298 Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plen-18299 ipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and 18300 behalf of the said States, of one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Kanzas tribe of Indians, on the 18301 part and behalf of their said tribe, of the other part. 18302 The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and 18303 friendship between the United States and their said tribe, and 18304 of being placed in all things and in every respect upon the same 18305 footing upon which they stood before the late war between the 18306 United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following 18307 18308 articles: 18309 ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either 18310, of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually 18311 forgiven and forgot. ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship 18312 between all the citizens of the United States of America and 18313 all the individuals composing the said Kanzas tribe, and all the 18314 friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall 18315 be, and the same are hereby, renewed. 18316 ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for them-18317 selves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves 18318 to be under the protection of the United States of America, and 18319 18320 of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever. Ratified December 26, 1818. 18321 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Saint Louis, 18322 in the State of Missouri, between William Clark, superintend-18323 18324 ant of Indian affairs, commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and the undersigned chiefs, head-mcn, and 18325 warriors of the Kansas Nation of Indians, duly authorized 18326 18327 and empowered by said nation.

18328 ARTICLE 1. The Kansas do hereby cede to the United States 18329 all the lands lying within the State of Missouri to which the 18330 said nation have title or claim; and do further cede and relinquish, to the said United States, all other lands which they now 18331 occupy, or to which they have title or claim, lying west of the 18332 18333 · said State of Missouri, and within the following boundaries: Beginning at the entrance of the Kansas River into the Missouri 18334 River; from thence north to the northwest corner of the State 18335 18336 of Missouri; from thence westwardly to the Nodewa River, thirty 18337 miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the en-

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trance of the Big Nemaha Riverinto the Missouri, and with that river to its source; from thence to the source of the Kansas River, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the west; from thence, on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas River from those of the Arkansas, to the western boundary of the State line of Missouri, and with that line thirty miles to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid, the following reservation for the use of the Kansas Nation of Indians shall be made, of a tract of land, to begin twenty leagues up the Kansas River, and to include their village on that river; extending west thirty miles in width, through the lands ceded in the first article, to be surveyed and marked under the direction of the President, and to such extent as he may deem necessary, and at the expense of the United States. The agents for the Kansas, and the persons attached to the agency, and such teachers and instructors as the President shall authorize to reside near the Kansas, shall occupy, during his pleasure, such lands as may be necessary for them within this reservation.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession of land and relinquishments of claims, made in the first articles, the United States agree to pay to the Kansas Nation of Indians three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, for twenty successive years, at their villages, or at the entrance of the Kansas River, either in money, merchandize, provisions, or domestic animals, at the option of the aforesaid nation; and when the said annuities, or any part thereof, is paid in merchandize, it shall be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods in Saint Louis, free of transportation.

ARTICLE 4. The United States, immediately upon the ratification of this convention, or as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause to be furnished to the Kansas Nation three hundred head of cattle, three hundred hogs, five hundred domestic fowls, three yoke of oxen, and two carts, with such implements of agriculture as the superintendant of Indian affairs may think necessary; and shall employ such persons to aid and instruct them in their agriculture, as the President of the United States may deem expedient; and shall provide and support a black-smith for them.

ARTICLE 5. Out of the lands herein ceded by the Kanzas Nation to the United States, the commissioner aforesaid, in behalf of the said United States, doth further covenant and agree that thirty-six sections of good lands, on the Big Blue River, shall be laid out under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold for the purpose of raising a fund, to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the support of

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18384 schools for the education of the Kanzas children within their 18385 nation.

ARTICLE 6. From the lands above ceded to the United States there shall be made the following reservations, of one mile square, for each of the half-breeds of the Kanzas Nation, viz: For Adel and Clement, the two children of Clement; for Josette, Julie, Pelagie, and Victorie, the four children of Lonis Gonvil; for Marie and Lafleche, the two children of Baptiste of Gonvil; for Laventure, the son of Francis Laventure; for Elizabeth and Pierre Carbonau, the children of Pierre Brisa; for Louis Joncas; for Basil Joncas; for James Joncas; for Elizabeth Datcherute, daughter of Baptiste Datcherute; for Joseph Butler; for William Rodgers; for Joseph Coté; for the four children of Cicili Compare, each one mile square; and one for Joseph James, to be located on the north side of the Kanzas River, in the order above named, commencing at the line of the Kanzas reservation, and extending down the Kanzas River for quantity.

ARTICLE 7. With the view of quieting all animosities which may at present exist betwen a part of the white citizeus of Missouri and the Kanzas Nation, in consequence of the lawless depredations of the latter, the United States do further agree to pay to their own citizens the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen or destroyed since the year 1815: *Provided*, The sum so to be paid by the United States shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 8. And whereas the Kanzas are indebted to Francis G. Choteau, for credits given them in trade, which they are unable to pay, and which they have particularly requested to have included and settled in the present treaty; it is, therefore, agreed on, by and between the parties to these presents, that the sum of five hundred dollars, towards the liquidation of said debt, shall be paid by the United States to the said Francis G. Choteau.

ARTICLE 9. There shall be selected at this place such merchandize as may be desired, amounting to two thousand dollars, to be delivered at the Kanzas River, with as little delay as possible; and there shall be paid to the deputation now here two thousand dollars in merchandize and horses, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; which, together with the amount agreed on in the 3d and 4th articles, and the provisions made in the other articles of this treaty, shall be considered as a full compensation for the cession herein made.

ARTICLE 10. Lest the friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian nation should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed, that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge

or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints 18430 18431 shall be made by the party injured to the other, by the said na-18432 tion, to the superintendent, or other person appointed by the 18433 President to the chiefs of said nation. And it shall be the duty 18434 of the said chiefs, upon complaints being made as aforesaid, to 18435 deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is 18436 made, to the end that he or they may be punished, agreeably to 18437 the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have 18438 been committed; and in like manner, if any robbery, violence, 18439 or murder, shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belong-18440 ing to said nation, the person or persons so offending shall be 18441 tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as 18442 if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed 18443 that the chiefs of the Kanzas shall, to the utmost of their power, 18444 exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may 18445 be stolen from any citizen or citizens of the United States, by 18446 any individual or individuals of the nation; and the property 18447 so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the superintendent, 18448 or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored 18449 to its proper owner; and in cases where the exertions of the 18450 chiefs shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen as 18451 aforesaid, if sufficient proof can be adduced that such property 18452was actually stolen, by any Indian or Indians belonging to the 18453 said nation, the superintendent or other officer may deduct from 18454 the annuity of the said nation a sum equal to the value of the 18455 property which has been stolen. And the United States hereby 18456 guarantee, to any Indian or Indians, a full indemnification for 18457 any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by 18458 any of their citizens: Provided, That the property so stolen 18459 cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that 18460 it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. 18461 the said nation of Kanzas engage, on the requisition or demand 18462 of the President of the United States, or of the superintendent, to deliver up any white man resident amongst them. 18463 18464

ARTICLE 11. It is further agreed on, by and between the parties to these presents, that the United States shall forever enjoy the right to navigate freely all water-courses or navigable streams within the limits of the tract of country herein reserved to the Kanzas Nation; and that the said Kanzas Nation shall never sell, relinquish, or in any manner dispose of the lands herein reserved, to any other nation, person or persons whatever, without the permission of the United States for that purpose first had and obtained. And shall ever remain under the protection of the United States, and in friendship with them.

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ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified

18476 by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the 18477 Senate of the United States.

18478 Proclaimed December 30, 1825.

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18479 Whereas the Congress of the United States of America 18480 being anxious to promote a direct commercial and friendly intercourse between the citizens of the United States and those of the 18481 Mexican republie, and to afford protection to the same, did, at 18482their last session, pass an aet, which was approved the 3d March, 18483 1825, "to authorize the President of the United States to eause 18484 18485 a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri 18486 to the eonfines of New Mexico," and which authorizes the Pres-18487 ident of the United States to appoint commissioners to earry 18488 said act of Congress into effect, and enjoins on the commission-18489 ers, so to be appointed, that they first obtain the consent of the 18490 intervening tribes of Indians, by treaty, to the marking of said 18491 road and to the unmolested use thereof to the eitizens of the 18492United States and of the Mexican republie; and Benjamin H. 18493 Reeves, Geo. C. Sibley, and Thomas Mather, being duly ap-18494 pointed commissioners as aforesaid, and being duly and fully 18495 authorized, have this day met the chiefs and head-men of the 18496 Kansas tribe of Indians, who, being all duly authorized, to meet 18497 and negotiate with the said commissioners upon the premises, 18498 and being specially met for that purpose, by the invitation of 18499 said commissioners, on the Sora Kansas Creek, two hundred 18500 and thirty-eight miles southwestwardly from Fort Osage, have, 18501 after due deliberation and consultation, agreed to the following 18502 treaty, which is to be considered binding on said Kansas Indi-18503 ans, from and after this day: 18504

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs and head-men of the Kansas Nation, or tribe of Indians, for themselves and their nation, do consent and agree that the commissioners of the United States shall and may survey and mark out a road, in such a manner as they may think proper, through any of the territory owned or claimed by the said Kansas tribe or nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The chiefs and head-men, as aforesaid, do further agree that the road authorized in article 1 shall, when marked, be forever free for the use of the citizens of the United States and of the Mexican republic, who shall at all times pass and repass thereon, without any hindrance or molestation on the part of the said Kansas Indians.

ARTICLE 3. The chiefs and head men as aforesaid, in consideration of the friendly relations existing between them and the United States, do further promise, for themselves and their people, that they will, on all fit occasions, render such friendly aid and assistance as may be in their power to any of the citi-

18521 zens of the United States, or of the Mexican Republic, as they 18522 may at any time happen to meet or fall in with on the road 18523 aforesaid.

ARTICLE 4. The chiefs and head-men, as aforesaid, do further consent and agree that the road aforesaid shall be considered as extending to a reasonable distance on either side, so that travellers thereon may, at any time, leave the market track, for the purpose of finding subsistence and proper camping-places.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the privileges granted by the chiefs of Kansas tribe in the three preceding articles, the said commissioners, on the part of the United States, have agreed to pay to them, the said chiefs, for themselves and their people, the sum of five hundred dollars; which sum is to be paid them as soon as may be, in money or merchandize, at their option, at such places as they may desire.

ARTICLE 6. And the said chiefs and head men, as aforesaid, acknowledge to have received from the commissioners aforesaid, at and before the signing of this treaty, articles of merchandize to the value of three hundred dollars; which sum of three hundred dollars, and the payment stipulated to be made to the said Kansas in article 5, shall be considered, and are so considered by said chiefs, as full and complete compensation for every priviledge herein granted by said cheifs.

Proclaimed May 3, 1826.

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18546 Articles of a treaty made and eoncluded at the Methodist Mission in 18547 the Kansas country, between Thomas H. Harvey and Richard 18548 W. Cummins, commissioners of the United States and the Kan-18549 sas tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Kansas tribe of Indians eede to the United States two millions of acres of land on the east part of their country, embracing the entire width, thirty miles, and running west for quantity.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the Kansas Indians two hundred and two thousand dollars, two hundred thousand of which shall be funded at five per cent., the interest of which to be paid annually for thirty years, and thereafter to be diminished and paid pro rata, should their numbers decrease, but not otherwise—that is: the Government of the United States shall pay them the full interest for thirty years on the amount funded, and at the end of that time, should the Kansas tribe be less than at the first payment; they are only to receive pro rata the sums paid them at the first annuity payment. One thousand dollars of the in-

terest thus accruing shall be applied annually to the purposes of education in their own country; one thousand dollars annu-ally for agricultural assistance, implements, &c.; but should the Kansas Indians at any time be so far advanced in agriculture as to render the expenditure for agricultural assistance unneces-sary, then the one thousand dollars above provided for that pur-pose shall be paid them in money with the balance of their an-nuity; the balance, eight thousand dollars, shall be paid them annually in their own country. The two thousand dollars not to be funded shall be expended in the following manner: first, the necessary expenses in negotiating this treaty; second, four hundred dollars shall be paid to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for their improvements on the land ceded in the first article; third, six hundred dollars shall be ap-plied to the erection of a mill in the country in which the Kan-sas shall settle for their use, it being in consideration of their mill on the land ceded in the first article. The balance to be placed in the hands of their agent, as soon after the ratification of this treaty as practicable, for the purpose of furnishing the said Kansas Indians with provisious for the present year. 

ARTICLE 3. In order that the Kansas Iudians may know the west line of the land which they have ceded by this treaty, it is agreed that the United States shall, as soon as may be convenient in the present year, cause the said line to be ascertained and marked by competent surveyors.

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 ARTICLE 4. The Kansas Indians are to move from the lands ceded to the United States, by the first article of this treaty, by the first day of May, 1847.

ARTICLE 5. As doubts exist whether there is a sufficiency of timber on the land remaining to the Kansas, after taking off the land ceded in the first article of this treaty, it is agreed by the contracting parties that after the western line of the said cession shall be ascertained, [and] the President of the United States shall be satisfied that there is not a sufficiency of timber, he shall cause to be selected and laid off for the Kansas a suitaable country, near the western boundary of the land ceded by this treaty, which shall remain for their use forever. In consideration of which the Kansas nation cede to the United States the balance of the reservation under the treaty of June 3, 1825, and not ceded in the first article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the great distance which the Kansas Indians will be removed from the white settlements and their present agent, and their exposure to difficulties with other Indian tribes, it is agreed that the United States shall cause to reside among the Kansas Indians a sub-agent, who shall be especially charged with the direction of their farming

18611 operations and general improvement, and to be continued as 18612 long as the President of the United States should consider it 18613 advantageous to the Kansas.

ARTICLE 7. Should the Government of the United States be of opinion that the Kansas Indians are not entitled to a smith under the fourth article of the treaty of June 3, 1825, it is agreed that a smith shall be supported out of the one thousand dollars provided in the fourth article for agricultural purposes.

18620 Proclaimed April 15, 1846.

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18621 Treaty between the United States of America and the Kansas tribe 18622 of Indians, concluded October 5, 1859, ratified by the Senate 18023 June 27, 1860.

18624 James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, 18625 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-18626 ing:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Kansas agency, in the Territory of Kansas, on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and head-men, representing the Kansas tribe of Indians, being duly anthorized by said tribe, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the Kansas agency, in the Territory of Kansas, on the fifth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and headmen, representing the Kansas tribe of Indians, to wit: Kehi-ga-wah Chnffe, Ish-tal-a-sa, Ne-hoo-ja-in-gah, Ki-hi-ga-wat-te-in-gah, Ki-he-gah-cha, Al-li-ca-wah-ho, Pah-hous-ga-tun-gah, Ke-hah-lah-lah-la-hu, Ki-ha-gah-chu, Ee-le-sun-gah, Wah-pah-jah, Ko-sah-mun-gee, Oo-ga-shama, Wah-Shumga, Wah-ti-inga, Wah-e la-ga, Pa-ha-ne-ga-la, Pa-ta-go, Cahulle, Ma-she-tum, Wa-no-ba-ga-ha, She-ga-wa-sa, Ma-his-pa-wa-cha, Ma-shon-o-pusha, Ja-ha-sha-watanga, Ki-he-ga-tussa, and Ka-la-sha-wat-lumga, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Kansas Indians having now more lands than are necessary for their occupation and use, and being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry amongst themselves by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof in

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18698 18699 severalty to the members of their tribe owning an interest in their present reservation, to be cultivated and improved for their individual use and benefit, it is agreed and stipulated that that portion of their reservation commencing at the southwest corner of said reservation, thence north with the west boundary nine miles, thence east fourteen miles, thence south nine miles, thence west with the south boundary fourteen miles to the place of beginning, shall be set apart and retained by them for said purposes: and that out of the same there shall be assigned to each head of a family not exceeding forty acres, and to each member thereof not exceeding forty acres, and to each single male person of the age of twenty-one years and upwards not exceeding forty acres of laud, to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable proportion of timber. One hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands, in a suitable locality, shall also be set apart and appropriated to the occupancy and use of the agency of said Indians, and one hundred and sixty acres of said lands shall also be reserved for the establishment of a school for the education of the vouth of the tribe.

ARTICLE 2. The lands to be so assigned, including those for the use of the agency, and those reserved for school purposes, shall be in as regular and compact a body as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them, and any intermedaite portions or parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the tracts assigned in Any such intermediate parcels of land and water shall be owned by the Kansas tribe of Indians in common; but in case of increase in the tribe, or other cause rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and assignment in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe and direct. of the lands assigned or unassigned in severalty, embraced within the said exterior boundary, shall constitute and be known as the Kansas reservation, within and over which all laws passed, or which may be passed by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect. And no white person, except such as shall be in the employment of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the written permission of the superintendent of Indian affairs, or of the agent for the tribe.

ARTICLE 3. Said division and assignment of lands to the Kansas tribe of Indians in severalty shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when approved by him shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts so

18700 assigned, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that they are for the ex-18701 18702 clusive use and benefit of themselves, their heirs and descend-18703 ants, and said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or 18704 otherwise disposed of, except to the United States or to other 18705 members of the tribe, under such rules and regulations as may 18706 be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and they shall 18707 be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until other-18708 wise provided by Congress. Prior to the issue of said certifi-18709 cates, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and 18710 regulations as he may deem necessary and expedient respecting 18711 the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the 18712 person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the 18713 same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; 18714 and should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned 18715 abandon them, the said Secretary may take such action in re-18716 lation to the proper disposition thereof as in his judgment may 18717 be necessary and proper.

18718 ARTICLE 4. For the purpose of procuring the means of 18719 comfortably establishing the Kansas tribe of Indians upon the 18720 lands to be assigned to them in severalty, by building them 18721 houses, and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, 18722 stock animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for com-18723 mencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances. 18724 the lands embraced in that portion not stipulated to be retained 18725 and divided as aforesaid shall be sold, under the direction of 18726 the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hun-18727 dred and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder for cash, the 18728 sale to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by pub-18729 lic advertisement, and should any of the tracts so to be so sold 18730 have upon them improvements of any kind, which were made 18731 by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals 18732 therefor must state the price for both the land and improve-18733 ments, and if, after assigning to all the members of the tribe en-18734 titled thereto their proportions in severalty, there shall remain a 18735 surplus of that portion of the reservation retained for that purpose, 18736 outside of the exterior boundary line of the lands assigned in 18737 severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized and em-18738 powered, whenever he shall think proper, to cause such surplus to 18739 be sold in the same manner as the other lands to be so disposed of, 18740 and the proceeds thereof to be expended for their benefit in such 18741 manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: 18742 Provided, That all those who had in good faith settled and made 18743 improvements upon said reservation prior to the second day of 18744 December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, (that being the day 18745 when the survey was certified by the agent of the tribe,) and

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who would have been entitled to enter their improvements under any general or special pre-emption law, (had their improvements not fallen within the reservation,) such settlers shall be permitted to enter their improvements at the sum of one dollar and seventyfive cents per acre in cash, said entries to be made in legal subdivisions and in such quantities as the pre-emption laws under which they may claim entitle them to locate; payments to be made on or before a day to be named by the Secretary of the Interior: And provided further, That all those who had in good faith settled upon that portion of the reservation retained by this treaty for the future homes of the Kansas tribe of Indians, and had made bona-fide improvements thereon prior to the second day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, aforesaid, and who would have been entitled to enter their lands, under the general pre-emption law, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, had their improvements not fallen upon the reservation, such settlers shall be entitled to receive a fair compensation for their improvements, to be ascertained by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; such compensation to be paid out of the proceeds of the lands sold in trust for said tribe of Indians. All questions growing out of this amendment, and rights claimed in consequence thereof, shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indiau Affairs, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. all cases where licensed traders, or others lawfully there, may have made improvements upon said reservation, the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to adjust the claims of each upon fair and equitable terms, they paying a fair value for the lands awarded to such persons, and shall cause patents to issue in pursuance of such award.

ARTICLE 5. The Kansas tribe of Indians being anxious to relieve themselves from the burden of their present liabilities, and it being very essential to their welfare that they shall be enabled to commence their new mode of life and pursuits free from the annoyance and embarrassment thereof, or which may be occasioned thereby, it is agreed that the same shall be liquidated and paid out of the fund arising from the sale of their surplus lands so far as found valid and just, (if they have the means,) on an examination thereof, to be made by their agent and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the central superintendency, subject to revision and confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 6. Should the proceeds of the surplus lands of the Kansas tribe of Indians not prove to be sufficient to carry out the purposes and stipulations of this agreement, and some further aid be necessary, from time to time, to enable said Indians

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to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural and other industrial pursuits, such additional means may be taken, so far as may be necessary, from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties, and so much thereof as may be required to furnish further aid as aforesaid shall be applied in such manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as he shall consider best calculated to promote and advance their improvement and welfare.

ARTICLE 7. In order to render unnecessary any further treaty engagements or arrangements hereafter with the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the President, with the assent of Congress, shall have full power to modify or change any of the provisions of former treaties with the Kansas tribe of Indians in such manner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their welfare and best interest.

ARTICLE 8. All the expenses connected with and incident to the making of this agreement, and the carrying out its provisions, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Kansas tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 9. The Kansas tribe of Indians being desirous of manifesting their good-will towards the children of their halfbreed relatives now residing upon the half-breed tract on the north side of the Kansas River, agree that out of the tract retained by this agreement there shall also be assigned, in severalty, to the eight children of Julia Pappan forty acres each, to the three children of Adel Bellmard, to the four children of Jasette Gouville, to the child of Lewis Pappan, to the four children of Pelagia Obrey, to the child of Acaw Pappan, to the two children of Victoria Pappan, to the two children of Elizabeth Carbonean, to the child of Victoria Williams, to the child of Joseph Butler, to the child of Joseph James, to the two children of Pelagia Pushal, Frank James, and Batest Gouville, forty acres each, but the land so to be assigned under this article shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to other members of the tribe, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of [the] Interior.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have right of way through the lands within the reservation hereinbefore specified, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

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ARTICLE 11. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

18841 Proclaimed November 17, 1860.

18842 Treaty between the United States of America and the Kansas tribe 18843 of Indians, concluded at the Kansas agency, in Kansas, March 18844 13, 1862; ratified, with amendment, February 6, 1863; amendment assented to February 26, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

18847 A PROCLAMATION.

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18848 To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Kansas agency, in the State of Kansas, on the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between H. W. Farnsworth, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and head-men of the Kansas tribe of Indians, representing said Indians and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Kansas agency in the then Territory, but now State, of Kansas, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1859, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men representing the Kansas tribe of Indians, and authorized by said tribe for that purpose; which treaty, after having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, was duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed by the President of the United States, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1860, with an amendment to the fourth article thereof, which amendment, first proposed and made by the Senate on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1860, was afterwards agreed to and ratified by the aforesaid chiefs and head-men of the Kansas tribe of Indians on the fourth day of October of the same year:

Now, therefore, it is further agreed and concluded on this thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, by and between H. W. Farnsworth, a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the said Kansas tribe of Indians, by their authorized representatives, the chiefs and head-men thereof, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. That the said treaty and the amendment thereof be further amended so as to provide that a fair and reasonable value of the improvements made by persons who settled on the

diminished reserve of said Kansas Indians between the second 18880 day of December, A. D. 1856, and the fifth day of October, A. 18881 18382 D. 1859, shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, and certificates of indebtedness by said tribe shall be issued by 18883 him to each of such persons for an amount equal to the appraise-18884 ment of his or her improvements, as aforesaid; and that like 18885 certificates shall be issued to the class of persons who settled 18886 on said diminished reservation prior to the second day of De-18887 18888 cember, A. D. 1856, for the amounts of the respective claims as provided for and ascertained under the provisions of the amend-18889 18890 ment of said treaty; and that like certificates be issued to the 18891 owners of the same for the amounts of claims which have been 18892examined and approved by the agent and superintendent, and revised and confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, under 18893 18894 the provisions of the 5th article of said treaty, and that all such certificates shall be receivable as cash, to the amount for which 18895 they may be issued, in payment for lauds purchased or entered 1889618897 on that part of the first assigned reservation outside of said diminished reservation, or of any part of the diminished reser-18898 18899 vation that may hereafter be offered for sale, or may be redeemed and paid out of the proceeds of sales of lands when such pro-18900ceeds have not theretofore been made applicable to other pur-18901 poses named in said treaty. 18902 18903

ARTICLE 2. The Kansas tribe of Indians, being desirous of making a suitable expression of the obligations the said tribe are under to Thomas S. Huffaker, for the many services rendered by said Huffaker as missionary, teacher, and friendly counsellor of said tribe of Indians, hereby authorize and request the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the said Thomas S. Huffaker the half-section of land on which he has resided and improved and cultivated since the year A. D. 1851, it being the south half of section eleven, (11,) in township numbered sixteen (16) south, range numbered eight (8) east, of the sixth principal meridian, Kansas.

18914 Proclaimed February 6, 1863.

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## 18915 KASKASKIAS.

18916 A treaty between the United States of America and the Kaskaskia 18917 tribe of Indians.

Articles of a treaty made at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the said Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or

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treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio, of the one part, and the head chiefs and warriors of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, so called, but which tribe is the remains and rightfully represent all the tribes of the Illinois Indians, originally called the Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamaroi, of the other part:

ARTICLE 1. Whereas, from a variety of unfortunate circumstances, the several tribes of Illinois Indians are reduced to a very small number, the remains of which have been long consolidated and known by the name of the Kaskaskia tribe, and finding themselves unable to occupy the extensive tract of country which of right belongs to them and which was possessed by their ancestors for many generations, the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe being also desirous of procuring the means of improvement in the arts of civilized life, and a more certain and effectual support for their women and children, have, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned, relinquished, and by these presents do relinquish and cede to the United States, all the lands in the Illinois country which the said tribe has heretofore possessed, or which they may rightfully claim, reserving to themselves, however, the tract of about three hundred and fifty acres near the town of Kaskaskia, which they have always held and which was secured to them by the act of Congress of the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and also the right of locating one other tract of twelve hundred and eighty acres within the bounds of that now ceded, which two tracts of land shall remain to them forever.

ARTICLE 2. The United States will take the Kaskaskia tribe under their immediate care and patronage, and will afford them a protection as effectual against the other Indian tribes and against all other persons whatever as is enjoyed by their own citizens. And the said Kaskaskia tribe do hereby engage to refrain from making war or giving any insult or offence to any other Indian tribe or to any foreign nation, without having first obtained the approbation and consent of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The annuity heretofore given by the United States to the said tribe shall be increased to one thousand dollars, which is to be paid to them either in money, merchandize, provisions, or domestic animals, at the option of the said tribe; and when the said annuity or any part thereof is paid in merchandize, it is to be delivered to them either at Vincennes, Fort Massac, or Kaskaskia, and the first cost of the goods in the seaport where they may be procured is alone to be charged to the said tribe free from the cost of transportation, or any other con-

18967 tingent expence. Whenever the said tribe may choose to receive 18968 money, provisions, or domestic animals for the whole or in part 18969 of the said annuity, the same shall be delivered at the town of 18970 Kaskaskia. The United States will also cause to be built a house suitable for the accommodation of the chief of the said 18971 tribe, and will enclose for their use a field not exceeding one 18972 hundred acres with a good and sufficient fence. And whereas 18973 18974 the greater part of the said tribe have been baptised and re-18975 ceived into the Catholic church, to which they are much attached, 18976 the United States will give annually, for seven years, one hundred 18977 dollars towards the support of a priest of that religion, who will engage to perform for the said tribe the duties of his office, and 18978 18979 also to instruct as many of their children as possible in the And the United States will further 18980 rudiments of literature. 18981 give the snm of three hundred dollars to assist the said tribe in 18982 the erection of a church. The stipulations made in this and the 18983 preceding article, together with the sum of five hundred and 18984 eighty dollars, which is now paid or assured to be paid for the said tribe for the purpose of procuring some necessary articles, 18985 and to relieve them from debts which they have heretofore con-18986 tracted, is considered as a full and ample compensation for the 18987relinquishment made to the United States in the first article. 18988 18989

ARTICLE 4. The United States reserve to themselves the right at any future period of dividing the annuity now promised to the said tribe amongst the several families thereof, reserving always a suitable sum for the great chief and his family.

ARTICLE 5. And to the end that the United States may be enabled to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs and head-warriors of the said Kaskaskia tribe do hereby declare that their rightful claim is as follows, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of the Saline Creek, about twelve miles below the mouth of the Wabash; thence along the dividing ridge between the said creek and the Wabash until it comes to the general dividing ridge between the waters which fall into the Wabash and those which fall into the Kaskaskia river; and thence along the said ridge until it reaches the waters which fall into the Illinois River; thence in a direct course to the mouth of the Illinois River; and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning.

ARTICLE 6. As long as the lands which have been ceded by this treaty shall continue to be the property of the United States, the said tribe shall have the privilege of living and hunting upon them in the same manner that they have hitherto done.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty is to be in force and binding upon

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19013 and Senate of the United States.

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19014 Proclaimed December 23, 1803.

19015 N. B. All claims for annuities and for damages are re-19016 moved by the next treaty.

## KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.

19018 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 19019 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 19020 greeting.

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the united tribes of Kaskaskia and Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea Indians, viz: Kiokaw-mo-zan, David Lykins; Sa-wa-ne-ke-ah, or Wilson; Shacah-qua, or Andrew Chick; Ta-co-nah, or Mitchell; Che-swa-wa, or Rogers; and Yellow Beaver, thereto duly authorized by said tribes; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates representing the united tribes of Kaskaskia and Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea Indians, viz: Kio-kaw-mo-zan, David Lykins; Sa-wa-ne-ke-ah, or Wilson; Sha-cah-quah, or Andrew Chick; Ta-ko-nah, or Mitchel; Che-swa-wa, or Rogers; and Yellow Beaver, they being duly authorized thereto by the said Indians. Article 1. The tribes of Kaskaskia and Peoria Indians,

made with them respectively by William Clark, Frank J. Allen, and Nathan Kouns, commissioners on the part of the United States, at Castor Hill, on the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth days of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, having recently in joint council assembled, united themselves into a single tribe, and having expressed a desire to be recognized and regarded as such, the United States hereby assent to the action of said joint council to this end, and now recognize the delegates who sign and seal this instrument as the authorized representatives of said consolidated tribe.

and of Piankeshaw and Wea Indians, parties to the two treaties

ARTICLE 2. The said Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the said

19053 Piankeshaws and Weas, hereby cede and convey to the United 19054 States all their right, title, and interest in and to the tracts of 19055 country granted and assigned to them, respectively, by the 19056 fourth article of the treaty of October twenty-seventh, and the 19057 second article of the treaty of October twenty-ninth, one thou-19058 sand eight hundred and thirty-two, for a particular description of said tracts, reference being had to said articles; excepting 19059 19060 and reserving therefrom a quantity of land equal to one hundred 19061and sixty acres for each soul in said united tribe, according to a 19062 schedule attached to this instrument, and ten sections additional, to be held as the commou property of the said tribe, and also the 19063 grant to the American Indian Mission Association, hereinafter 19064 specifically set forth. 19065

19066 ARTICLE 3. It is agreed that the United States shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, cause the lands hereby 19067 ceded to be surveyed as the public lands are surveyed; and, 19068 that the individuals and heads of families shall, within ninety 19069 19070 days after the approval of the surveys, select the quantity of 19071 land therefrom to which they may be respectively entitled as specified in the second article hereof; and that the selections 19072 shall be so made as to include in each case, as far as possi-19073 19074 ble, the present residences and improvements of each; and 19075 where that is not practicable, the selections shall fall on lands in the same neighborhood; and if, by reason of absence or other-19076 wise, the above-mentioned selectious shall not all be made before 19077 the expiration of said period, the chiefs of the said united 19078 19079 tribe shall proceed to select lands for those in default; and shall also, after completing said last-named selections, choose ten sec-19080 tions reserved to the tribe; and said chiefs in the execution of 19081 the duty hereby assigned them shall select lands lying adjacent 19082 to or in the vicinity of those that have been previously chosen 19083 All selections in this article provided for shall 19084 by individuals. be made in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the Uni-19085 ted States lands, and shall be reported immediately in writing. 19086 with apt descriptions of the same, to the agent for the tribe. 19087 Patents for the lands selected by or for individuals or families 19088 may be issued subject to such restrictions respecting leases and 19089 alienation as the President or Congress of the United States 19090 may prescribe. When selections are so made or attempted to 19091 be made as to produce injury to or controversies between indi-19092 viduals, which cannot be settled by the parties, the matters of 19093 difficulty shall be investigated and decided on equitable terms 19094 by the council of the tribe, subject to appeal to the agent, whose 19095 decision shall be final and conclusive. 19096

ARTICLE 4. After the aforesaid selections shall have been made, the President shall immediately cause the residue of the

19097 19098 19099 ceded lands to be offered for sale at public auction, being gov-19100 erned in all respects in conducting such sale by the laws of the 19101 United States for the sale of public lands, and such of said lands 19102 as may not be sold at public sale shall be subject to private entry at the minimum price of United States lands, for the term 19103 19104 of three years; and should any thereafter remain unsold, Congress may, by law, reduce the price from time to time, until the 19105 19106 whole of said lands are disposed of, proper regard being had in 19107 making the reduction to the interests of the Indians and to the 19108 And in consideration of the cessions settlement of the country. 191.09 hereinbefore made, the United States agree to pay to the said 19110 Indians, as hereinafter provided, all the moneys arising from 19111 the sales of said lands after deducting therefrom the actual cost 19112 of surveying, managing, and selling the same.

ARTICLE 5. The said united tribes appreciate the importance and usefulness of the mission established in their country by the board of the American Indian Mission Association, and desiring that it shall continue with them, they hereby grant unto said board a tract of oue section of six hundred and forty acres of land, which they, by their chiefs, in connection with the proper agent of the board, will select; and it is agreed that after the selections shall have been made, the President shall issue to such person or persons as the aforesaid board may designate a patent for the same.

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ARTICLE 6. The said Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the said Piankeshaws and Weas, have now, by virtue of the stipulations of former treaties, permanent annuities, amounting in all to three thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, which they hereby relinquish and release, and from the further payment of which they forever absolve the United States; and they also release and discharge the United States from all claims of damages of every kind by reason of the non-fulfilment of former treaty stipulations, or of injuries to or losses of stock or other property by the wrongful acts of citizens of the United States; and in consideration of the relinquishments and releases aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to said united tribe, under the direction of the President, the sum of sixty-six thousand dollars, in six annual instalments, as follows: In the month of October, in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, aud one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, and in the same month in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and fiftynine, nine thousand dollars, and also to furnish said tribe with 19144 an interpreter and a blacksmith for five years, and supply the 19145 smith-shop with iron, steel, and tools, for a like period.

ARTICLE 7. The annual payments provided for in article six are designed to be expended by the Indians, chiefly in extend-ing their farming operations, building houses, purchasing stock, agricultural implements, and such other things as may promote their improvement and comfort, and shall so be applied by them. But at their request it is agreed that from each of the said annual payments the sum of five hundred dollars shall be re-served for the support of the aged and infirm, and the sum of two thousand dollars shall be set off and applied to the educa-tion of their youth; and from each of the first three there shall also be set apart and applied the further sum of two thou-sand dollars, to enable said Indians to settle their affairs. And as the amount of the annual receipt from the sales of their lands cannot now be ascertained, it is agreed that the President may, from time to time, and upon consultation with said Indians, determine how much of the net proceeds of said sales shall be paid them, and how much shall be invested in safe and profita-ble stocks, the interest to be annually paid to them, or expended for their benefit and improvement.

ARTICLE 8. Citizens of the United States, or other persons not members of said united tribe, shall not be permitted to make locations or settlements in the country herein ceded until after the selections provided for have been made by said Indians; and the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, in relation to lands ceded to the United States, shall, so far as the same are applicable, be extended to the lands herein ceded.

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 ARTICLE 9. The debts of individuals of the tribe, contracted in their private dealings, whether to traders or otherwise, shall not be paid out of the general funds. And should any of said Indians become intemperate or abandoned, and waste their property, the President may withhold any moneys due or payable to such, and cause them to be paid, expended, or applied, so as to ensure the benefit thereof to their families.

ARTICLE 10. The said Indians promise to renew their efforts to prevent the introduction and use of ardent spirits in their country, to encourage industry, thrift, and morality, and by every possible means to promote their advancement in civilization. They desire to be at peace with all men, and they bind themselves not to commit depredation or wrong upon either Indians or citizens; and, should difficulties at any time arise, they will abide by the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, as they expect to be protected and to have their rights vindicated by those laws.

ARTICLE 11. The object of the instrument being to ad-vance the interests of said Indians, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as, in his judgment, may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provisions by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed that all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands herein ceded and reserved, on the same terms as are provided by law, when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of the said Iudians, shall have right of way, on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 13. It is believed that all the persons and families of the said combined tribe are included in the annexed schedule, but should it prove otherwise, it is hereby stipulated that such person or family shall select from the ten sections reserved as common property the quantity due, according to the rules hereinbefore prescribed, and the residue of said ten sections, or all of them, as the case may be, may hereafter, on the request of the chiefs, be sold by the President, and the proceeds applied to the benefit of the Indians.

ARTICLE 14. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

19218 Proclaimed August 10, 1854.

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19219 Schedule of persons or families composing the united tribe of Weas, 19220 Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, with the quantity of land 19221 to be selected in each case, as provided in the second and third 19222 articles.

19223	Persons or families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of acres.
19224	Mash-she-we-lot-ta, or Joe Peoria	<b>2</b>	${f 2}$	4	640
19225	Marcus Lindsay	3	3	6	960
19226	Sam Slick	5	1	6	960
19227	Wah-ka-ko-nah, or Billy	1	0	1	160
19228	Wah-kah-ko-se-ah	1	1	<b>2</b>	320
19229	Luther Pascal	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	4	640
19230	Lewis Pascal	1	1	<b>2</b>	320
19231	John Pascal	1	0	1	160
19232	Edward Black	3	<b>2</b>	5	800
19233	Sha-cah-quah, or Andrew Chick	3	4	7	1, 120

19234	Persons or families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number
19235	Che-swa-wa, or Rodgers	<b>2</b>	4	6	of acres , 960
19236	John Westley	1	1	2	320
19237	Ma-co-se-tah, or F. Valley	3	1	$\overline{4}$	640
19238	Ma-cha-co-me-yah, or David Lykins	3	<b>2</b>	5	800
19239	Sa-wa-na-ke-keah, or Wilson	1	<b>2</b>	3	480
19240	Na-me-quah-wah	$^2$	0	<b>2</b>	320
19241	Pun-gish-e-no-qua	1	3	4	640
19242	Ma-cen-sah	1	1	$\overline{2}$	320
19243	Yellow Beaver	3	3	6	960
19244	John Charly	3	3	6	960
19245	Bam-ba-cap-wa, or Battiste Charly	<b>2</b>	3	5	800
19246	Pah-to-cah	2	<b>2</b>	4	640
19247	Lee-we-ah, or Lewis	1	<b>2</b>	3	480
19248	Mah-kon-sah, juuior	2	${f 2}$	<b>4</b>	640
19249	Baptiste Peoria	3	5	8	1,280
19250	Ma-qua-ko-non-ga, or Lewis Peckham.	5	<b>2</b>	7	1, 120
19251	Captain Mark	2	<b>2</b>	4	640
19252	Te-com-se, or Edward Dajexat	3	1	4	640
19253	Thomas Hedges	1	1	2	820
19254	Pah-ka-ko-se-qua	0	1	1	160
19255	En-ta-se-ma-qua	0	1	1	160
19256	Yon-za-na-ke-sa-gah	<b>2</b>	1	3	<b>480</b>
19257	Aw-sap-peen-qua-zah	4	0	4	640
19258	Kio-kaw-mo-zaw	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	6	960
19259	Chin-qua-ke-ah	$^2$	3	5	800
19260	Peter Cloud	3	_	3	480
19261	Au-see-pan-nah, or Coon	2	1	3	480
19262	My-he-num-ba	3	3	6	960
19263	Kish-e-koon-sah	1	${f 2}$	3	480
19264	Kish-e-wan-e-sah	3	1	4	640
19265	Sho-cum-qua	-	2	<b>2</b>	320
19266	Pe-ta-na-ke-ka-pa	2	0	<b>2</b>	320
19267	Pa-kan-giah	2	1	3	480
19268	Se-pah-ke-ah	1	1	<b>2</b>	320
19269	Ngo-to-kop-wa	1	1	<b>2</b>	320
19270	Kil-so-qua	$^2$ .		<b>4</b>	640
19271	Be-zio, or Ben	1	<b>2</b>	3	480
19272	Kil-son-zah	1	<b>2</b>	3	480
19273	Shaw-lo-lee	<b>2</b>	1	3	480
19274	Ke-she-kon-sah, or Wea	1	2	3	480
19275	Ah-shaw-we-se-wah	<b>2</b>	_	2	320
19276	George Clinton	<b>2</b>	-	2	320
19277	Ke-kaw-ke-to-qua	<b>2</b>	2	4	640
19278	Sa-saw-kaw-qua-ga, or Kain Tuck	2	3	5	800
19279	Wah-sah-ko-le-ah	1	3	4	640

19280	Persons or families.	Males.	Females,	Total.	Number of acres.
19281	Kin-ge-ton-no-zah, or Red Bird	1	1	2	320
19282	Paw-saw-qua, or Jack Booei	. 3	1	4	640
19283	No-wa-ko-se-ah	2	_	<b>2</b>	320
19284	Me-shin-qua-me-saw	1	3	4	640
19285	Chen-gwan-zaw	3	_	3	480
19286	Ke-che-kom-e-ah	2		<b>2</b>	320
19287	Na-me-qua-wah, junior	<b>2</b>	_	<b>2</b>	320
19288	Ta-pah-con-wah	1	1	<b>2</b>	320
19289	Pa-pee-ze-sa-wah	1	1	$^2$	320
19290	Ta-ko-nah, or Mitchel	<b>2</b>	3	5	800
19291	Pe-la-she	1	1	<b>2</b>	320
19292	Wah-ke-shin-gah	<b>2</b>	2	4	640
19293	Waw-pon-ge-quah, or Mrs. Ward	3	3	6	960
19294	Paw-saw-kaw-kaw-maw	_	<b>2</b>	2	320
19295	Ke-maw-lan-e-ah	<b>2</b>	3	5	800
19296	Qua-kaw-me-kaw-trua, or J. Cox	<b>2</b>	2	4	640
19297	Cow-we-shaw	<b>2</b>	-	$^2$	320
19298	Tah-wah-qua-ke-mon-ga	3	1	4	640

## 19299 KLAMATHS, ETC.

19300 Treaty between the United States of America and the Klamath and 19301 Moadoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, con-19302 cluded October 14, 1864; ratification advised, with amendments, 19303 July 2, 1866.

19304 ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, 19305 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 19306 greeting:

19307 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Klamath 19308 Lake, in the State of Oregon, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-19309 four, by and between J. W. Perit Huntington and William 19310 Logan, commissioners on the part of the United States, and La-19311 19312 Lake, Chil-o-que-nas, and other chiefs and head-men of the Klamath tribe of Indians; Schon-chin, Stak-it-ut, and other chiefs 19313 19314 and head-men of the Moadoc tribe of Indians; and Kile-to-ak and Sky-te-ock-et, chiefs and head-men of the Yahooskin band 19315 19316 of Snake Indians, respectively, on the part of said tribes and band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which 19317 treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 19318

19319 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at 19320 Klamath Lake, Oregon, on the fourteenth day of October, A.

D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by J. W. 19321 Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Ore-19322 19323 gon, and William Logan, United States Indian agent for 19324 Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs 19325and head-men of the Klamath and Moadoc tribes and Yahoo-19326 skin band of Snake Indians, hereinafter named, to wit, 19327 La-Lake, Chil-o-que-nas, Kellogue, Mo-ghen-kas-kit, Blow, 19328 Le-lu, Palmer, Jack, Que-as, Poo-sak-sult, Che-mult, No-ak-19329 sum, Mooch-kat-allick, Toon-tuck-tee, Boos-ki-you, Ski-a-tie, 19330 Shol-las-loos, Ta-tet-pas, Muk-has, Herman-koos-mam, chiefs 19331 and head-men of the Klamaths; Schon-chin, Stak-it-ut, Keint-19332 poos, Chuck-e-i-ox, chiefs and head-men of the Moadoes, and 19333 Kile-to-ak and Sky-te-ock-et, chiefs of the Yahooskin baud 19334 of Snakes.

19335 ARTICLE 1. The tribes of Indians aforesaid cede to the 19336 United States all their right, title, and claim to all the country claimed by them, the same being determined by the following 19337 boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the point where the forty-19338 19339 fourth parallel of north latitude crosses the summit of the Cas-19340 cade Mountains; thence following the main dividing ridge of said mountains in a southerly direction to the ridge which 19341 19342 separates the waters of Pitt and McCloud Rivers from the 19343 waters on the north; thence along said dividing-ridge in an 19344 easterly direction to the southern end of Goose Lake; thence northeasterly to the northern end of Harney Lake; thence due 19345 19346 north to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence west 19347 to the place of beginning: Provided, That the following-described tract, within the country ceded by this treaty, shall, 19348 until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, 19349 be set apart as a residence for said Indians, [and] held and re-19350 19351 garded as an Indian reservation, to wit: Beginning upon the 19352 eastern shore of the middle Klamath Lake, at the Point of 19353 Rocks, about twelve miles below the mouth of Williamson's 19354 River; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of 19355Wood River; thence up Wood River to a point one mile north 19356 of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due east to the summit 19357 of the ridge which divides the upper and middle Klamath 19358 Lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due east of the north 19359 end of the upper lake; thence due east, passing the said north 19360 end of the upper lake, to the summit of the mountains on the 19361 east side of the lake; thence along said mountain to the point 19362 where Sprague's River is intersected by the Ish-tish-ea-wax 19363 Creek; thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the 19364 mountain, the extremity of which forms the Point of Rocks; thence along said mountain to the place of beginning. 19365 the tribes aforesaid agree and bind themselves that, immedi-19366

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ately after the ratification of this treaty, they will remove to said reservation and remain thereon, unless temporary leave of absence be grauted to them by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes.

It is further stipulated and agreed that no white person shall be permitted to locate or remain upon the reservation, except the Indian superintendent and agent, employés of the Indian department, and officers of the Army of the United States, and that in case persons other than those specified are found upon the reservation, they shall be immediately expelled therefrom; and the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams and lakes, included in said reservation, and of gathering edible roots, seeds, and berries within its limits, is hereby secured to the Iudiaus aforesaid: *Provided*, also, That the right of way for public roads and railroads across said reservation is reserved to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of, and in payment for the country ceded by this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the tribes conveying the same the several sums of money hereinafter enumerated, to wit: Eight thousand dollars per annum for a period of five years, commencing on the first day of Octo. ber, eighteen hundred and sixty five, or as soon thereafter as this treaty may be ratified; five thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first period of five years; and three thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second period; all of which several sums shall be applied to the use and benefit of said Indians by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes. under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall, from time to time, in his discretion, determine for what objects the same shall be expended, so as to carry out the design of the expenditure, [it] being to promote the well-being of the Indians, advance them in civilization, and especially agriculture, and to secure their moral improvement and education.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be used to pay for such articles as may be advanced to them at the time of signing this treaty, and the remainder shall be applied to subsisting the Indians during the first year after their removal to the reservation, the purchase of teams, farming implements, tools, seeds, clothing, and provisions and for the payment of the necessary employés.

ARTICLE 4. The United States further agree that there shall be erected at suitable points on the reservation, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, one saw-mill, one flouring-mill, suitable buildings for the use of the blacksmith,

carpenter, and wagon and plough maker, the necessary buildings 19413 for one manual-labor school, and such hospital buildings as may 19414 be necessary, which buildings shall be kept in repair at the ex-19415 pense of the United States for the term of twenty years; and it 19416 19417 is further stipulated that the necessary tools and material for the 19418 saw-mill, flour-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon and plough 19419 maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor 19420 school, shall be furnished by the United States for the period of 19421 twenty years.

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19457 19458 ARTICLE 5. The United States further engage to furnish and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, and for the term of twenty years of one physician, one miller, and two school-teachers.

19428 ARTICLE 6. The United States may, in their discretion, 19429 cause a part or the whole of the reservation provided for in Article 1 to be surveyed into tracts, and assigned to members of 19430 19431 the tribes of Indians parties to this treaty, or such of them as 19432 may appear likely to be benefited by the same, under the following restrictions and limitations, to wit: To each head of a fam-19433 19434 ily shall be assigned and granted a tract of not less than forty 19435 nor more than one hundred and twenty acres, according to the 19436 number of persons in such family; and to each single man above 19437 the age of twenty-one years a tract not exceeding forty acres. 19438 The Indians to whom these tracts are granted are guaranteed 19439 the perpetual possession and use of the tracts thus granted and 19440 of the improvements which may be placed thereon; but no Indian shall have the right to alienate or convey any such tract to 19441 19442 any person whatsoever, and the same shall be forever exempt 19443 from levy, sale, or forfeiture: Provided, That the Congress of 19444 the United States may hereafter abolish these restrictions and 19445 permit the sale of the lands so assigned, if the prosperity of the 19446 Indians will be advanced thereby: And provided further, If any Indian, to whom an assignment of land has been made, shall re-19447 19448 fuse to reside upon the tract so assigned for a period of two years, 19449 his right to the same shall be deemed forfeited.

ARTICLE 7. The President of the United States is empowered to declare such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the use and possession of the tract assigned to him, with the improvements thereon.

ARTICLE 8. The annuities of the tribes mentioned in this treaty shall not be held liable or taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 9. The several tribes of Indians, parties to this

treaty, acknowledge their dependence upon the Government of the United States, and agree to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations upon the person or property of said citizens, and to refrain from carrying on any war upon other Indian tribes; and they further agree that they will not communicate with or assist any persons or nation hostile to the United States; and, further, that they will submit to and obey all laws and regulations which the United States may pre-scribe for their government and conduct.

ARTICLE 10. It is hereby provided that if any member of these tribes shall drink any spirituous liquor, or bring any such liquor upon the reservation, his or her proportion of the benefits of this treaty may be withheld for such time as the President of the United States may direct.

ARTICLE 11. It is agreed between the contracting parties that if the United States, at any future time, may desire to locate other tribes upon the reservation provided for in this treaty, no objection shall be made thereto; but the tribes, parties to this treaty, shall not, by such location of other tribes, forfeit any of their rights or privileges guaranteed to them by this treaty.

ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall bind the contracting parties whenever the same is ratified by the Senate and President of the United States.

Proclaimed February 17, 1870.

19472

## KICKAPOOS.

19484 A treaty between the United States of America and the Kickapoo 19485 tribe of Indians.

William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, and the sachems and war-chiefs of the Kickapoo tribe on the part of said tribe, have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, shall be binding on said parties:

ARTICLE 1. The ninth article of the treaty concluded at Fort Wayne on the thirtieth of September last (proclaimed January 16, 1810, see page —,) and the cession it contains, is hereby agreed to by the Kickapoos, and a permanent additional annuity of four hundred dollars, and goods to the amount of eight hundred dollars, now delivered, is to be considered as a full compensation for the said cession.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe further agrees to cede to the United States all that tract of land which lies between the tract above ceded, the Wabash, the Vermillion River, and a line to be drawn from the north corner of the said ceded tract, so as to strike the Vermilion River at the distance of twenty miles in a direct line from its mouth. For this cession a further annuity of one hundred dollars, and the sum of seven hundred dollars in goods, now delivered, is considered as a full compensation. But if the Miamies should not be willing to sanction the latter cession, and the United States should not think proper to take possession of the land without their consent, they shall be re-leased from the obligation to pay the additional annuity of one hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 3. The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville relatively to the manner of paying the annuity and of the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land, shall apply to the annuity granted and the land ceded by the present treaty.

Proclaimed March 3, 1810.

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19518 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will19519 iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis19520 sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America on the
19521 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the un19522 dersigned chiefs, warriors, and deputies of the Kickapoo tribe
19523 or nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of
19524 the other part.

The parties being desirous of re establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things and in every respect on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties towards the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Kickapoo tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Fort Clarke, on the Illinois River, to be by him restored to their respective nations as soon as it may be practicable.

ARTICLE 4. The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mu-

tual friendship, recognize, re-establish, and confirm all and every 19543 treaty, contract, and agreement heretofore concluded between 19544 the United States and the Kickapoo tribe or nation. 19545

Ratified December 26, 1815.

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19547 N. B. The obligations imposed on the United States by this treaty are released by the Article 4 of the treaty proclaimed 19548 19549 January 13, 1821, p. 439.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Fort Harrison, in the Indiana Territory, between Benjamin Parke, specially authorized thereto by the President of the United States, on the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Weas and Kickapoos, by their chiefs and head-men, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The Weas and Kickapoos again acknowledge themselves in peace and friendship with the United States. 19556

> ARTICLE 2. The said tribes acknowledge the validity of, and declare their determination to adhere to, the treaty of Greenville, made in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and all subsequent treaties which they have respectively made with the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The boundary-line, surveyed and marked by the United States, of the land on the Wabash and White Rivers, ceded in the year eighteen hundred and nine, the said tribes do hereby explicitly recognise and confirm as having been executed conformably to the several treaties they have made with the United States.

19568 ARTICLE 4. The chiefs and warriors of the said tribe of the 19569 Kickapoos acknowledges that they have ceded to the United 19570 States all that tract of country which lies between the aforesaid 19571 boundary-line on the northwest side of the Wabash—the Wabash, 19572 the Vermillion River, and a line to be drawn from the northwest 19573 corner of the said boundary-line, so as to strike the Vermillion River twenty miles in a direct line from its month, according to 19574 the terms and conditions of the treaty they made with the United 19575 19576 States on the ninth day of December, in the year eighteen hun-19577 dred and nine.

19578 Proclaimed December 30, 1816.

19579 A treaty made and concluded at Edwardsville, in the State of Illinois, between Auguste Chouteau and Benjamin Stephenson, 19580 commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of 19581 America, of the one part, and the undersigned, principal chiefs 19582 and warriors of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, on the part and 19583 behalf of said tribe, of the other part. 19584

ARTICLE 1 The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for them-19585 selves and their said tribe, for and in consideration of the prom-19586

19587 ises and stipulations hereinafter made, do hereby cede and re-19588 linquish to the United States forever all their right, interest, 19589 and title of, in, and to the following tracts of land, viz: All 19590 their land on the southeast side of the Wabash River, including 19591 the principal village in which their ancestors formerly resided, 19592 consisting of a large tract, to which they have had, from time 19593 immemorial, and now have, a just right, that they have never 19594 heretofore ceded, or otherwise disposed of, in any manner what-19595 ever; also all the land within the following boundaries, viz: 19596 Beginning on the Wabash River, at the upper point of their 19597 cession, made by the second article of their treaty at Vincenues 19598 on the 9th December, 1809; running thence, northwestwardly, 19599 to the dividing line between the States of Illinois and Indiana; 19600 thence, along said line, to the Kankakee River; thence, with 19601 said river, to the Illinois River; thence, down the latter, to its 19602 mouth; thence, with a direct line, to the northwest corner of 19603 the Vincennes tract, as recognised in the treaty with the Piank. 19604 eshaw tribe of Indians at Vincennes, on the 30th December, 1805; 19605 and thence, with the western and northern boundaries of the 19606 cessions heretofore made by the said Kickapoo tribe of Indians. 19607 to the beginning. Of which last-described tract of land the 19608said Kickapoo tribe claim a large portion, by descent from their 19609 ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois Nation, 19610 and uninterrupted possession for more than half a century. 19611

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe hereby confirm all their former treaties with the United States, and relinquish to them all claim to every portion of their lands which may have been ceded by any other tribe or tribes, and all and every demand which they might have had in consequence of the second article of the treaty made with the Pottawattamy Nation of Indians at St. Mary's on the 2d October, 1818, (proclaimed January 15, 1819.)

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ARTICLE 3. The said tribe acknowledge themselves now to be, and promise to continue, under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatever.

ARTICLE 4. The said tribe release the United States from all obligations imposed by any treaties heretofore made with them.

ARTICLE 5. The United States, in lieu of all former stipulations, and in consideration of cessions of land heretofore made by the said tribe, promise to pay them, at their town on the waters of the Osage River, two thousand dollars in silver, annually, for fifteen successive years.

19630 ARTICLE 6. Altered so as to read as Article 1 of treaty of 19631 July 19, 1820, page 440.

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ARTICLE 7. The United States promise to guaranty to the said tribe the peaceable possession of the tract of land hereby ceded to them, and to restrain and prevent all white persons from hunting, settling, or otherwise intruding upon it. But any citizen or citizens of the United States, being lawfully authorized for that purpose, shall be permitted to pass and repass through the said tract, and to navigate the waters thereof, without any hindrance, toll, or exaction from the said tribe.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of facilitating the removal of the said tribe to the tract of land hereby ceded to them, the United States will furnish them with two boats, well manned, to transport their property from any point they may designate on the Illinois River, and some judicious citizen shall be selected to accompany them in their passage through the white settlements to their intended residence.

ARTICLE 9. The United States will take the said Kickapoo tribe under their care and patronage, and will afford them protection against all persons whatever, provided they conform to the laws of the United States, and refrain from making war, or giving any insult or offence to any other Indian tribe, or to any foreign nation, without first having obtained the approbation and consent of the United States.

ARTICLE 10. The said tribe, in addition to their above-described cessions, do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States generally and without reservation all other tracts of land to which they may have any right or title on the left side of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

Proclaimed January 13, 1821.

A treaty made and concluded by and between Auguste Chouteau and Benjamin Stephenson, commissioners of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the undersigned, chiefs and warriors of the Kick-apoo tribe of Indians, on the part and behalf of their said nation, of the other part, the same being supplementary to and amendatory of the treaty made and concluded at Edwardsville on the 30th July, 1819, between the United States and the said Kickapoo Nation, and proclaimed January 13, 1821.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians that the sixth article of the treaty to which this is supplementary shall be, and the same is hereby, altered and amended so as to read as follows, viz:

In consideration of and exchange for the cession made by the aforesaid tribe in the first article of this treaty the United

States, in addition to three thousand dollars' worth of merchan-19675 dise this day paid to the said tribe, hereby cede to the said 19676 tribe, to be by them possessed in like manner as the lands 19677 ceded by the first article of this treaty by them to the United 19678 19679 States were possessed, a certain tract of land in the Territory of Missouri, and included within the following boundaries, viz: 19680 19681 Beginning at the confluence of the rivers Pommes de Terre and 19682 Osage; thence up said river Pommes de Terre to the dividing 19683 ridge which separates the waters of Osage and White Rivers; thence with said ridge and westwardly to the Osage line; thence 19684 19685 due north with said line to Nerve Creek; thence down the same to a point due south of the mouth of White Clay, or Richard 19686 19687 Creek; thence north to the Osage River; thence down said 19688 river to the beginning.

Proclaimed January 13, 1821.

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19690 Articles of a treaty made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the
19691 eounty of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-fourth
19692 day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be19693 tween William Clark, Frank J. Allen, and Nathan Kouns,
19694 commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part,
19695 and the chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of the Kickapoo tribe
19696 of Indians, on behalf of said tribe, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. 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.

ARTICLE 2. 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 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

19719 west bank of the Missouri River to a point six miles nearly 19720 northwest of Fort Leavenworth, and thence to the beginning.

ARTICLE 3. 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 thou-sand 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 fur-nished 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 eomes into his hands, pay it over in a just apportionment, agree-ably to their respective claims, to the creditors of the said tribe, as specified in the schedule furnished him. And should any bal-ance 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.

ARTICLE 4. The United States further agree to pay to the Kiekapoo tribe an annuity of five thousand dollars per annum, in merchandize, 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.

ARTICLE 5. The United States will pay one thousand dollars annually for five successive years, for the support of a black-smith and strikers; purchase of iron, steel, tools, &c., for the benefit of said tribe, on the lands hereby assigned them.

ARTICLE 6. 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.

ARTICLE 7. 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.

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to pay three thousand dollars for farming utensils, when such utensils may be required by said tribe, on their land.

ARTICLE 9. The United States will pay four thousand dollars for labour and improvements on the lands herein eeded said Kickapoos.

ARTICLE 10. 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.

ARTICLE 11. There shall be paid in merchandize and cash, to the Kickapoos now present, for the use and benefit of their

tribe, six thousand dollars, the receipt of which is hereby actives knowledged; 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 land.

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ARTICLE 12. 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.

ARTICLE 13. The said Indians agree to remove, with a slittle delay as possible, to the land hereby ceded to them.

ARTICLE 14. 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 scite 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.

ARTICLE 15. This treaty to be binding when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 13, 1833.

19799 Supplemental article to the treaty with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, 19800 of the twenty-fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and 19801 thirty-two, and proclaimed February 13, 1833.

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.

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N. B.—The United States are released from all claims and demands of any kind, under the preceding treaties, by article 8 of the treaty of May 18, 1854, proclaimed July 19, 1854, page 447. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America; to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, viz, Pah-kah-kah or John Kennekuk, Kap-i-o-mah or the Fox Carrier, No-ka-wat or the Fox Hair, Pe-sha-gon or Tug made of Bear Skin, and Ke-wisah-tuk or Walking Bear or Squire, thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, viz, Pah-kah-kah or John Kenneknk, Kap-i-o-mah or the Fox Carrier, No-ka-wat or the Fox Hair, Pe-sha-gon or Tug made of Bear Skin, and Ke-wi-sah-tuk or Walking Bear or Squire, thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Kickapoo tribe of Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey unto the United States all that country southwest of the Missouri River, which was provided as a permanent home for them in the treaty of Castor Hill, of the twenty-fourth of October; one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and described in the supplemental article thereto, entered into at Fort Leavenworth on the 26th of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, as follows: Beginning "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 to the Kickapoos at

19855 least twelve hundred square miles;" saving and reserving, in the western part thereof, one hundred and fifty thousand acres 19856 19857 for a future and permanent home, which shall be set off for, and assigned to, them by metes and bounds: Provided, That upon 19858 19859 the return home of the delegates here contracting, and upon 19860 consultation with their people, and after an exploration if required 19861 by them, in company with their agent, a location to that extent can be found within said specified section of country suited to 19862 their wants and wishes: And it is also further provided, That 19863 19864 should a suitable location, upon examination and consultation, to 19865 the full extent of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, not be 19866 found within said western part of this cession, then the said 19867 delegates and agent shall be permitted to extend the location 19868 beyond the western line of the country herein ceded and north 19869 of the recent Delaware line over so much of the public domain, 19870 otherwise unappropriated, as shall make up the deficiency—or 19871 to make a selection entirely beyond the limits of the country at 19872 present occupied by the Kickapoos upon any lands of the United 19873 States, not otherwise appropriated, lying within the limits 19874 bounded by the said western line, by the recent Delaware north-19875 ern line, and the waters of the Great Nemahaw River; and in 19876 either case they shall describe their selection, which must be 19877 made within six months from the date hereof, by metes and 19878 bounds, and transmit the description thereof, signed by said 19879 delegates and agent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; 19880 and thereupon the selection so made shall be taken and deemed 19881 as the future permanent home of the Kickapoo Indians. 19882 expressly understood that the Kickapoos shall claim under this 19883 article no more than one hundred and fifty thousand acres of 19884 land; and if that quantity or any portion thereof shall be se-19885 lected, as provided above, outside of the reservation herein made, 19886 then said reservation, or a quantity equal to that which may be 19887 selected outside thereof, shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded 19888 and relinquished to the United States. 19889

ARTICLE 2. In consideration whereof the United States agree to pay to the said Indians, under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall from time to time prescribe, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, as follows: one hundred thousand dollars to be invested at an interest of five per centum per annum; the interest of which shall be annually expended for educational and other beneficial purposes. The remaining two hundred thousand dollars to be paid thus: Twenty-five thousand dollars in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; tweuty thousand dollars during the same month in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five

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six; fourteen thousand dollars during the same month in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; nine thousand dollars in the same month of each of the six years next succeeding that of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; seven thousand dollars in the same month of each of the four years next suc-ceeding the expiration of the last-named period of six years; and five thousand dollars in the same month of each of the five years next succeeding the last-named four years. And as the Kickapoos will remove to a new home, and will, therefore, require the principal portion of the annual payments for several years to aid in building houses, in breaking and fencing land, in buying stock, agricultural implements, and other articles needful for their comfort and civilization, it is understood that such portion of said annual payments as may be necessary will be appropriated to and expended for such purposes.

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 ARTICLE 3. The President may cause to be surveyed, in the same manner in which the public lands are surveyed, the reservation herein provided for the Kickapoos; and may assign to each person, or family, desiring it, such quantity of land as, in his opinion, will be sufficient for such person, or family, with the understanding that he, or they, will occupy, improve, and cultivate the same, and comply with such other conditions as the President may prescribe. The land thus assigned may hereafter be confirmed by patent to the parties, or their representatives, under such regulations and restrictions as Congress may impose.

ARTICLE 4. It is agreed that the United States shall pay to such of the Kickapoos as have improvement upon the lands hereby ceded a fair compensation for the same—the value to be ascertained in such mode as shall be prescribed by the President.

ARTICLE 5. The debts of Indians contracted in their private dealings as individuals, whether to traders or others, shall not be paid out of the general fund.

ARTICLE 6. It is the desire of the Kickapoo Indians that their faithful friend and interpreter, Peter Cadue, should have a home provided for him and his family. It is therefore agreed that there shall be assigned to him a tract of land equal to one section, to be taken from the legal subdivisions of the surveyed land, and to include his present residence and improvement on Cadue's Creek, and the President is authorized to issue a patent to him for the same.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have right of way through the reservation on the same terms as are provided by law when

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 roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of the Kickapoos, shall have right of way on the payment of a fair compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE'8. The Kickapoos release the United States from all claims or demands, of any kind whatsoever, arising, or which may hereafter arise, under former treaties, and agree, within twelve months after the ratification of this instrument, to remove and subsist themselves, without cost to the United States; in consideration of which release and agreement the United States agree to pay them the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 9. The Kickapoos promise to use their best efforts to prevent the introduction and use of ardent spirits in their country, to encourage industry, thrift, and morality, and by every possible means to promote their advancement in civilization. They desire to be at peace with all men, and therefore bind themselves to commit no depredation or wrong upon Indians or citizens, and whenever difficulties arise to abide by the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, as they expect to be protected and to have their own rights vindicated by them.

ARTICLE 10. The object of these articles of agreement and convention being to advance the true interests of the Kickapoo people, it is agreed, should they prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 11. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed July 17, 1854.

19981 Treaty between the United States of America and the Kickapoo 19982 tribe of Indians, concluded June 28, 1862; ratification ad-19983 vised, with amendment, by Senate, March 13, 1863; amend-19984 ment accepted May 5, 1863.

19985 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, 19986 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 19987 greeting:

19988 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the agency 19989 of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, on the twenty-eighth day of

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June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by and between Charles B. Keith, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Kickapoo Indians, for and on behalf of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the agency of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, on the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, by and between Charles B. Keith, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Kickapoo Nation, on behalf of said nation.

ARTICLE 1. The Kickapoo tribe of Indians, believing that it will contribute to the civilization of their people to dispose of a portion of their present reservation in Kansas, consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to allot land in severalty to those members of said tribe who desire to have separate tracts of lands, and have adopted the customs of the whites, and to set apart for the others of said tribe a portion of said reservation, to be held by them in common, or (if a majority of them so elect) provide for them a suitable home elsewhere, to be held by them in common, it is therefore hereby agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the whole of said reservation to be surveyed in the same manner as the public lands are surveyed, and the quantity of land hereinafter mentioned to be set apart to those of said tribe who desire to have their land in severalty; and, if so elected by a majority of the others of said tribe, the quantity of land hereinafter mentioned to be by such others held in common, and the remainder of the land, after the special reservations hereinafter provided for shall have been made, to be sold for the benefit of said tribe.

ARTICLE 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be made an accurate census of all the members of the tribe, and to classify them in separate lists, showing the names, ages, and numbers of those desiring lands in severalty, and of those desiring lands in common, designating chiefs and heads of families respectively; each adult choosing for himself or herself, and each head of a family for the minor children of such family, and the agent for orphans and persons of an unsound mind and otherwise incompetent, as to which of these classes they will belong. And thereupon shall be assigned, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to each chief, at the signing of the treaty, one half section; to each other head of a family, one quarter section; and to each other person forty acres of land; to include in every case as far

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as practicable, to each family, their improvements and a reasonable portion of timber, to be selected according to the legal subdivision of survey. When such assignments shall have been completed, certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that said tracts are set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs. Until otherwise provided by law, such tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale, and shall be alienable in fee, or leased, or otherwise disposed of only to the United States, or to persons then being members of the Kickapoo tribe, and of Indian blood, with the permission of the President, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall provide, except as may be hereinafter provided. ceipt of such certificates, the person[s] to whom they are issued shall be deemed to have relinquished all right to any portion of the lands assigned to others in severalty, or to a portion of the tribe in common, and to the proceeds of sale of the same whensoever made.

20056ARTICLE 3. At any time hereafter, when the President of 20057the United States shall have become satisfied that any adults, 20058 being males and heads of families, who may be allottees under 20059 the provision of the foregoing article, are sufficiently intelligent 20060 and prudent to control their affairs and interests, he may, 20061 at the request of such persons, cause the land severally held by 20062 them to be conveyed to them by patent in fee-simple, with 20063 power of alienation; and may, at the same time, cause to be set 20064 apart and placed to their credit severally, their proportion of 20065 the cash value of the credits of the tribe, principal and interest, 20066 then held in trust by the United States, and also, as the same 20067 may be received, their proportion of the proceeds of the sale of 20068 lands under the provisions of this treaty. And on such patents 20069 being issued, and such payments ordered to be made by the 20070 President, such competent persons shall cease to be members 20071 of said tribe, and shall become citizens of the United States; 20072 and thereafter the lands so patented to them shall be subject to 20073 levy, taxation, and sale, in like manner with the property of other eitizens: Provided, That before making any such applica-20074 tion to the President, they shall appear in open court, in the 20075 20076 district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, 20077and make the same proof and take the same oath of allegiance 20078 as is provided by law for the naturalization of aliens; and shall 20079 also make proof, to the satisfaction of said court, that they are 20080 sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control their affairs and 20081 interests; that they have adopted the habits of civilized life,

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and have been able to support, for at least five years, themselves and families.

ARTICLE 4. To those members of said tribe who desire to hold their lands in common, there shall be set apart from the present reservation of the tribe an undivided quantity sufficient to allow one half section to each chief, one quarter section to each other head of a family, and forty acres to each other person; and said land shall be held by that portion of the tribe for whom it is set apart by the same tennre as the whole reserve has been held by all of said tribe under the treaty of 1854. upon such land being assigned in common, the persons to whom it is assigned shall be held to have relinquished all title to lands assigned in severalty, and in the proceeds of sales thereof whenever made; or should a majority of the adult males of said class decide to remove to the Indian country south of Kansas, then, and in that case, their new home shall not be limited to the quantity above designated, but shall be as large as can be purchased with the proceeds of the sale of the tract to which they would have been entitled had they determined to remain upon the present reservation, computing the same at the rate of at least one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: Provided, That the purchase of such new home shall be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and at such locality within said Indian country as he may select: And provided also, That such new home shall be purchased and the Indians entitled removed thereto, at the cost of the United States, within the period of two years after the completion of the surveys herein provided for. And such Indians shall be entitled to the benefits of their full proportionate share of all assets belonging to said tribe, in the same manner that they would have been entitled had such removal not been made.

ARTICLE 5. The Kickapoo tribe of Indians, entertaining the opinion that it is the desire of the Government and the people of the United States to extend railroad communication as far west as possible in the shortest possible time, and elieving that it will greatly enhance the value of their lands reserved in severalty by having a railroad built, connecting with the eastern railroads running from the city of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, westerly in the direction of the gold mines in Colorado Territory; and entertaining the opinion that the Atchisom and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, incorporated by an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas approved February 11, 1859, has advantages for travel and transportatiom over all other companies, it is therefore provided that the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company shall have the privi-

lege of buying the remainder of their land within six months 20128 after the tracts herein otherwise disposed of shall have been 20129 20130 selected and set apart, provided said railroad company purchase 20131 the whole of such surplus lands at the rate of one dollar and 20132 twenty-five cents per acre; and when the selections shall have been made and assigned as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the 20133 Commissioner of Indian Affairs to notify the president of said 20134 railroad company thereof; and if said railroad company signi-20135 20136 fies its consent to purchase said surplus lands within sixty days 20137 thereafter, and shall make, execute, and deliver to the Secreta-20138 ry of the Interior the bonds of the said company in a penal sum 20139 equal to double the value of said surplus lands, as heretofore 20140 ascertained, with the condition that the said bonds shall become 20141 void whenever the said company shall comply with the condi-20142 tions of the treaty, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to 20143 said railroad company certificates of purchase, and such certifi-20144 cates shall be deemed and held in all courts as evidence of the right of possession in said railroad company to all or any part 20145 20146 of said lands, unless the same shall be forfeited as hereinafter And if said railroad company make such purchase, 20147 it shall be subject to the following considerations, viz: They 20148 shall construct and fully equip a good and efficient railroad 20149 20150 from the city of Atchison, in the State of Kansas, westerly. 20151 within six years, and as follows: The first section of fifteen 20152miles of said road to be completed within three years from the date of said purchase, and the second section to a point as far 20153 20154 west as the western boundary of said reservation within three 20155 years thereafter; and no patent or patents shall issue to said 20156 company or its assigns for any portion of said lands until the 20157 first section of said road shall be completed, and then for not 20158 more than one half of said lands; and no patent or patents shall 20159 issue to said company or its assigns for any of the remaining 20160 portion of said lands until said second section of said railroad shall be completed as aforesaid; and before any patents shall 20161 20162 issue for any part of said lands, payments shall be made for the 20163 lands to be patented at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five 20164 cents per acre. And said company shall pay the whole amount 20165 of the purchase-money for said lands in the securities of the 20166 United States to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for said 20167 Kickapoo tribe of Indians, within six years from the date of 20168 such purchase; and when so paid the president is authorized 20169 hereby to issue patents therefor. Said company shall, in like 20170 manner, pay to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust as afore-20171said, each and every year, until the whole purchase-money shall 20172 have been paid, interest from date of purchase, at six per cent. 20173 per annum, on all the purchase-money remaining unpaid. Said

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interest, and the interest due on the purchase-money after it is paid to the United States, shall be held in trust and paid to said Indians on the first day of April of each and every year; and in ten years from the ratification of this treaty there shall be paid by the United States to said tribe of Indians ten thousand dollars, as their first instalment upon the amount of said purchase-money, and ten thousand dollars each and every year thereafter until all is paid.

ARTICLE 6. In case said railroad company shall fail to complete either section of said railroad in a good and efficient manner, or shall fail to pay the whole of the purchase-money for said lands within the time herein prescribed, or shall fail to pay all or any part of the interest upon the same each year as aforesaid, within thirty days from the date when such payment of interest may fall due, then the contract or purchase shall be deemed and held absolutely null and void, if the Secretary of the Interior shall so determine, and said company or its assigus shall forfeit all payments of principal and interest made on such purchase, and all right and title, legal and equitable, of any kind whatsoever, in and to all and every part of said lands which shall not have been before the date of such forfeiture earned and paid for pursuant to the provisions of this treaty. whenever any patents shall issue to said railroad company for any part of said lands, it shall contain the condition that the said company shall sell the lands described in such patent, except so much as shall be necessary for the working of the road, within five years from the issuing of such patent. company shall have the perpetual right of way over the lands of the Kickapoos not sold to it for the construction and operation. of said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, and the right to enter on said lands and take and use such gravel, stone, earth, water, and other material, except timber, as may be necessary for the construction and operation of the said road, making compensation for any damages to improvements caused by obtaining such material, and for any damages arising from the location or running of said road, to improvements made before the road was located; such damages and compensation, in eases where said company and the persons whose improvements are injured or the property taken cannot agree, to be ascertained and adjusted under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian And in case said company shall not promptly pay the amount of such damages and compensation, the Secretary of the Interior may withhold patents for any part of the lands purchased by them until payment be made of the amount of such damages, with six per cent. interest thereon from the date when the same, not including improvements, shall have been ascer-

tained and demanded; and in case said company shall not pur-chase said surplus lands, or having purchased, shall forfeit the whole or any part thereof, the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon cause the same to be appraised at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall sell the same in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres at auction, to the highest bidder for eash, at not less than [the] appraised value: Provided, however, In case any of said lands have been eonveyed to bona-fide purchasers by said railroad company, such purchasers shall be entitled to a patent for said lands so pur-chased by them on payment to the United States in trust for said Kiekapoos of the appraised value thereof, (exclusive of their improvements,) and not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. On the purchase of said lands by the said railroad company the same shall be-come a part of the State of Kansas, but none of said lands shall be subject to taxation until the patents have been issued there-for.

ARTICLE 7. Stricken out.

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ARTICLE 8. Stricken out.

ARTICLE 9. Stricken out.

ARTICLE 10. Whereas some years since a portion of the Kickapoos went down among the Southern Indians, and there is reason to believe that but few, if any, of them will ever return, and they having been notified of the provisions of this treaty, it is hereby agreed that they shall receive no benefits arising therefrom, unless they return to the present reservation of the Kickapoos within one year from the ratification of this treaty, in which ease it is hereby agreed that forty acres each be allotted to them, with the understanding that they will occupy, improve, and cultivate the same, and in every respect to be governed by the same rules and regulations as is prescribed for the government of the lands reserved by the preceding articles.

ARTICLE 11. There shall be reserved six hundred and forty acres of land to be selected by the chiefs of said tribe of Kickapoos as a site for a saw and grist mill, three hundred and twenty acres where the mission house now is, and one hundred and sixty acres where the house built for the agency now is, which, with the improvements thereupon, shall be disposed of when the objects for which they have been reserved shall have been accomplished, in such a manner and for such purposes as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE 12. Stricken out.

ARTICLE 13. Inasmuch as it was provided by the treaty

between the United States and said Kickapoos, entered into on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1854, proclaimed July 17, 1854, that the President may eause to be surveyed, in the same manner that the public lands are surveyed, the reservation provided for the Kiekapoos, it is agreed that the expense of said surveys shall be paid by the United States out of the proceeds of sales of said lands, and all expenses incident to the negotiation and execution of this treaty, and not otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed by the Kiekapoos; the same to be deducted from any funds applicable to that purpose now or hereafter held for them in trust by the UnitedStates.

ARTICLE 14. It is further agreed that all rights, title, and interest of the Kickapoos in their present reservation shall cease, and the same is hereby ceded to and vested in the United States, subject to the limitations and for the purposes herein expressed and provided for.

ARTICLE 15. Any stipulation in former treaties inconsistent with those embraced in the foregoing articles shall be of no force or effect.

ARTICLE 16. Should the Senate reject or amend any of the foregoing articles, such rejection or amendment shall not affect the other provisions of this treaty, but the same shall go into effect when ratified and approved.

Proclaimed May 28, 1863.

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#### KICKAPOOS OF THE VERMILLION.

A treaty made and concluded by Benjamin Parke, a commissioner on the part of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the tribe of Kickapoos of the Vermilion, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribe agree to cede, and hereby relinquish, to the United States, all the lands which the said tribe has heretofore possessed, or which they may rightfully claim, on the Wabash River, or any of its waters.

ARTICLE 2. And to the end that the United States may be enabled to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribe do hereby declare that their rightfull claim is as follows, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Vincennes tract; thence westwardly, by the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankeshaws on the thirtieth day of De-

cember, eighteen hundred and five, to the dividing ridge be-tween the waters of the Embarras and the Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge to the source of the Vermilion River; thence by the same ridge to the head of Pine Creek; thence by the said creek to the Wabash River; thence by the said river to the mouth of the Vermilion River; and thence by the Ver-milion, and the boundary heretofore established, to the place of beginning. 

ARTICLE 3. The said chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribe agree to relinquish, and they do hereby exonerate and discharge the United States from, the annuity of one thousand dollars, to which they are now entitled. In consideration whereof, and of the cession hereby made, the United States agree to pay the said tribe two thousand dollars annually, in specie, for ten years; which, together with three thousand dollars now delivered, is to be considered a full compensation for the cession hereby made, as also of all annuities, or other claims of the said tribe against the United States by virtue of any treaty with the said United States.

ARTICLE 4. As the said tribe contemplate removing from the country they now occupy, the annuity herein provided for shall be paid at such place as may be hereinafter agreed upon between the United States and said tribe.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed May 10, 1820.

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20334 Articles of a convention made and concluded between Benjamin 20335 Parke, a commissioner on the part of the United States for 20336 that purpose, of the one part, and the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the tribe of Kiekapoos of the Vermilion, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the annuity secured to the said tribe by the treaty of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and nineteen, shall hereafter be paid to the said tribe at Kaskaskias, in the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE 2. As the said tribe are now about leaving their settlements on the Wabash, and have desired some assistance to enable them to remove, the said Benjamin Parke, on behalf of the United States, has paid and advanced to the said tribe two thousand dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; which said sum of two thousand dollars is to be considered as an equivalent, in full, for the annuity due the said tribe by virtue of the aforesaid treaty, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Proclaimed January 8 1821.

### KIOWAS, KATAKAS, ETC.

20354 Treaty with the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations of 20355 Indians.

Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship was made and signed on the 24th day of August, 1835, between Montfort Stokes and Brigadier-General Matthew Arbuckle, commissioners on behalf of the United States, on the one part, and the chiefs, and head-men, and representatives of the Comanche, Witchetaw, Cherokee, Muscogee, Choctaw, Osage, Seneca, and Quapaw Nations or tribes of Indians, on the other part; and

Whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified by the Government of the United States, now know all whom it may concern, that the President of the United States, by letter of appointment and instructions of the 7th day of April, 1837, has anthorised Colonel A. P. Choutean to make a convention or treaty between the United States and any of the nations or tribes of Indians of the Great Western Prairie, we the said Montfort Stokes and A. P. Chouteau, commissioners of Indian treaties, have this day made and concluded a treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America and the chiefs, head men, and representatives of the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations of Indians on the following terms and conditions, that is to say:

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ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations, and their associated bands or tribes of Indians and between these nations or tribes and the Muscogee and Osage Nations or tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 2. Every injury, or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties on the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forever forgot.

ARTICLE 3. There shall be a free and friendly intercourse between all the contracting parties hereto; and it is distinctly understood and agreed by the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations, and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, that the citizens of the United States are freely permitted to pass and repass through their settlements or hunting-ground without molestation or injury, on their way to any of the provinces of the republics of Mexico or Texas, or returning therefrom, and that the nations or tribes named in this article further agree to pay the full value of any injury their people may do to the goods or property of the citizens of the United States, taken or destroyed

when peaceably passing through the country they inhabit or hunt in, or elsewhere. And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations, and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them, *Provided*, That the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States, and within the limits thereof.

ARTICLE 4. It is understood and agreed by all the natious or tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, that each and all of the said nations or tribes have free permission to hunt and trap in the Great Prairie west of the Cross Timber to the western limits of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. The Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians agree and bind themselves to pay full value for any injury their people may do to the goods or other property of such traders as the President of the United States may place near to their settlements or hunting-ground for the purpose of trading with them.

ARTICLE 6. The Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians agree that, in the event any of the red people belonging to the nations or tribes of Indians residing south of the Missouri River, and west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, not parties to this treaty, should visit their towns, or be found on their hunting-ground, that they will treat them with kindness and friendship, and do no injury to them in any way whatever.

ARTICLE 7. Should any difficulty hereafter unfortunately arise between any of the nations or tribes of Indians, parties hereunto, in consequence of murder, the stealing of horses, cattle, or other cause, it is agreed that the other tribes shall interpose their good offices to remove such difficulties; and also that the Government of the United States may take such measures as they may deem proper to effect the same object, and see that full justice is done to the injured party.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed by the commissioners of the United States that in eonsequence of the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, having freely and willingly entered into this treaty, and it being the first they have made with the United States, or any of the contracting parties, that they shall receive presents immediately after signing, as a donation from the United States; nothing being asked from the said nations or tribes in return, except to remain at peace with the parties hereto, which their own good and that of their posterity require.

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ARTICLE 9. The Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations, and their associated bands or tribes of Indians, agree that their entering into this treaty shall in no respect interrupt their friendly relations with the republics of Mexico and Texas, where they all frequently hunt, and the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka, and Ta-wa-ka-ro Nations sometimes visit; and it is distinctly under-stood that the Government of the United States desire that perfect peace shall exist between the nations or tribes named in this article, and the said republics.

ARTICLE 10. This treaty shall be obligatory on the nations or tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

Proclaimed February 21, 1838.

20456 MAHAS:

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20457 A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded between
20458 William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau,
20459 commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of Amer20460 ica, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part,
20461 and the chiefs and warriors of the Mahas, on the part and
20462 behalf of said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the tribe or nation of the Mahas, and all friendly relations that existed between them before the war, shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe or nation, do hereby acknowledge themselves and their tribe or nation to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever.

Ratified December 26, 1815.

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For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissention, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens, and the Maha tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the said Maha tribe of Indians, on behalf of their tribe, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Maha tribe of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Maha tribe of Indians into their friendship, and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Maha tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citazens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Maha tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessaties may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations; in consideration of which the Maha tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of country. And the said Maha tribe further agree, that if any foreigner, or other person not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country, for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military

post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree 2052820529to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country; and to pro-2053020531 tect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them; nor 2053220533 will they, whilst on their distant excursions, molest or interrupt any American citizen or citizens who may be passing from the United States to New Mexico, or returning from theuce to the 20535 20536 United States.

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ARTICLE 5. That the frieudship which is now established between the United States and the Maha tribe should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured, to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white And it is agreed that the chiefs of said Maha tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States, by any individual or individuals of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And the United States hereby guarranty to any Indian or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Provided. That the property stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United And the said Maha tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

20573 MAKAHS.

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20574 Treaty between the United States of America and the Makha tribe of 20575 Indians; concluded at Neah Bay, Washington Territory, January 31, 1855; ratified by the Senate, March 8, 1829.

20577 James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, 20578 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-20579 ing:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Neah Bay, in the Territory of Washington, on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the several villages of the Makah tribe of Indians, viz: Neah Waatch, Tsoo-Yess, and Osett, occupying the country around Cape Classett or Flattery, on behalf of the said tribe and duly authorized by the same; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Neah Bay, in the Territory of Washington, this thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the several villages of the Makah tribe of Indians, viz: Neah Waatch, Tsoo-Yess, and Osett, occupying the country around Cape Classett or Flattery, on behalf of the said tribe and duly authorized by the same.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribe hereby cedes, relinquishes, and conveys to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by it, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the mouth of the Oke-ho River, on the Straits of Fuca; thence running westwardly with said straits to Cape Classett or Flattery; thence southwardly along the coast to Osett, or the Lower Cape Flattery; thence eastwardly along the line of lands occupied by the Kwe-déh-tut or Kwill-eh-yute tribe of Indians, to the summit of the coast-range of mountains, and thence northwardly along the line of lands lately ceded to the United States by the S'Klallam tribe to the place of beginning, including all the islands lying off the same on the straits and coast.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved for the present use and occupation of the said tribe the following tract of land, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook

20616 running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort: 20617 thence along the shore round Cape Classett or Flattery, to the 20618 mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the 20619 south side of said cape, a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight 20620 20621line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence fol-20622lowing the same down to the place of beginning; which said 20623 tract shall be set apart, and so far as necessary surveyed and 20624 marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white man be 20625permitted to reside upon the same without permission of the 20626 said tribe and of the superintendent or agent; but if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said 20628 reservation, the Indians being compensated for any damage thereby done them. It is, however, understood that should the President of the United States hereafter see fit to place upon the said reservation any other friendly tribe or band to occupy the same in common with those above mentioned, he shall be at liberty to do so. 20633

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ARTICLE 3. The said tribe agrees to remove to and settle upon the said reservation, if required so to do, within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any land not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any land claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner.

ARTICLE 4. The right of taking fish and of whaling or sealing at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the United States, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands: Provided, however, That they shall not take shell fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the above cession the United States agree to pay to the said tribe the sum of thirty thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: During the first year after the ratification hereof, three thousand dollars; for the next two years, twenty-five hundred dollars each year; for the next three years, two thousand dollars each year; for the next four years, one thousand five hundred dollars each year; and for the next ten years, one thousand dollars each year; all which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may, from time to time, determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same. And the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other

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20662 proper officer, shall, each year, inform the President of the wishes 20663 of said Indians in respect thereto.

ARTICLE 6. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon their aforesaid reservation, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of three thousand dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve. And any substantial improvements heretofore made by any individual Indian, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President and payment made therefor accordingly.

ARTICLE 7. The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of said Indians be promoted thereby, remove them from said reservation to such suitable place or places within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole, or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, or such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate thereon as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be practicable.

ARTICLE 8. The annuities of the aforesaid tribe shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 9. The said Indians acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and they pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their an-Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agent for decision and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribe agrees not to shelter or conceal offenders

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20707 against the United States, but to deliver up the same for trial 20708 by the authorities.

ARTICLE 10. The above tribe is desirous to exclude from its reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent its people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging thereto who shall be guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 11. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Puget's Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for the period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to children of the said tribe in common with those of the other tribes of said district, and to provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools and employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for the like term to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations: Provided, however, That should it be deemed expedient a separate school may be established for the benefit of said tribe and such others as may be associated with it, and the like persons employed for the same purposes at some other suitable place. And the United States further agree to employ a physician to reside at the said central agency, or at such other school should one be established, who shall furnish medicine and advice to the sick, and shall vaccinate them; the expenses of the said school, shops, persons employed, and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States and not deducted from the annuities.

20735 ARTICLE 12. The said tribe agrees to free all slaves now 20736 held by its people, and not to purchase or acquire others here-20737 after.

ARTICLE 13. The said tribe finally agrees not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in its reservation without consent of the superintendent or agent.

ARTICLE 14. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States.

Proclaimed April 18, 1859.

#### 20747 MANDANS.

# Treaty with the Mandan tribe.

20749 Whereas acts of hostility have been committed by some 20750 restless men of the Mandan tribe of Indians upon some of the 20751 citazens of the United States:

Therefore, to put a stop to any further outrages of the sort, and to establish a more friendly understanding between the United States and the said Mandan tribe, the President of the United States, by Henry Atkinson, Brigadier-General of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, commissioners duly appointed and commissioned to treat with the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi River, forgive the offences which have been committed, the chiefs and warriors having first made satisfactory explanations touching the same. And, for the purpose of removing all future cause of misunder-standing as respects trade and friendly intercourse between the parties, the above-named commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Mandan tribe of Indians on the part of said tribe, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit: 

ARTICLE 1. Henceforth there shall be a firm and lasting peace between the United States and the Mandan tribe of Indians; and a friendly intercourse shall immediately take place between the parties.

ARTICLE 2. It is admitted by the Mandan tribe of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to receive the Mandan tribe of Indians into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. All trade and intercourse with the Mandan tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States through his agents; and none but American citazens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 5. That the Mandan tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessaties may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said tribe under mild and equitable regulations; in consideration of which the Mandan tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their district of country. And

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the said Mandan tribe further agree that if any foreigner or other person not legally authorized by the United States shall come into their district of country for the purpose of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 6. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Mandan tribe shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President: and it shall be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder, shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said Mandan tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from a citazen or citazens of the United States, by any individual or individuals of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And the United States hereby guaranty to any Indian or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citazens: Provided, That the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citazen of the United States. And the said Mandan tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

ARTICLE 7. And the chiefs and warriors as aforesaid promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, ex-

change, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammu nition, or other implements of war.

20846 Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

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### 20847 MENOMENEES.

20848 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded by and be20849 tween William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau,
20850 commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of
20851 America, of theone part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors,
20852 deputed by the Menomenee tribe or nation of Indians, on the
20853 part and behalf of their said tribe or nation, of the other
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The parties, being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States and all the individuals composing the said Menomenee tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, on the part and behalf of their said tribe or nation, do, by these presents, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their tribe or nation to the British, French, or Spanish government, within the limits of the United States, or their territories; and also all and every treaty, contract, and agreement heretofore concluded between the said United States and the said tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 4. The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession,) to the officer commanding at Prairie du Chien, to be by him restored to the respective parties hereto, as soon as it may be practicable.

ARTICLE 5. The undersigned chiefs and warriors as aforesaid, for themselves and those they represent, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

Proclaimed December 26, 1817.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the city of Washing-20885 ton, this eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred 20886 and thirty-one, between John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, and 20887 Samuel C. Stambaugh, Indian agent at Green Bay, specially 20888 authorized by the President of the United States, and the under-20889 signed chiefs and head-men of the Menomonee Nation of Indians, 20890 20891 fully authorized and empowered by the said nation to conclude and settle all matters provided for by this agreement. 20892

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The Menomouee tribe of Indians, by their delegates in council, this day, define the boundaries of their country as follows, to wit:

On the east side of Green Bay, Fox River, and Winnebago Lake; beginning at the south end of Winnebago Lake; thence southeastwardly to the Milwanky 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 sev-

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eral 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:

20934 First. The Menomonee tribe of Indians declare themselve the 20935 friends and allies of the United States, under whose parental 20936 care and protection they desire to continue; and although 20937 always protesting that they are under no obligation to recog-20938 nise any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their 20939 country; that they neither sold nor received any value for the 20940 land claimed by these tribes; yet at the solicitation of their 20941 Great Father, the President of the United States, and as an evidence of their love and veneration for him, they agree that 20942 20943 such part of the land described, being within the following 20944 boundaries, as he may direct, may be set apart as a home to the 20945 several tribes of the New York Indians, who may remove to and 20946 settle upon the same within three years from the date of this 20947 agreement, viz: beginning on the west side of Fox River, near 20948 the "Little Kackalin," at a point known as the "Old Mill 20949Dam;" thence northwest forty miles; thence northeast to the 20950 Oconto Creek, falling into Green Bay; thence down said 20951 Oconto Creek to Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox River to the place of beginning; excluding 20952 20953 therefrom all private land claims confirmed, and also the follow-20954 ing reservation for military purposes: beginning on the Fox 20955 River, at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard; thence north sixty-four degrees west to Duck Creek; thence 20956 down said Duck Creek to its mouth; thence up and along 2095720958 Green Bay and Fox River to the place of beginning. 20959 Menomouee Indians also reserve for the use of the United 20960 States, from the country herein designated for the New York 20961 Indians, timber and fire-wood for the United States garrison, 20962 and as much land as may be deemed necessary for public high-20963 ways, to be located by the direction and at the discretion of 20964 the President of the United States. The country hereby ceded to the United States for the benefit of the New York Indians 20965 20966 contains by estimation about five hundred thousand acres, and includes all their improvements on the west side of Fox River. 20967 As it is intended for a home for the several tribes of the New 20968 York Indians who may be residing upon the lands at the expira-20969 tion of three years from this date, and for none others, the Presi-20970 dent of the United States is hereby empowered to apportion the 20971 lands among the actual occupants at that time, so as not to assign 20972 20973 to any tribe a greater number of acres than may be equal to one 20974 hundred for each soul actually settled upon the lands, and if, at the time of such apportionment, any lands shall remain unoccu-20975

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pied by any tribe of the New York Indians, such portion as would have belonged to said Indians, had it been occupied, shall revert to the United States. That portion, if any, so reverting, to be laid off by the President of the United States. It is distinctly understood that the lands hereby ceded to the United States for the New York Indians are to be held by those tribes, under such tenure as the Menomonee Indians now hold their lands, subject to such regulations and alteration of tenure as Congress and the President of the United States shall from time to time think proper to adopt.

Second. For the above cession to the United States for the benefit of the New York Indians the United States consent to pay the Menomonee Indians twenty thousand dollars, five thousand to be paid on the first day of August next, and five thousand annually thereafter, which sums shall be applied to the use of the Menomonees after such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

Third. The Menomonee tribe of Indians, in consideration of the kindness and protection of the Government of the United States, and for the purpose of securing to themselves and posterity a comfortable home, hereby cede and forever relinquish to the United States all their country on the southeast side of Winnebago Lake, Fox River, and Green Bay, which they describe in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south end of Winnebago Lake and running in a southeast direction to Milwauky or Manawauky River; thence down said river to its mouth; thence north, along the shore of Lake Michigan to the entrance of Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay, Fox River, and Winnebago Lake to the place of beginning, excluding all private land claims which the United States have heretofore confirmed and sanctioned. It is also agreed that all the islands which lie in Fox River and Green Bay are likewise ceded; the whole comprising, by estimation, two million five hundred thousand acres.

Fourth. The following described tract of land, at present owned and occupied by the Menomonee Indians, shall be set apart and designated for their future homes, upon which their improvements as an agricultural people are to be made: Beginning on the west side of Fox River, at the "Old Mill Dam," near the "Little Kackaliu," and running up and along said river to the Winnebago Lake; thence along said lake to the mouth of Fox River; thence up Fox River to the Wolf River; thence up Wolf River to a point southwest of the west corner of the tract herein designated for the New York Indians; thence northeast to said west corner; thence southeast to the place of beginning. The above reservation being made to the Menomonee

21022 Indians for the purpose of weaning them from their wandering habits, by attaching them to comfortable homes, the President 21023 21024 of the United States, as a mark of affection for his children of the Menomonee tribe, will cause to be employed five farmers of 21025 21026 established character for capacity, industry, and moral habits, 21027 for ten successive years, whose duty it shall be to assist the 21028 Menomonee Indians in the cultivation of their farms, and to instruct their children in the business and occupation of farming. 21029 21030 Also, five females shall be employed, of like good character, for 21031 the purpose of teaching young Menomonee women in the business of useful housewifery during a period of ten years. 21032 21033 annual compensation allowed to the farmers shall not exceed 21034 five hundred dollars, and that of the females three hundred dol-21035 And the United States will cause to be erected houses 21036 suited to their condition on said lands as soon as the Indians agree to occupy them, for which ten thousand dollars shall be 21037 21038 appropriated; also, houses for the farmers, for which three 21039 thousand dollars shall be appropriated; to be expended under 21040 the direction of the Secretary of War. Whenever the Menomo-21041 nees thus settle their lands they shall be supplied with useful 21042 household articles, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, farming utensils, and other articles of husbandry necessary to their comfort, 21043 21044 to the value of six thousand dollars; and they desire that some suitable device may be stamped upon such articles to preserve 21045 them from sale or barter to evil-disposed white persons, none of 21046 which, nor any other articles with which the United States may 21047 at any time furnish them, shall be liable to sale, or be disposed 21048 of or bargained, without permission of the agent. The whole 21049 to be under the immediate care of the farmers employed to re-21050 main among said Indians, but subject to the general controul 21051of the United States Indian agent at Green Bay, acting under 21052the Secretary of War. The United States will erect a grist and 21053 saw mill on Fox River for the benefit of the Menomonee Indians. 21054 and employ a good miller, subject to the direction of the agent. 21055 whose business it shall be to grind the grain required for the 21056 use of the Menomonee Indians and saw the lumber necessary 21057 for building on their lands, as also to instruct such young men 21058 of the Menomonee Nation as desire to and conveniently can 21059 be instructed in the trade of a miller. The expenses of erecting 21060 such mills and a house for the miller to reside in shall not ex-21061 ceed six thousand dollars, and the annual compensation of the 21062 miller shall be six hundred dollars, to continue for ten years. 21063 And if the mills so erected by the United States can saw more 21064 lumber or grind more grain than is required for the proper use 21065 of said Menomonee Indians, the proceeds of such milling shall 21066

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be applied to the payment of other expenses occurring in the Green Bay agency, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

In addition to the above provision made for the Menomonce Indians, the President of the United States will cause articles of clothing to be distributed among their tribe at Green Bay, within six months from the date of this agreement, to the amount of eight thousand dollars; and flour and wholesome provisions to the amount of one thousand dollars, one thousand dollars to be paid in specie; the cost of the transportation of the clothing and provisions to be included in the sum expended. also be allowed annually thereafter, for the space of twelve successive years, to the Menomonee tribe, in such manner and form as the President of the United States shall deem most beneficial and advantageous to the Indians, the sum of six thousand dol-As a matter of great importance to the Menomonees, there shall be one or more gun and black smith's shops erected, to be supplied with a necessary quantity of iron and steel, which, with a shop at Green Bay, shall be kept up for the use of the tribe, and continued at the discretion of the President of the United There shall also be a house for an interpreter to reside in, erected at Green Bay, the expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Fifth. In the treaty of Butte des Morts, concluded in August, 1827, an article is contained, appropriating one thousand five hundred dollars annually, for the support of schools in the Menomonee country. And the representatives of the Menomonee Nation, who are parties hereto, require, and it is agreed to, that said appropriation shall be increased five hundred dollars, and continued for ten years from this date, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary at War, in trust for the exclusive use and benefit of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, and to be applied by him to the education of the children of the Menomonee Indians, in such manner as he may deem most advisable.

Sixth. The Menomonee tribe of Indians shall be at liberty to hunt and fish on the lands they have now ceded to the United States, on the east side of Fox River and Green Bay, with the same privileges they at present enjoy, until it be surveved and offered for sale by the President; they conducting themselves peaceably and orderly. The chiefs and warriors of the Meuomonee Nation, acting under the authority and on behalf of their tribe, solemnly pledge themselves to preserve peace and harmony between their people and the Government of the United They neither acknowledge the power nor pro-States forever. tection of any other State or people. A departure from this pledge by any portion of their tribe shall be a forfeiture of the protection of the United States Government, and their annuities In thus declaring their friendship for the United will cease.

States, however, the Menomonee tribe of Indians, having the most implicit confidence in their Great Father, the President of the United States, desire that he will, as a kind and faithful guardian of their welfare, direct the provisions of this compact to be carried into immediate effect. The Menomonee chiefs re-quest that such part of it as relates to the New York Indians be immediately submitted to the representatives of their tribes. And if they refuse to accept the provision made for their benefit, and to remove upon the lands set apart for them, on the west side of Fox River, that he will direct their immediate removal from the Menomonee country; but if they agree to accept of the liberal offer made to them by the parties to this compact, then the Menomonee tribe, as dutiful children of their Great Father the President, will take them by the hand as brothers, and settle down with them in peace and friendship.

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The boundary, as stated and defined in this agreement, of the Menomonee country, with the exception of the cessions hereinbefore made to the United States, the Menomonees claim as their country; that part of it adjoining the farming country, on the west side of Fox River, will remain to them as heretofore, for a hunting ground, until the President of the United States shall deem it expedient to extinguish their title. In that case the Menomonee tribe promise to surrender it immediately, upon being notified of the desire of Government to possess it; the additional annuity then to be paid to the Menomonee tribe to be fixed by the President of the United States. It is conceded to the United States that they may enjoy the right of making such roads, and of establishing such military posts, in any part of the country now occupied by the Menomonee Nation, as the President at any time may think proper.

As a further earnest of the good feeling on the part of their Great Father, it is agreed that the expenses of the Menomonee delegation to the city of Washington, and of returning, will be paid, and that a comfortable suit of clothes will be provided for each; also, that the United States will cause four thousand dollars to be expended in procuring fowling-guns, and ammunition for them; and likewise, in lieu of any garrison rations, hereafter allowed or received by them, there shall be procured and given to said tribe one thousand dollars' worth of good and wholesome provisions annually, for four years, by which time it is hoped their hunting habits may cease, and their attention be turned to the pursuits of agriculture.

# SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

First. It is agreed between the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors 60 1 T

representing the Menomonee tribe of Indians, that, for the rea-21159sons above expressed, such parts of the first article of the agree-21160 ment entered into between the parties hereto, on the eighth 21161 instant, as limits the removal and settlement of the New York 21162 Indians upon the lands therein provided for their future homes, 21163 to three years, shall be altered and amended, so as to read as 21164 follows: That the President of the United States shall prescribe 21165 the time for the removal and settlement of the New York In-21166 dians upon the lands thus provided for them; and, at the expi-21167 ration of such reasonable time, he shall apportion the land 21168 among the actual settlers, in such manner as he shall deem 21169 equitable and just. And if, within such reasonable time as the 21170 President of the United States shall prescribe for that purpose, 21171the New York Indians shall refuse to accept the provisions 21172 made for their benefit, or, having agreed, shall neglect or refuse 21173 21174 to remove from New York, and settle on the said lands, within 21175 the time prescribed for that purpose, that then, and in either of 21176 these events, the lands aforesaid shall be and remain the property of the United States, according to said first article, except-2117721178 ing so much thereof as the President shall deem justly due to 21179 such of the New York Indians as shall actually have removed 21180 to and settled on the said lands.

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Second. It is further agreed that the part of the sixth article of the agreement aforesaid which requires the removal of those of the New York Indians who may not be settled on the lands at the end of three years, shall be so amended as to leave such removal discretionary with the President of the United States: the Menomonee Indians having full confidence that in making his decision he will take into consideration the welfare and prosperity of their nation: 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 the 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 21205 the Government, the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars 21206for the improvements on the lands now in their possession on 21207 the east side of Fox River, and which lands are to be relin-21208quished by said Indians; also, that a new line shall be run, 21209 parallel to the southwestern boundary-line or course of the tract 21210 of five hundred thousand acres described in the first article of 21211 this treaty, and set apart for the New York Indians, to com-21212 mence at a point on the west side of the Fox River, and one 21213 mile above the Grand Shute on Fox River, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary-line, as established by the said 21214 21215 first article, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of two 21216 hundred thousand acres of land, on and along the west side of 21217 Fox River, without including any of the confirmed private land 21218 claims on the Fox River, and which two hundred thousand 21219 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 21220 21221 the St. Regis tribe; and that an equal quantity to that which 21222 is added on the southwestern side shall be taken off from the 21223 northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on 21224 the Oconto Creek, to be determined by a commissioner to be 21225appointed by the President of the United States; so that the 21226whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St. 21227 Regis tribe of Indians shall not exceed the quantity originally 21228 stipulated by the treaty.

Proclaimed July 9, 1832.

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21230 Whereas articles of agreement between the United States 21231 of America, and the Menominee Indians, were made and con-21232 cluded at the city of Washington, on the eighth day of February, 21233 A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by John H. 21234 Eaton and Samuel C. Stambaugh, commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and head men of the Meno-2123521236 minee Nation, on the part of said nation; to which articles an ad-21237dition or supplemental article was afterwards made, on the 17th 21238 day of February, in the same year, by which the said Menominee Nation agree to cede to the United States certain parts of their 21239 21240 land; and that a tract of country therein defined shall be set apart for the New York Indians. All which, with the many other stip-2124121242 ulations therein contained, will more fully appear by reference 21243 to the same. Which said agreements thus forming a treaty, were 21244laid before the Senate of the United States during their then 21245 session, but were not at said session acted on by that body. 21246 Whereupon a further agreement was on the fifteenth day of 21247 March, in the same year, entered into for the purpose of pre-21248 serving the provisions of the treaty, made as aforesaid; by 21249 which it is stipulated that the said articles of agreement, con-

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cluded 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

21255 Whereas the Senate of the United States, by their resolution 21256 of the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and 21257 thirty-two, did advise and consent to accept, ratify, and confirm 21258the same, and every clause and article thereof, upon the condi-21259 tions expressed in the proviso contained in their said resolution which proviso is as follows: "Provided, That for the purpose of 21260 21261 establishing the rights of the New York Indians on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified, with the 21262 21263 express understanding that two townships of land on the east 21264side of Winnebago Lake, equal to forty-six thousand and eighty 21265 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 21266 21267 the improvements made on the lands now in the possession of the said tribes on the east side of the Fox River, which said 21268 21269 lands are to be relinquished, shall, after being valued by a com-21270 missioner to be appointed by the President of the United States, 21271 be paid for by the Government: Provided, however, That the 21272 valuation of such improvements shall not exceed the sum of 21273 twenty-five thousand dollars. And that there shall be one town-21274 ship of land adjoining the foregoing, equal to twenty-three thou-21275sand and forty acres, laid off and granted for the use of the 21276 Brothertown Indians, who are to be paid by the Government 21277 the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars for the improve-21278 ments on the lands now in their possession, on the east side of 21279 Fox River, and which lands are to be relinquished by said In-21280 dians; also that a new line shall be run, parallel to the south-21281 western boundary-line or course of the tract of five hundred 21282 thousand acres described in the first article of this treaty, and 21283 set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the 21284 west side of the Fox River, and one mile above the Grand Shute, 21285 on Fox River, and at a sufficient distance from the said bound-21286 ary-line as estimated by the said first article, as shall compre-21287 hend the additional quantity of two hundred thousand acres of 21288 land on and along the west side of Fox River, without including 21289 any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox River; 21290 and which two hundred thousand acres shall be a part of the 21291 five hundred thousand acres intended to be set apart for the 21292Six Nations of the New York Indians and the St. Regis tribe; 21293 and that an equal quantity to that which is added to the south-21294western side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the 21295 said tract described in that article, on the Oconto Creek, to be  $21300 \\ 21301$ 

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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 said resolution of the Senate, above recited, could be obligatory upon the said Menominee Nation, their asseut 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 Menoininees 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 be 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 desiraable 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 head-men 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 head-men 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 head-men 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

21342 persuasion, the said Menominees consented to the following, as 21343 the modifications which they would make; and which are re-21344 duced to writing, in the form of an agreement, as the best prac-21345 ticable terms which could be obtained from them, short of those proposed by the Senate of the United States, which they had 21346 21347 previously positively refused to accede to. And as the modifi-21348 cations so made and desired have been acceded to by the New 21349 York Indians, with a request that the treaty thus modified might be ratified and approved by the President and the Senate of 21350 21351 the United States, it is the anxious desire of the Menominees, 21352also, that the treaty, with these alterations, may be ratified and 21353approved without delay, that they may receive the benefits and 21354 advantage secured to them by the several stipulations of the 21355 said treaty, of which they have so long been deprived. 21356

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 head-men on the part of their Nation:

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First. The said chiefs and head-men of the Menominee Nation of Indians do not object to any of the matters contained in the proviso annexed to the resolution of the Scnate 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 head-men 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 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

21388agree to cede, for the benefit of the New York Indians along the 21389 sonthwestern boundary-line of the present five hundred thousand 21390 acres described in the first article of the treaty as set apart for 21391 the New York Indians, a tract of land, bounded as follows: Beginning on the said treaty line, at the old mill-dam on Fox 2139221393 River, and thence extending up along Fox River to the little 21394Rapid Croche; from thence running a northwest course three 21395 miles; thence on a line running parallel with the several courses 21396of Fox River, and three miles distant from the river, until it 21397 will intersect a line, running on a northwest course, commencing 21398at a point one mile above the Grand Shute; thence on a line 21399 running northwest, so far as will be necessary to include, between the said last line and the line described as the southwestern 21400 21401 boundary-line of the five hundred thousand acres in the treaty 21402aforesaid, the quantity of two hundred thousand acres; and 21403 thence running northeast until it will intersect the line forming 21404 the sonthwestern boundary-line aforesaid; and from thence along 21405the said line to the old mill-dam, or place of beginning; contain-21406 ing two hundred thousand acres. Excepting and reserving 21407 therefrom the privilege of Charles A. Grignon, for erecting a mill 21408 on Apple Creek, &c., as approved by the Department of War on 21409 the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and 21410 thirty-one, and all confirmed private land claims on the Fox 21411The lines of the said tract of land so granted to be run, 21412 marked, and laid off without delay, by a commissioner to be ap-21413pointed by the President of the United States. And that in ex-21414 change for the above, a quantity of land equal to that which is 21415added to the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on 21416 21417 the Oconto Creek, to be run, marked, and determined by the commissioner to be appointed by the President of the United 21418 States, as aforesaid, so that the whole number of acres to be 2141921420 granted to the Six Nations and St. Regis tribe of Indians shall 21421 not exceed the quantity of five hundred thousand acres. 21422

Third. The said chiefs and head-men 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.

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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 afore-

said, has delivered to the said chiefs, head-men, 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.

N. B.—All the provisions of the foregoing treaty, as well as those of that of 1831, which bind the United States to pay for farmers, blacksmiths, millers, &c., are annulled; as also those in regard to appropriations for education, improvements on Fox River and Winnebago Lake, and for providing cattle, farming utensils, or other articles, are annulled by the third article of the treaty of September 3, 1836, proclaimed February 15, 1837, (page 483.)

21446 APPENDIX.

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

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. Registribe. 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 head-men 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 United States in the ratification of 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

21478 cede, in exchange for an equal quantity on the northeast side of the tract of five hundred thousand acres, contains a sufficient 21479 21480 quantity of good land, favorably and advantageously situated, to answer all the wants of the New York Indians, and St. Regis 21481 21482tribe. For the purpose, then, of putting an end to strife, and 21483 that we may all sit down in peace and harmony, we thus signify 21484 our acceptance of the modifications proposed by the Menomi-21485nees; and we most respectfully request that the treaty as now 21486 modified by the agreement this day entered into with the Me-21487 nominees, may be ratified and approved by the President and 21488 Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed March 13, 1835.

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21490 Articles of agreement made and concluded at Cedar Point, on Fox 21491 River, near Green Bay, in the Territory of Wisconsin, this 21492 third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand 21493 eight hundred and thirty-six, between Henry Dodge, governor 21494 of said Territory of Wisconsin, commissioner on the part of 21495 the United States, on the one part, and the chiefs and headmen of the Menomonie Nation of Indians of the other part.

21497 ARTICLE 1. The said Menomonie Nation agree to cede to 21498 the United States all of that tract or district of country included 21499within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth 21500 of Wolf River, and running up and along the same to a point 21501on the north branch of said river where it crosses the extreme 21502north or rear line of the five hundred thousand acre tract hereto-21503 fore granted to the New York Indians; thence following the line 21504 last mentioned, in a northeastwardly direction, three miles; 21505 thence in a northwardly course, to the upper forks of the Me-21506 nomonie River, at a point to intersect the boundary-line between 21507 the Menomonie and Chippewa Nation of Indians; thence follow-21508ing the said boundary-line last mentioned in an eastwardly di-21509 rection as defined and established by the treaty of the Little Bute des Mort, in 1827, to the Smooth Rock or Shos-kin-aubie 21510 River; thence down the said river to where it empties into Green 21511 Bay, between the Little and Great Bay de Noquet; thence up 21512 21513 and along the west side of Green Bay (and including all the islands therein not heretofore ceded) to the month of Fox River; 21514 thence up and along the said Fox River, and along the west 21515 side of Winnebago Lake (including the islands therein) to the 21516 21517 mouth of Fox River, where it empties into said lake; thence up and along said Fox River to the place of beginning, (saving and 21518 reserving out of the district of country above ceded and de-21519 scribed, all that part of the five hundred thousand acre tract 21520granted by the treaties between the Menomonies and the United 21521

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States, made on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1831, and on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1832, which may be situated within the boundaries hereinbefore described,) the quantity of land contained in the tract hereby ceded being estimated at about four millions of acres.

And the said Menomonie Nation do further agree to cede and relinquish to the United States all that tract or district of country lying upon the Wisconsin River in said Territory, and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point upon said Wisconsin River, two miles above the grant or privilege heretofore granted by said nation and the United States to Amable Grignon; thence running up and along said river forty-eight miles in a direct line, and being three miles in width on each side of said river; this tract to contain eight townships or one hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred and twenty acres of land.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession of the aforesaid tract of land, the United States agree to pay to the said Menomonie Nation, at the lower end of Wah-ne-kun-nah Lake in their own country, or at such other place as may be designated by the President of the United States, the sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum for the term of twenty years.

The United States further agree to pay and deliver to the said Indians, each and every year during the said term of twenty years, the following articles: Three thousand dollars' worth of provisious; two thousand pounds of tobacco; thirty barrels of salt; also the sum of five hundred dollars per year during the same term, for the purchase of farming utensils, cattle, or implements of husbandry, to be expended under the direction of the superintendent or agent. Also to appoint and pay two blacksmiths, to be located at such places as may be designated by the said superintendent or agent, to erect (and supply with the necessary quantity of iron, steel, and tools) two blacksmith-shops, during the same term.

The United States shall also pay the just debts of the said Menomonie Indians, agreeably to the schedule hereunto annexed, amounting to the sum of ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents: Provided, always, That no part or portion of said debts shall be paid until the validity and justice of each of them shall have been inquired into by the superintendent of Indian affairs, who shall in no instance increase the amount specified in said schedule, but who shall allow the sum specified, reject it entirely, or reduce it as upon examination and proof may appear just; and if any part of said sum is left, after paying said debts so adjudged to be just, then such surplus shall be paid to the said Indians for their own use.

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And whereas the said Indians are desirous of making some provision and allowance to their relatives and friends of mixed blood, the United States do further agree to pay the sum of eighty thousand dollars, to be divided among all such persons of mixed blood as the chiefs shall hereafter designate; said sum to be apportioned and divided under the direction of a commissioner to be appointed by the President: Provided, always, That 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 anything be allowed to any such person who may have received any allowance under any previous treaty. The portions of this fund allowed by the commissioner to those half-breeds who are orphans, or poor or incompetent to make a proper use thereof, shall be paid to them in instalments or otherwise, as the President may direct.

ARTICLE 3. The said Menomonie Nation do agree to release the United States from all such provisions of the treaty of 1831 and 1832, aforesaid, as requires the payment of farmers, blacksmiths, millers, &c. They likewise relinquish all their right under said treaty to appropriation for education, and to all improvements made or to be made upon their reservation on Fox River and Winnebago Lake, together with the cattle, farming utensils or other articles furnished or to be furnished to them under said treaty. And in consideration of said release and relinquishment, the United States stipulate and agree that the sum of seventy-six thousand dollars shall be allowed to the said Indians, and this sum shall be invested in some safe stock, and the interest thereof as it accrues shall also be so vested until such time as in the judgment of the President the income of the aggregate sum can be usefully applied to the execution of the provisions in the said fourth article, or to some other purposes beneficial to the said Indians.

ARTICLE 4. The above annuities shall be paid yearly and every year during the said term, in the month of June or July, or as soon thereafter as the amount shall be received; and the said Menomonie Nation do agree to remove from the country ceded within one year after the ratification of this treaty.

This treaty shall be binding and obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 15, 1837.

21610 SCHEDULE.

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

21614To John Lawe, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. 21615 To Augustine Grignon, teu thousand dollars. 21616 To William Powell and Robert Grignon, four thousand two 21617 hundred and fifty dollars. To Charles A. Grignon, ten thousand dollars. 21618 To John Lawe & Co., six thousand dollars. 21619To Walter T. Webster, one hundred dollars. 2162021621 To John P. Arndt, five hundred and fifty dollars. 21622 To William Farnsworth and Charles R. Brush, two thousand 21623five hundred dollars. To James Porlier, seven thousand five hundred dollars. 2162421625 To heirs of Louis Beaupre, one thousand five hundred dollars. 21626 To Dominick Brunette, two hundred and thirty-one dollars 21627and fifty cents. To Alexander J. Irwin, one thousand two hundred and fifty 21628 21629 dollars. 21630 To American Fur Company (western outfit) four hundred 21631 dollars. 21632 To Charles Grignon, one thousand two hundred dollars. 21633 To Joseph Rolette, one thousand seven hundred and fifty 21634 dollars. 21635 To Charles A. and Alexander Grignon, seven hundred and 21636 fifty dollars. 21637 To James Reed, seven hundred dollars. 21638 To Peter Powell, one thousand seven hundred and fifty 21639 dollars. To Paul Grignon, five thousand five hundred dollars. 21640 To William Dickinson, three thousand dollars. 21641 To Robert M. Eberts, seventy-four dollars. 21642To Joseph Jourdain, fifty dollars. 21643 To James Knaggs, five hundred and fifty dollars, (\$550.) 21644 To Ebenezer Childs, two hundred dollars. 21645To Lewis Rouse, five thousand dollars. 21646 To William Farnsworth, two thousand five hundred dollars. 21647 To Saml. Irwin & Geo. Boyd, jr., one hundred and five 21648 21649 dollars. To Aneyas Grignon, two thousand five hundred dollars. 2165021651 To Pierre Grignon, deceased, by Rob. & Peter B. Grignon, 21652six thousand dollars. 21653 To Stanislius Chappue, one hundred dollars. To John Lawe, one thousand two hundred dollars. 21654

To William Dickinson, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To Stanislius Chappue, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To Lewis Grignon, seven thousand two hundred and fifty

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dollars.

21659 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Lake Pow-aw-hay-kon21660 nay, in the State of Wisconsin, on the eighteenth day of October,
21661 one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, between the
21662 United States of America, by William Medill, a commissioner
21663 duly appointed for that purpose, and the Menomonee tribe of
21664 Indians, by the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of said tribe.

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ARTICLE 1. It is stipulated and solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship now so happily subsisting between the Government and people of the United States and the Menomonee Indians shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The said Menomonee tribe of Indians agree to cede, and do hereby cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their lands in the State of Wisconsin, wherever situated.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to give, and do hereby give, to said Indians for a home, to be held as Indians' lands are held, all that country or tract of land ceded to the said United States by the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Snperior, in the treaty of August 2, 1847, and the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians, in the treaty of August 21, 1847, which may not be assigned to the Winnebago Indians, under the treaty with that tribe of October 13, 1846, and which is guarantied to contain not less than six bundred thousand acres.

ARTICLE 4. In further and full consideration of said cession, the United States agree to pay the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at the several times, in the manner, and for the purposes following, viz:

To the chiefs, as soon after the same shall be appropriated by Congress as may be convenient, to enable them to arrange and settle the affairs of their tribe preparatory to their removal to the country set apart for and given to them as above, thirty thousand dollars.

To such persons of mixed blood, and in such proportion to each as the chiefs in council, and a commissioner to be appointed by the President, shall designate and determine, and as soon after the appropriation thereof as may be found practicable and expedient, forty thousand dollars.

In such manuer and at such times as the President shall prescribe, in consideration of their removing themselves, which they agree to do, without further cost or expense to the United States, twenty thousand dollars.

In such manner and at such times as the President shall prescribe, in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal, which they agree to do, without 21704 further eost or expense on the part of the United States, twenty 21705 thousand dollars.

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To be laid out and applied, under the direction of the President, in the establishment of a manual-labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and other necessary improvements in their new country, fifteen thousand dollars.

To be laid out and applied, under the direction of the President, in procuring a suitable person to attend and earry on the said grist and saw mill for a period of fifteen years, nine thousand dollars.

To be laid out and applied, under the direction of the President, in continuing and keeping up a blacksmith's shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel for the use and benefit of said tribe, for a period of twelve years, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and when all provision for blacksmiths' shops under the treaty of 1836 shall cease, eleven thousand dollars.

To be set apart, applied, and distributed under the direction of the President, in payment of individual improvements of the tribe upon the lands above eeded to the United States, five thousand dollars.

And the balance, amounting to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid over to the tribe, as Indian annuities are required to be paid, in ten equal annual instalments, eommencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and when their annuities or annual instalments under the treaty of 1836 shall have ceased.

ARTICLE 5. It is stipulated and agreed that the sum now invested in stocks under the Senate's amendment to the treaty of 1836, with the interest due thereon at this time, shall be and remain invested, under the direction of the President, and that the interest hereafter arising therefrom shall be disposed of as follows: that is to say, so much thereof as may be necessary to the support and maintenance of the said manual-labor school, and other means of education, and the balance be annually pail over in money as other annuities, or applied for the benefit and improvement of said tribe, as the President, on consultation with the chiefs, may from time to time determine.

ARTICLE 6. To enable the said Indians to explore and examine their new country, and as an inducement to an early removal thereto, it is agreed that the United States will pay the necessary expenses of a suitable delegation, to be selected for that purpose, under the direction of the President.

ARTICLE 7. It is alleged that there were less goods delivered to the said Indiaus at the annuity payment of 1837 than were due and required to be paid and delivered to them under

the stipulations of their treaties with the United States then in force; and it is therefore agreed that the subject shall be properly investigated, and that full indemnity shall be made to them for any loss which they may be shown to have sustained.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed that the said Indians shall be permitted, if they desire to do so, to remain on the lands hereby ceded for and during the period of two years from the date hereof, and until the President shall notify them that the same are wanted.

ARTICLE 9. It is stipulated that Robert Grigon, who has erected a saw-mill upon the Little Wolf River at his own expense, for the benefit and at the request of said Indians, shall have the right of a pre-emptor to the lands upon which such improvements are situated, not exceeding in quantity on both sides of said river one hundred and sixty acres.

ARTICLE 10. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Ratified January 23, 1849.

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21769 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 21770 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 21771 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Falls of Wolf River, in the State of Wisconsin, on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America, by Francis Hnebschmann, superintendent of Indian affairs, duly authorized thereto, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, by the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of said tribe, such articles being supplementary and amendatory to the treaty made between the United States and said tribe on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the Falls of Wolf River, in the State of Wisconsin, on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America, by Francis Huebschmann, superintendent of Indian affairs, duly authorized thereto, and the Menomonee tribe of Iudians, by the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of said tribe, such articles being sup. plementary and amendatory to the treaty made between the United States and said tribe on the eighteenth day of Octo-ber, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Whereas, among other provisions contained in the treaty in

the caption mentioned, it is stipulated that for and in considera-tion of all the lands owned by the Menomonees, in the State of Wisconsin, wherever situated, the United States should give them all that country or tract of land ceded by the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, in the treaty of the second of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and by the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians in the treaty of the twenty-first of August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, which had not been assigned to the Winnebagoes, guarantied not to contain less than six hundred thousand acres; should pay them forty thousand dollars for removing and subsisting themselves; should give them fifteen thousand dollars for the establishment of a manual-labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and for other necessary improvements in their new country; should cause to be laid out and expended in the hire of a miller, for the period of fifteen years, nine thousand dollars; and for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop and providing iron and steel for twelve years, commencing on the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eleven thousand dollars. 

And whereas, upon manifestation of great unwillingness on the part of said Indians to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River, upon Crow Wing, which had been assigned them, and a desire to remain in the State of Wisconsin, the President consented to their locating temporarily upon the Wolf and Oconto Rivers:

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Now, therefore, to render practicable the stipulated payments herein recited, and to make exchange of the lands given west of the Mississippi for those desired by the tribe, and for the purpose of giving them the same for a permanent home, these articles are entered into.

ARTICLE 1. The said Menomonee tribe agree to cede, and do hereby cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all the lands assigned to them under the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession the United States agree to give, and do hereby give, to said Indians for a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, that tract of country lying upon the Wolf River, in the State of Wisconsin, commencing at the southeast corner of township 28 north, of range 16 east, of the fourth principal meridian, running west twenty-four miles, thence north eighteen miles, thence east twenty-four miles, thence south eighteen miles, to the place of beginning, the same being townships 28, 29, and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16, according to the public surveys.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay, to be laid out and applied under the direction of the President at the said loca-

21840 tion, in the establishment of a manual-labor school, the erection of a grist and saw mill, and other necessary improvements, fifteen 21841 21842thousand dollars; in procuring a suitable person to attend and 21843 earry on the said grist and saw mill for a period of fifteen years, nine thousand dollars; in continuing and keeping up a black-2184421845 smith shop and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel 21846 for the use of said tribe for a period of twelve years, commencing 21847with the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, eleven thousand 21848dollars; and the United States further agree to pay the said tribe, to be applied under the direction of the President, in such 2184921850manner and at such times as he may deem advisable, for such purposes and uses as in his judgment will best promote the im-2185121852provement of the Menomonees, the forty thousand dollars stipulated to be applied to their removal and subsistence west of the 21853 21854Mississippi. It being understood that all other beneficial stipulations in said treaty of 1848 are to be fulfilled as therein pro-2185521856 vided.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the difference in extent between the lands hereby ceded to the United States and the lands given in exchange, and for and in consideration of the provisions hereinbefore recited, and of the relinquishment by said tribe of all claims set up by or for them, for the difference in quantity of lands supposed by them to have been ceded in the treaty of eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and what was actually ceded, the United States agree to pay said tribe the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, in fifteen annual instalments, commencing with the year 1867, each instalment to be paid out and expended under the direction of the President of the United States, and for such objects, uses, and purposes as he shall judge necessary and proper for their wants, improvement, and civilization.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed that all expense incurred in negotiating this treaty shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and assented to by Osh-kosh and Ke-she-nah, chiefs of said tribe.

Proclaimed August 2, 1854.

21879 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 21880 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 21881 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Keshena, 21883 State of Wisconsin, on the eleventh day of February, one thou-21884 sand eight hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann,

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commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas a treaty was entered into at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth of the present month, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians on the other, stipulating that a new home shall be furnished to the said Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, near the south line of the Menomonee reservation; and

Whereas the United States desire to locate said Stockbridges and Munsees near the said line in the western part of the said reservation, on lands on which no permanent settlements have been made by the Menomonees; and

Whereas there is no objection on the part of the Menomonees to the location of the Stockbridges and Munsees in their neighborhood: Therefore this agreement and convention has been entered into:

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Keshena, State of Wisconsin, on the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council.

ARTICLE 1. The Menomonee tribe of Indians cede to the United States a tract of land, not to exceed two townships in extent, to be selected in the western part of their present reservation, on its south line, and not containing any permanent settlements made by any of their number, for the purpose of locating thereon the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, and such others of the New York Indians as the United States may desire to remove to the said location within two years from the ratification hereof.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to pay for the said cession, in case the said New York Indians will be located on the said lands, at the rate of sixty cents per acre; and it is hereby stipulated that the monies so to be paid shall be expended in a like manner, to promote the improvement of the Menomonees, as is stipulated by the third article of the treaty of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, for the expenditure of the forty thousand dollars which had been set aside for their removal and subsistence, west of the Mississippi, by the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ARTICLE 3. To promote the welfare and the improvement of the said Menomonees, and friendly relations between them and the citizens of the United States, it is further stipulated—

- 21931 1. That in case this agreement and the treaties made previously with the Menomonees should prove insufficient, from 21932causes which cannot now been [be] foreseen, to effect the said 2193321934 objects, the President of the United States may, by and with. 21935the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the 21936management of the affairs of the Menomonees as in his judgment 21937 may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, 21938 make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be 21939 necessary. 21940
  - 2. That the Menomonees will suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people, and resist, by all prudent means, its introduction in their settlements.
  - 3. That the President of the United States, if deemed by him conducive to the welfare of the Menomonees, may cause their annuity monies to be paid to them in semi-annual or quarterly instalments.
  - 4. That all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands of the said Indians on the same terms as are provided by law for their location through lands of citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. This instrument shall be binding upon the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed 24th April, 1856.

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21956 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State
21957 of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benja21958 min Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Miame
21959 Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Miami Nation of Indians cede to the United States the following tract of country: Beginning at the Wabash River, where the present Indian boundary-line crosses the same, near the mouth of Raccoon Creek; thence up the Wabash River, to the reserve at its head, near Fort Wayne; thence to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence, with the lines thereof, to the St. Mary's River; thence up the St. Mary's River to the reservation at the portage; thence, with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot Nation of Indians to the United States, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to the reservation at Lora-

21972 mie's store; thence, with the present Indian boundary-line, to 21973 Fort Recovery; and with the said line, following the courses 21974 thereof, to the place of beginning.

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ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the following reservations, for the use of the Miami Nation of Indians, shall be made: One reservation, extending along the Wabash River, from the mouth of Salamanie River, to the mouth of Eel River, and from those points, running due south, a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamanie River to the mouth of Eel River. One other reservation of two miles square, on the river Salamanie, at the mouth of Atchepongqwawe Creek. One other reservation of six miles square, on the Wabash River, below the forks thereof. One other reservation of ten miles square, opposite the mouth of the river A Bonette. One other reservation of ten miles square, at the village on Sugar Tree Creek. One other reservation of two miles square, at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White River crosses the same.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee-simple, to Jean Bapt. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami Nation of Indians, the following tracts of land:

Three sections of land, beginning about twenty-five rods below his house, on the river St. Mary's, near Fort Wayne; thence, at right angles with the course of the river, one mile; and from this line and the said river, up the stream thereof, for quantity.

Two sections upon the east side of the St. Mary's River, near Fort Wayne, running east one mile with the line of the military reservation; thence, from that line and from the river, for quantity.

Two sections on the Twenty-seven-Mile Creek, where the road from St. Mary's to Fort Wayne crosses it, being one section on each side of said creek.

Two sections on the left bank of the Wabash, commencing at the forks and running down the river.

The United States also agree to grant to each of the following persons, being Miami Indians by birth, and their heirs, the tracts of land herein described:

To Joseph Richardville and Joseph Richardville, jun., two sections of land, being one on each side of the St. Mary's River, and below the reservation made on that river by the treaty of Greenville in 1795.

To Wemetche, or the Crescent, one section, below and adjoining the reservation of Anthony Chesne, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, and one section immediately opposite to Macultamunqua, or Black Loon.

To Keenquatakqua, or Long Hair; Aronzon, or Twilight; 22019 Peeonbequa, or a Woman Striking; Aughquamauda, or Difficulty, and to Miaghqua, or Noon, as joint tenants, five sections of land upon the Wabash River, the centre of which shall be the Wyandot village, below the mouth of Tippecanoe River.

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To François Godfroy, six sections of land, on the Salamanie River, at a place called La Petite Prairie.

To Louis Godfroy, six sections of land, upon the St. Mary's River, above the reservation of Anthony Shane.

To Charley, a Miami chief, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, below the section granted to Pemetehe, or the Crescent.

To the two eldest children of Peter Langlois, two sections of land, at a place formerly called Village du Puant, at the mouth of the river called Panceaupichoux.

To the children of Antoine Bondie, two sections of land, on the border of the Wabash River, opposite a place called l'Esle a l'Aille.

To François Lafontaine and his son, two sections of land, adjoining and above the two sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, near Fort Wayne, and on the same side of the St. Mary's River.

To the children of Antoine Rivarre, two sections of land, at the mouth of the Twenty-seven-Mile Creek, and below the same.

22043 To Peter Langlois' youngest child, one section of land, oppo-22044 site the Chipaille, at the Shawnese village.

To Peter Labadie, one section of land, on the river St. Mary's, below the section granted to Charley.

To the son of George Hunt, one section of land, on the west side of the St. Mary's River, adjoining the two sections granted to François Lafontaine and his son.

To Meshenoqua or the Little Turtle, one section of land, on the south side of the Wabash, where the portage path strikes the same.

To Josette Beanbien, one section of land on the left bank of the St. Mary's, above and adjoining the three sections granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville.

To Ann Turner, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land on the northwest side of the Wabash River, to commence at the mouth of Fork Creek, on the west bank of the said creek, and running up said creek one mile in a direct line, thence at right angles with this line for quantity.

To Rebeeea Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at Munsey Town, on White River, so that it shall extend on both sides to include three hundred and twenty

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22064 acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend 22065 assumes the shape of a horseshoe.

To William Wayne Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land at the mouth of the Fork Creek, where the reservation for Ann Turner commences, running down the Wabash River on the northwest bank one mile; thence back one mile, thence east one mile, to the boundary line of the grant to Ann Turner.

To Mary Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, at the mouth of Stoney Creek, on the southeast side of the Wabash River, the centre of which shall be at the mouth of said creek, running with the meanders thereof, up and down the Wabash River, one half mile, and thence back for quantity.

To Jane Turner Wells, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, on the northwest side of the Wabash River, to commence on the west bank of said river, opposite the old lime kiln; thence down the said river one mile and back for quantity.

ARTICLE 4. The Miami Nation of Indians assent to the cession made by the Kickapoos to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Vincennes, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the cession and recognition aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami Nation of Indians a perpetual annuity of fifteen thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which, by any former treaty, the United States have engaged to pay to the said Miami Nation of Indians, shall be paid in silver.

The United States will cause to be built for the Miamis one grist-mill and one saw-mill, at such proper sites as the chiefs of the nation may select, and will provide and support one black-smith and one gunsmith for them, and provide them with such implements of agriculture as the proper agent may think neces. sary.

The United States will also cause to be delivered, annually to the Miami Nation one hundred and sixty bushels of salt.

ARTICLE 6. The several tracts of land which, by the third article of this treaty, the United States have engaged to grant to the persons therein mentioned, except the tracts to be granted to Jean Bapt. Richardville, shall never be transferred by the said persons or their heirs, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Proclaimed January 15, 1819.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, near the mouth of the 22109Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this 22110 22111twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thou-22112 sand eight hundred and twenty-six, between Lewis Cass, James 22113 B. Ray, and John Tipton, commissioners on the part of the 22114 United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Miami tribe 22115 of Indians.

22116 ARTICLE 1. The Miami tribe of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana, north and 22118 west of the Wabash and Miami Rivers, and of the cession made by the said tribe to the United States by the treaty concluded 2211922120 at St. Mary's, October 6, 1818, (proclaimed January 15, 1819.)

22121 ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the following reser-22122 vations, for the use of the said tribe, shall be made:

Fourteen sections of land at Seek's Village.

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22124 Five sections for the Beaver, below and adjoining the pre-22125ceding reservation.

Thirty-six sections at Flat Belly's Village.

22127Five sections for Little Charley, above the old village, on the 22128north side of Eel River.

22129One section for Laventure's daughter, opposite the islands, 22130 about fifteen miles below Fort Wayne.

One section for Chapine, above and adjoining Seek's Village.

22132 Ten sections at the White Raccoon's Village.

22133Ten sections at the month of Mud Creek, on Eel River, at 22134 the old village.

22135Ten sections at the forks of the Wabash.

> One reservation commencing two miles and a half below the mouth of the Mississinewa, and running up the Wabash five miles, with the bank thereof, and from these points running due north to Eel River.

> And it is agreed that the State of Indiana may lay out a canal or a road through any of these reservations; and for the use of a canal, six chains along the same are hereby appropriated.

> ARTICLE 3. There shall be granted to each of the persons named in the schedule hereunto annexed, and to their heirs, the tracts of land therein designated; but the land so granted shall never be conveved without the consent of the President of the United States.

> ARTICLE 4. The commissioners of the United States have caused to be delivered to the Miami tribe goods to the value of \$31,040.53, in part consideration for the cession herein made; and it is agreed that if this treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, the United States shall

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pay to the persons named in the schedule this day signed by the commissioners, and transmitted to the War Department, the sums affixed to their names respectively, for goods furnished by them, and amounting to the sum of \$31,040.53. And it is further agreed that payment for these goods shall be made by the Miami tribe ont of their annuity, if this treaty be not ratified by the United States.

And the United States further engage to deliver to the said tribe, in the course of the next summer, the additional sum of \$26,259.47.

And it is also agreed that an annuity of thirty-five thousand dollars, ten thousand of which shall be in goods, shall be paid to the said tribe in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and thirty thousand dollars, five thousand of which shall be in goods, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; after which time a permanent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be paid to them, as long as they exist together as a tribe; which several sums are to include the annuities due by preceding treaties to the said tribe.

And the United States further engage to furnish a wagon and one yoke of oxen for each of the following persons, namely, Joseph Richardville, Black Raccoon, Flat Belly, White Raccoon, Francois Godfroy, Little Beaver, Mettosanea, Seek, and Little Huron; and one wagon and a yoke of oxen for the band living at the forks of the Wabash.

And also to cause to be built a house, not exceeding the value of six hundred dollars for each of the following persons, namely, Joseph Richardville, Francois Godfroy, Louison Godfrey, Francis Lafontaine, White Raccoon, La Gros, Jean B. Richardville, Flat Belly, and Wau-we-as-see.

And also to furnish the said tribe with two hundred head of cattle, from four to six years old, and two hundred head of hogs; and to cause to be annually delivered to them two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, and one thousand pounds of tobacco.

And to provide five labourers to work three months in the year for the small villages, and three labourers to work three months in the year for the Mississinewa band.

ARTICLE 5. The Miami tribe being anxious to pay certain claims existing against them, it is agreed, as a part of the consideration for the cession in the first article, that these claims, amounting to \$7,727.47, and which are stated in a schedule this day signed by the commissioners, and transmitted to the War Department, shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to appropriate the sum of two thousand dollars annually, as long as Congress may

think proper, for the support of poor infirm persons of the 22201 Miami tribe, and for the education of the youth of the said tribe; which sum shall be expended under the direction of the 22203 President of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed that the United States shall purchase of the persons named in the schedule hereunto annexed the land therein mentioned, which was granted to them by the treaty of St. Mary's, and shall pay the price affixed to their names respectively; the payments to be made when the title to the lands is conveyed to the United States.

22210 ARTICLE 8. The Miami tribe shall enjoy the right of hunt-22211 ing upon the land herein conveyed, so long as the same shall be 22212 the property of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by 22214 the President and Senate, shall be binding upon the United 22215 States.

22216 Proclaimed January 24, 1827.

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22217 Schedule of grants referred to in the foregoing treaty, article 3d.

To John B. Richardville, one section of land, between the mouth of Pipe Creek and the mouth of Eel River, on the north side of the Wabash, and one section on the northwest side of the St. Joseph, adjoining the old boundary line; also, one half section on the east side of the St. Joseph's, below Cha-po-tee's village.

22224 To John B. Boure, one section on the north side of the St 22225 Joseph, including Chop-patees village.

22226 To the wife and children of Charley, a Miami chief, one 22227 section where they live.

22228 To Aun Hackley and Jack Hackley, one section each, be-22229 tween the Maumee and the St. Joseph's Rivers.

To the children of Maria Christiana De Rome, a half-blood 22231 Miami, one section between the Maumee and the St. Joseph's.

To Ann Turner, alias Hackley, Rebecca Hackley, and Jane 22233 S. Wells, each one half section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To John B. Richardville, one section of land upon the north side of the Wabash, to include a large spring nearly opposite the mouth of Pipe Creek.

22238 To Francois Godfroy, one section above and adjoining said 22239 last grant to J. B. Richardville.

22240 To Louison Godfroy, one section above and adjoining the 22241 grant to Francois Godfroy.

To Francis Lafontaine, one section above and adjoining the grant to Louison Godfroy.

To John B. Richardville, junior, one section on the Wabash, below and adjoining the reservation running from the Wabash to Eel River.

To Joseph Richardville, one section above and adjoining the reservation running from the Wabash to Eel River.

To La Gros, three sections, where he now lives, and one section adjoining the Cranberry in the Portage Prairie.

A quarter-section of land to each of the following persons, namely: Charles Gonin, Purri Gouin, and Therese Gouin, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

Two sections of land at the old town on Eel River, to be reserved for the use of the Metchinequea.

This treaty to be binding, when ratified by the Presi 22257 dent.

22258 Proclaimed December 22, 1837.

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22259 Articles of a treaty between the United States and the Miami tribe 22260 of Indians, concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State 22261 of Indiana, on the 23d day of October, 1834, by and between 22262 William Marshall, commissioner of the United States, and the 22263 chiefs and warriors of said tribe.

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:

One tract of land, thirty-six sections, at Flat Belly's Village, a reserve made by the treaty of Wabash of 1826, (proclaimed January 24, 1827.)

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 Mud 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-qua Creek, reserve made at the treaty of St. Mary's of 1818, (proclaimed January 15, 1819.)

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

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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 Miamies 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 month 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 westwardly 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.

ARTICLE 2. For and in consideration of the cession made in the first article of this treaty, the United States agree to pay the Miami tribe of Indians the sum of two hundred and eight thousand dollars; of this sum fifty-eight thousand dollars to be paid within six months from the ratification of this treaty, fifty thousand dollars to be applied to the payment of the debts of the tribe, and the remaining sum of one hundred thousand dollars in annual instalments of ten thousand dollars per year.

ARTICLE 3. From the cession made in the first article of this treaty, there shall be granted to each of the persons named in the schedule hereunto annexed, and to their heirs and assigns, by patent from the President of the United States, the lands therein named.

ARTICLE 4. It is agreed, between the parties to this treaty, that a patent in fee-simple shall be issued by the President of the United States to John B. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami tribe, for a reserve of ten sections at the Forks of the Wabash, made to said tribe by treaty of twenty-third October, 1826, he having an Indian title to the same, a copy of which, marked A, accompanies this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to furnish a skilful miller to superintend a mill for the Miamies, in lieu of the gun smith promised by the 5th article of the treaty of St. Mary's of 1818.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to have the buildings and improvements on the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty valued; to cause a similar amount in value laid out in building, clearing, and feneing ground, for the use of the Indians, on such place or places as their chiefs may select, and that the Indians have peaceable possession of their houses and improve-

ments on the lands ceded in the first article of this treaty until the improvements are made as provided for in this article.

ARTICLE 7. The United States agree to pay the Miami 22336 Indians fifteen hundred dollars for horses heretofore stolen from them by the whites.

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to cause patents in fee-

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to cause patents in feesimple to issue to the following-named persons for the several tracts of land attached to their names, granted to them by former treaties, to wit:

To Little Charley, for five sections of land, above the old village, on the north side of Eel River, granted to him by treaty of Wabash of 1826, (proclaimed January 24, 1827.)

To Laronture's daughter, for one section of land on the 22346 Maumee River, granted to her by treaty of Wabash of 1826, 22347 (proclaimed January 24, 1827.)

To To-pee-ah, son of Francis Lafontain, for one section, granted him by treaty of St. Mary's of 1818, (proclaimed January 15, 1819.)

To Met-chip-e-quea, for two sections of land granted him by

To Met-chin-e-quea, for two sections of land granted him by treaty of Wabash of 1826, at the old town on Eel River.

To Francis Godfroy, for four sections of land on the Salamany River, granted him at treaty of St. Mary's of 1818, being the residue of what he now holds of said grant.

ARTICLE 9. There shall be granted to Hugh Hanna one quarter section of land, in lieu of one selected and not approved on the grant made to Guire at treaty of Wabash of 1826, (Hanna having purchased of Guire,) the selection to be made under the direction of the President of the United States.

## Schedule of grants referred to in the third article

To Francis Godfroy, one section of land at the lower line of the five-mile reserve on the Wabash River, to be located adjoining the town of Peru; one half section to be located on said Wabash River opposite his trading-house, and one half section to be located on that part of the big reserve southwest side the Wabash, above and adjoining the two sections granted to John B. Richardville, and one half section back and adjoining the one granted to said John B. Richardville, opposite the month of Eel River.

To To-pe-ah, one section of land, commencing one mile from the northeast corner of the ten-mile reserve, opposite the mouth of Aboit River, (granted by treaty of St. Mary's of 1818,) thence south one mile, thence west one mile, thence north one mile, thence east to the place of beginning.

To Wa-pa-se-pah, son of Lafontain, one section of land west and adjoining the one to To-pee-ah.

22377 To Ne-ah-long-quaw, two sections of land west and adjoin-22378 ing the one to Wa-pa-se-pah.

22379 To A-saw-som-ma-quah, or Susan, one section of land west 22380 and adjoining the two to Ne-ah-long-quaw.

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To Poqua, son of Francis Godfroy, one half section west and adjoining the one to Susan.

22383 To Fraucis Godfroy, one half section of land west and ad-22384 joining the one to Poqua.

To Paul Longlois, one section of land on the Wabash River, to include his field.

To Chappene, one section of land, to include Racoon village, commencing two poles west of the grave-yard northwest of the village; thence on an easterly direction to river About; thence with said river until it strikes the reserve line; thence with said line for quantity to include within the bounds one section of laud; also one other section of land, west and adjoining the half section granted to Francis Godfroy, on the ten-mile reserve.

To John B. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami tribe, one section of land on the five-mile reserve, opposite the mouth of the Mississineway River, to include the improvement made by Joseph Richardville, deceased; also one quarter section of land on the Wabash River, at the upper part of the five-mile reserve; also two sections of land on the big reserve, commencing on the Wabash River, opposite the mouth of Eel River, running up said river two miles, thence back for quantity so as to include within the bounds two sections of land.

To Mac-keh-teh-maug-guaw, or Black Loon, one section of 22405 land, to be located on the Wabash River, at the upper line of that part of the big reserve ceded by the first article of this 22407 treaty.

To Chin-gua-qua, or Duck, one section of land, to be located on said Wabash River, below and adjoining the one granted to Black Loon.

22411 To O-san-dear, one section of land back and adjoining the 22412 one granted to Black Loon.

22413 To Wa-pa-pe-she, one section of land back and adjoining the 22414 one granted to Duck.

To Peter Longlois, one half section of land, to be located at 22416 a point on Wildcat, where the old trace from Mississineway to 22417 Thorntown crosses the same.

To the sons of Dupee, one half section of land, to be located on the reserve at Racoon Village, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To Peter Guier, one half section of land, to be located back of the one granted to Wa-pa-pe-she.

To Wa-pee-mung-quah, one section of land on the ten-mile reserve, adjoining the one to Chappene.

To Ca-ta-ke-mon-gua, daughter of Godfroy and Angelique, oue section of land, to be located adjoining the one to Wan-pee-mung-guah.

To Rebecca Hackley, one quarter section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

And whereas the assent of the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe of Indians, required by the aforesaid resolution of the Senate, has been given to the said amendment, which assent is as follows, viz:

We, the chiefs and warriors of the Miami Nation of Indians, residing in the State of Indiana, having assembled in general council, and having seen and duly examined each and all of the amendments made by the Senate in the treaty negotiated between said nation and Gen. William Marshall, commissioner on the part of the United States, on the 23d of October, 1834, and the same having been fully and clearly explained to us, do hereby give our assent to each and all of them, in compliance with the requisition of the resolution of the Senate of the twelfth of October, 1837, advising and consenting to the ratification of said treaty.

Proclaimed December 22, 1837.

22446 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, between the United States of 22448 America, by her commissioner, Abel C. Pepper, and the Miami tribe of Indians, on the sixth day of November, in the year of 22450 our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ARTICLE 1. The Miami tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all that tract of land lying south of the Wabash River and included within the following bounds, to wit: Commencing at a point on said river where the western boundary-line of the Miami reserve intersects the same, near the month of Pipe Creek; thence south two miles; thence west one mile; thence south along said boundary-line, three miles; thence east to the Mississinnewa River; thence up the said river with the meanders thereof to the eastern boundary-line of the said Miami reserve; thence north along said eastern boundary-line to the Wabash River; thence down the said last-named river, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning.

The said Miami tribe of Indians do also hereby cede to the United States the three following reservations of land made for the use of the Miami Nation of Indians by the 2d article of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 6th of October, 1818, to wit, (proclaimed January 15, 1819:)

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22468 The reservation on the Wabash River, below the forks 22469 thereof;

The residue of the reservation opposite the mouth of the river Abouette;

The reservation at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White River crosses the same.

Also one other reservation of land made for the use of said tribe at Seeks Village, on Eel River, by the 2d article of a treaty made and concluded on the 23d October, 1826, (proclaimed January 24, 1827.)

ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid, the Miami tribe reserve for the band of Me-to-sin-ia, the following tract of land, to wit: Beginning on the eastern boundary-line of the big reserve, where the Mississinnewa River crosses the same; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to the mouth of the creek called Forked Branch; thence north two miles; thence in a direct line to a point on the eastern boundary-line two miles north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning, supposed to contain ten square miles.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay the Miami tribe of Indians three hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars; sixty thousand dollars of which to be paid immediately after the ratification of this treaty and the appropriation to carry its provisions into effect; and the residue of said sum, after the payment of claims hereinafter stipulated to be paid, in ten yearly instalments of twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars per year.

ARTICLE 4. It is further stipulated that the sum of six thousand eight hundred dollars be paid John B. Richardville; and the sum of two thousand six hundred and twelve dollars be paid Francis Godfroy; which said sums are their respective claims against said tribe prior to October 23, 1834, excluded from investigation by the late commissioner of the United States, by reason of their being Indians of said tribe.

ARTICLE 5. The said Miami tribe of Indians being anxions to pay all their just debts, at their request it is stipulated that immediately after the ratification of this treaty the United States shall appoint a commissioner or commissioners, who shall be anthorized to investigate all claims against said tribe which have accrued since the 23d day of October, 1834, without regard to distinction of blood in the claimants, and to pay such debts as, having accrued since the said period, shall be proved to his or their satisfaction to be legal and just.

22512ARTICLE 6. It is further stipulated that the sum of one 22513 hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of the amount agreed 22514to be paid said tribe in the third article of this treaty, shall be 22515set apart for the payment of the claims under the provisions of 22516the fourth and fifth articles of this treaty, as well as for the pay-22517ment of any balance ascertained to be due from said tribe by 22518 the investigation under the provisions of the treaty of 1834; 22519and should there be an unexpended balance in the hands of 22520said commissioner or commissioners after the payment of said 22521claims, the same shall be paid over to the said tribe at the pay-22522ment of their next subsequent annuity; but should the said sum 22523so set apart for the purpose aforesaid be found insufficient to 22524pay the same, then the ascertained balance due on said claims 22525shall be paid in three equal instalments from the annuities of 22526said tribe.

> And the said Miami tribe of Indians through this publicinstrument proclaim to all concerned that no debt or debts that any Indian or Indians of said tribe may contract with any person or persons shall operate as a lien on the annuity or annuities, nor on the land of the said tribe for legal enforcement. Nor shall any person or persons other than the members of said Miami tribe, who may by sufferance live on the land of, or intermarry in, said tribe, have any right to the land or any interest in the annuities of said tribe, until such person or persons shall have been by general council adopted into their tribe.

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ARTICLE 7. It is further stipulated that the United States will cause the buildings and improvements on the land hereby ceded to be appraised, and have buildings and improvements of a corresponding value made at such places as the chiefs of said tribe may designate; and the Indians of said tribe are to remain in the peaceable occupation of their present improvements until the United States shall make the said corresponding improvements.

ARTICLE 8. It is further stipulated that the United States patent to Beaver the five sections of land, and to Chapine the one section of land, reserved to them respectively in the second article of the treaty made anno Domini 1826, (proclaimed January 24, 1827,) between the parties to the present treaty.

ARTICLE 9. The United States agree to cause the boundarylines of the land of said tribe in the State of Indiana to be surveyed and marked within the period of one year after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 10. The United States stipulate to possess the Miami tribe of Indians of, and guarranty to them forever, a country west of the Mississippi River, to remove to and settle on, when the said tribe may be disposed to emigrate from their pres-

22558ent country, and that guarranty is hereby pledged. And the said 22559country shall be sufficient in extent, and suited to their wants 22560 and condition, and be in a region contiguous to that in the oc-22561cupation of the tribes which emigrated from the States of Ohio 22562and Indiana. And when the said tribe shall have emigrated, 22563the United States shall protect the said tribe and the people 22564 thereof in their rights and possessions against the injuries, en-22565 croachments, and oppressions of any person or persons, tribe, 22566or tribes whatsoever.

ARTICLE 11. It is further stipulated that the United States will defray the expenses of a deputation of six chiefs or headmen to explore the country to be assigned to said tribe west of the Mississippi River. Said deputation to be selected by said tribe in general council.

ARTICLE 12. The United States agree to grant by patent to each of the Miami Indians named in the schedule hereunto anuexed the tracts of land therein respectively designated.

And the said tribe in general council request that the patents for the grants in said schedule contained, shall be transmitted to the principal chief of said tribe, to be by him distributed to the respective grantees.

ARTICLE 13. It is further stipulated that should this treaty not be ratified at the next session of the Congress of the United States, then it shall be null and void to all intents and purposes between the parties.

ARTICLE 14. And whereas John B. Richardville, the principal chief of said tribe, is very old and infirm, and not well able to endure the fatigue of a long journey, it is agreed that the United States will pay to him and his family the proportion of the annuity of said tribe which their number shall indicate to be due to them, at Fort Wayne, whenever the said tribe shall emigrate to the country to be assigned them west as a future residence.

ARTICLE 15. It is further stipulated that as long as the Congress of the United States shall in its discretion make an appropriation under the sixth article of the treaty made between the United States and sald tribe in the year 1826, for the support of the infirm and the education of the youth of said tribe, one-half of the amount so appropriated shall be paid to the chiefs, to be by them applied to the support of the poor and infirm of said tribe in such manner as shall be most beneficial.

ARTICLE 16. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed February 8, 1839.

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Schedule of grants referred to in the foregoing treaty, article twelve.

22604 To John B. Richardville, principal chief, Two sections of land, to include and command the principal 22605 22606falls of Pipe Creek. 22607 Three sections of land, commencing at the mouth of the 22608 Salamania River, thence running three miles down the Wabash 22609River, and one mile up the Salamania River. Two sections of land, commencing at the mouth of the Mis-22610 sissinnewa River, thence down the Wabash River two miles. 22611. and up the Mississinnewa River one mile. 22612.One and one half section of land on the Wabash River at 22613 22614 the mouth of Flat Rock, (creek,) to include his mills and the 22615 privileges thereof. One section of land on the Wabash River opposite the town 22616 22617 of Wabash: All of which said treets of land are to be surveyed as 22618 directed by the said grantee. 2261922620 To Francis Godfroy, a chief, one section of land opposite the town of Peru and on the Wabash River. 22621One section of land on Little Pipe Creek, to include his 2262222623 mill and the privileges thereof. 22624Four sections of land where he now lives. · 22625 All which said tracts of land are to be surveyed as directed 22626by the said grantee. 22627 To Po qua Godfroy, one section of land to run one mile on 22628 the Wabash River, and to include the improvements where he 22629 22630 To Catherine Godfroy, daughter of Francis Godfroy, and her

children, one section of land to run one mile on the Wabash River, and to include the improvement where she now lives.

To Kah-tah-mong-quah, son of Susan Richardville, one half

To Kah-tah-mong quah, son of Susan Richardville, one half section of land on the Wabash River, below and adjoining the three sections granted to John B. Richardville.

To Mong go sah, son of La Blonde, one half section of land on the Wabash River, below and adjoining the half section granted to Kah-tah-mong-quah.

To Peter Gouin, one section of land on the Sixth Mile Reserve, commencing where the northern line of said reserve intersects the Wabash River; thence down said river one mile and back for quantity.

To Mais-shil-gouin-mi-zah, one section of land, to include the "Deer Lick," alias La Saline, on the creek that enters the Wabash River, nearly opposite the town of Wabash.

To O-zah-shin-quah and the wife of Bronilette, daughters of the "Deaf Man," as tenants in common, one section of land on 22648 the Mississinnewa River, to include the improvements where 22649 they now live.

22650 To O-san-di-ah, one section of land where he now lives on 22651the Mississinnewa River, to include his improvements.

> To Wah-pi-pin-cha, one section of land on the Mississinnewa River, directly opposite the section granted to O-san-di-ah.

To Mais-zi-quah, one section of land on the Wabash River, commencing at the lower part of the improvement of Old Sally;, thence up said river one mile and back for quantity.

To Tah-ko-nong, one section of land where he now lives on the Mississinnewa River.

To Cha-pine, one section of land where he now lives on the Ten Mile Reserve.

To White Loon, one section of land at the crossing of Longlois's Creek, on the Ten Mile Reserve, to run up said creek.

To Francis Godfroy, one section of land, to be located where he shall direct.

To Neh-wah-ling-quah, one section of land where he now lives on the Ten Mile Reserve.

To La Fountain, one section of land south of the section he now lives on and adjoining the same, on the Ten Mile Reserve.

To Seek, one section of land south of the section of land granted to Wa-pa-se-pah by the treaty of 1834, on the Ten Mile Reserve.

To Black Loon, one section of land on the Six Mile Reserve, commencing at a line which will divide his field on the Wabash River; thence up the river one mile and back for quantity.

22675 To Duck, one section of land on the Wabash River below 22676and adjoining the section granted to Black Loon, and one mile down said river, and back for quantity.

To Me-cha-ne-qua, a chief, alias Gros-mis, one section of land where he now lives;

One section to include his field on the Salamania River;

One and one half section commencing at the Wabash River where the road crosses the same from John B. Richardville, jr.'s: thence down the said river to the high bank on Mill Creek; thence back so as to include a part of the prairie, to be surveyed as directed by said chief.

To Tow-wah-keo-shee, wife of Old Pish-a-wa, one section of land on the Wabash River below and adjoining the half section granted to Mon-ro-sah.

To Ko-was see, a chief, one section of land, now Seeks reserve, to include his orchard and improvements.

To Black Loon, one section of land on the Six Mile Reserve and on the Salamania River, to include his improvements.

To the wife of Benjamin, Ah-mac-kon-zee-quah, one section

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22694 of land where she now lives, near the prairie, and to include 22695 her improvements, she being commonly known as Pichoux's 22696 sister.

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To Pe-she-wah, one section of land above and adjoining the section and a half granted to John B. Richardville on Flat Rock, (creek,) and to run one mile on the Wabash River.

To White Raccoon, one section of land on the Ten Mile Reserve, where he may wish locate the same.

To La Bonde, the chief's daughter, one section of land on the Wabash River, below and adjoining the section of land granted to Francis Godfroy, to be surveyed as she may direct.

To Ni-con-zah one section of land on the Mississinnewa River, a little above the section of land granted to the Deaf Man's daughters, and on the opposite side of the river, to include the pine or evergreen tree, and to be surveyed as he may direct.

To John B. Richardville, one section of land, to include the Osage village on the Mississinnewa River, as well as the burying ground of his family, to be surveyed as he may direct.

To Kee-ki-lash-e-we-ah alias Godfroy, one half section of land back of the section granted to the principal chief opposite the town of Wabash, to include the creek; one half section of land, commencing at the lower corner of the section granted to Maiszi-quah, thence half a mile down the Wabash River.

To Al-lo-lah, one section of land above and adjoining the section granted to Mais-shie-gouin-mi-zah, and on the same creek.

To John B. Richardville, jr., one section of land on Pipe Creek, above and adjoining the two sections of land granted to the principal chief, to be surveyed as he may direct.

To John B. Richardville, one section of land wherever he may choose to have the same located.

It is understood that all the foregoing grants are to be located and surveyed so as to correspond with the public surveys as near as may be to include the points designated in each grant respectively.

22730 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Forks of the
22731 Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this twenty-eighth day of
22732 November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
22733 and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, act22734 ing (unofficially) as commissioners on the part of the United
22735 States, and the chiefs, warriers and head-men of the Miami
22736 tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Miami tribe of Indians do hereby cede to

22738 the United States all that tract of land on the south side of the 22739 Wabash River, not heretofore ceded, and commonly known as 22740 "the residue of the Big Reserve." Being all of their remaining 22741 lands in Indiana.

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ARTICLE 2. For and in consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami tribe of Indians the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Three hundred thousand dollars of which sum to be set apart, and applied immediately after the ratification of this treaty and an appropriation is made by Congress to carry its provisions into effect, to the payment of the debts of the tribe, as hereinafter stipulated. And the residue, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid in twenty equal yearly instalments.

ARTICLE 3. The Miamies being desirous that their just debts shall be fully paid, it is hereby, at their request, stipulated that immediately on the ratification of this treaty, the United States shall appoint a commissioner or commissioners, who shall be authorised to investigate all claims against any and every member of the tribe, which have accrned since the 6th day of November, 1838, or which may accrue before the date of the ratification of this treaty, without regard to distinction of blood in the claimant or claimants. And whose duty it shall be to enquire into the equity and legality of the original cause of indebtedness, whether the same now is, or may then be in the form of judgments, notes, or other evedence of debt, and report for payment out of the money set apart by this treaty for that purpose, such claims only, or parts of claims, as shall be both legal And bis or their award, when approved by the President of the United States, shall be final. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the sum set apart in the second article of this treaty shall be applied to the payment of debts contracted before the twenty-eighth day of November, 1840; and the residue of said sum, after such debts are satisfied, being fifty thousand dollars, to the payment of debts contracted between the last-named date and the time of the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States; giving the preference, in the application of said sum of fifty thousand dollars, to debts contracted for provisions and subsistance.

ARTICLE 4. It is further stipulated that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be paid to John B. Richardville, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the acting executor of Francis Godfroy, deceased, being the amount of their respective claims against the tribe, out of the money set apart for the payment of their debts by the second article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. And whereas the late war chief (Francis Godfroy) bequeathed to his children a large estate, to remain un-

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sold until the youngest of said children shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years: It is therefore stipulated that the United States shall pay to the family of said deceased chief their just proportion of the annuities of said tribe, at Fort Wayne, from and after the time the tribe shall emigrate to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 6. It is further stipulated that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid annually by the United States, and accepted by the Miamies in lieu of the labour stipulated to be furnished by the fourth article of the treaty of the 23d of October, 1826, (proclaimed January 24, 1827,) for the purpose of preventing the dissatisfaction occasioned heretofore in the distribution of said labour amongst the different bands.

ARTICLE 7. It is further stipulated that the United States convey by patent to Me shing-go-me-sia, son of Ma to-sin-ia, the tract of land reserved by the second article of the treaty of the 6th of November, 1838, to the band of Ma-to-sin-ia, to be held in trust by the said Me-shing-go-me-zia, for his band; and the proceeds thereof, when the same shall be alienated, shall be equitably distributed to said band, under the direction of the President. And the same provision made in favour of John B-Richardville and family, in the 14th article of the treaty of the 6th of November, 1838, (proclaimed February 8, 1839,) is hereby granted and extended to the above-named Me-shing go-me-sia, and to his brothers.

ARTICLE 8. It is hereby stipulated that the Miami tribe of Indiands shall remove to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi, within five years from this date; the United States paying every expence attending such removal, and to furnish rations to said tribe for twelve months after their arrival at said country. And the United States shall also cause four thousand dollars to be expended to the best advantage in supplying good merchantable pork and flour to said tribe, during the second year of their residence at their new homes; which sum is to be deducted from their annuity of that year.

ARTICLE 9. It is further stipulated that should there be an unexpended ballance of the "three hundred thousand dollars," after the payment of the debts of the tribe as provided in the second article of this treaty, such ballance is to be paid over to the Miamies at the next payment of annuities after the amount of said ballance shall have been ascertained.

ARTICLE 10. It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that there shall be, and hereby is, grauted and reserved to John B. Richardville, principal chief, seven sections of land, from the land ceded in the first article of this treaty, at such point or points as he may select, (not less than one sec-

tion at any one point,) to be conveyed to him by patent from the United States. And also, in like manner, one section of land to Francis Lafountain, at the rapids of Wildcat, to be surveyed under his direction.

ARTICLE 11. Nothing in this treaty shall be so construed as to impair the force or validity of former treaty stipulations existing between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, not altered by nor coming within the purview of any of the provisions of this treaty.

'ARTICLE 12. The United States hereby stipulate to set 22840 apart and assign to the Miamies, for their occupancy west of the 22841 Mississippi, a tract of country bounded on the east by the State of Missonri, on the north by the country of the Weas and Kas-22843 kaskias, on the west by the Pottawatomies of Indiana, and on the south by the land assigned to the New York Indians, estimated to contain five hundred thousand acres.

ARTICLE 13. It is hereby stipulated that the United States provide for the payment of the expence which may be necessarily incured in the negociation of this treaty.

ARTICLE 14. This treaty shall be binding on the United States, and on the Miami tribe of Indians, from and after the date of its ratification by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. But if the same shall not be so ratified before the 4th day of March next, it shall be of no binding force or validity.

ARTICLE 15. We, the chiefs, warriers, and head-men of the Miami tribe of Indians, having examined and considered the foregoing articles, after the same had been interpreted and explained to us to our satisfaction, do hereby agree and request that the said articles shall be taken and held as a treaty between the parties thereto; and when ratified as provided in the last preceding article, be binding on our tribe, and on the United States, as fully to all intents and purposes as though the same had been officially and formally made on the part of the United States.

22865 Proclaimed June 7, 1841.

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22866 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 22867 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 22868 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates, representing the Miami tribe of Indians, viz: Nah-we-lan-quah, or Big Legs; Ma-cat a-chin-quah, or Little Doctor; Lan-a-pin-chah, or Jack Hackley; So ne-lan-

gish-eah, or John Bowrie; and Wan-zop-e-ah, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe; and Me-shin-go-me zia, Po-conge ah, Pim-yi-oh-te-mah, Wop-pop-pe-tah, or Bondy, and Ke-ah-cot-woh, or Buffalo, Miami Indians, residents of the State of Indiana, being present, and assenting, approving, and agreeing to, and confirming said articles of agreement and convention; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following named delegates representing the Miami tribe of Indians, viz: Nah-we-lan-quah, or Big Legs; Ma-catachin-quah, or Little Doctor; Lan-a-pin-cha, or Jack Hackley; So-ne-lan-gish-eah, or John Bowrie; and Wan-zop-e-ah, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe; and Me-shingo-me-zia, Po-con-ge-ah, Pim-yi-oh-te-mah, Wop-pop pe-tah, or Bondy, and Ke-ah-cot-woh, or Buffalo, Miami Indians, residents of the State of Indiana, being present, and assenting, approving, agreeing to, and confirming said articles of agreement and couvention.

ARTICLE 1. The said Miami Indians hereby cede and convey to the United States all that certain tract of country set apart and assigned to the said tribe by the article added by the Senate of the United States, by resolution of the date of February twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to the treaty of November twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and denominated among the amendments of the Senate as "Article 12," which was assented to by said Indians, on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; which tract is designated in said article as "bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, and on the north by the country of the Weas and Piankeshaws, on the west by the Pottowatomies of Indiana, and on the south by the land assigned to the New York Indians, estimated to contain five hundred thousand acres," excepting and reserving therefrom seventy thousand acres for their future homes, and also a section of six hundred and forty acres for school purposes, to be selected and assigned to said tribe as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 2. The United States shall, as soon as it can conveniently be done, cause the lands herein ceded and reserved to be surveyed, as the Government lands are surveyed, the Miamis bearing the expense of survey of the reserved land; and, within four months after the approval of such surveys, each individual or head of a family of the Miami tribe, now residing on said lands, shall select, if a single person, two hundred acres; and

22921 if the head of a family, a quantity equal to two hundred acres for each member of the family; which selections shall be so 2292222923 made as to include in each case, as far as practicable, the present 22924 residences and improvements of each person or family, and, 22925where it is not practicable, the selection shall fall on lands in 22926 the same neighborhood. And if, by reason of absence or other-22927 wise, any single person, or head of a family, entitled to land as 22928 aforesaid, shall fail to make his or her selection within the period 22929prescribed, the chiefs of the tribe shall proceed to select the 22930 lands for those thus in default. The chiefs shall also select the 22931 six handred and forty acres hereinbefore reserved for their 22932 school, to include the buildings erected for school purposes, and 22933 to embrace a sufficient portion of timber-land. After all of the 22934 before named selections shall have been made, the said chiefs 22935 shall further proceed to select, in a compact body, and contiguous 22936 to the individual reservations, the residue of the seventy thou-22937 sand acres accepted and reserved by the preceding article, which 22938 body of land shall be held as the common property of the tribe, 22939 but may, at any time, when the chiefs and a majority of the 22940 tribe request it, be sold by the President, in the manner that 22941public lands of the United States are sold, and the proceeds, 22942 after deducting the expense of such sale, be paid to the tribe, 22943 under the direction of the President, and in such mode as he 22944 may prescribe: Provided, That if any single person, or family 22945 entitled to land, shall have been overlooked, or wrongfully 22946 excluded, and shall make the fact appear to the satisfaction or 22947 the chiefs, such person or family may, with the approbation of 22948 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, receive their quantity, by 22949the rule prescribed in this article, out of the tract to be thus 22950 selected and held as the common property of the tribe. 22951selections herein provided for shall, as far as practicable, be made 22952in conformity with the legal subdivisions of United States lands, 22953 and immediately reported to the agent of the tribe, with apt 22954 descriptions of the same, and the President may cause patents 22955 to issue to single persons or heads of families for the lands 22956 selected by or for them, subject to such restrictions respecting 22957 leases and alienation as the President or Congress of the United 22958 States may impose; and the lands so patented shall not be liable 22959 to levy, sale, execution, or forfeiture: Provided, That the legis-22960 lature of a State within which the ceded country may be here-22961 after embraced may, with the assent of Congress, remove these 22962 restrictions. When selections are so made, or attempted to be 22963 made, as to produce injury to, or controversies between, indi-22964 viduals, which cannot be settled by the parties, the matters of 22965 difficulty shall be investigated and decided on equitable terms,

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by the chiefs of the tribe, subject to appeal to the agent, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession hereinbefore made, the United States agree to pay to the Miami tribe of Indians the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in manner as follows, viz: Twenty annual instalments of seven thousand five hundred dollars each, the first payable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the remainder to be paid respectively on the first day of October of each succeeding year, until the whole shall have been paid; and the remaining fifty thousand dollars shall be invested by the President in safe and profitable stocks, the interest thereon to be applied, under his direction, for educational purposes, or such objects of a beneficial character, for the good of the tribe, as may be considered necessary and expedient; and, hereafter, whenever the President shall think proper, the sum thus provided to be invested may be converted into money, and the same paid to the tribe in such manner as he may judge to be best for their interests. No part of the moneys in this or the preceding article mentioned shall ever be appropriated or paid to the persons, families, or bands, who, by the fourteenth article of the treaty of November sixth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by the fifth and seventh articles of the treaty of November twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and forty, or by virtue of two resolutions of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and May first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, or otherwise, are permitted to draw or have drawn, in the State of Indiana, their proportion of the annuities of the Miami tribe.

ARTICLE 4. It is agreed that the remaining instalments of the limited annuity of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, stipulated to be paid by the second article of the treaty of November twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and forty, shall be divided and paid to the said Indians hereafter as follows: to the Indiana Miamis, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-four cents, and to the Western Miamis, five thousand six hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, per annum; subject, however, to the deductions provided for in the sixth article of this instrument; and that the permanent annuity stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of October sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, as modified by the fifth article of the treaty of October twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, for a blacksmith and miller, shall be continued for the benefit of said Western Miamis; but the said Miami Indians hereby relinquish and forever ab-

23012 solve the United States from the payment of the perma-23013 nent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars, stipulated in the 23014 fourth article of the treaty of October twenty-third, one thousand 23015 eight hundred and twenty-six, of the permanent provisions for money in lieu of laborers, for agricultural assistance, for tobacco, 23016 23017 iron, steel, and salt, and from the payment of any and all other 23018 annuities of every kind or description, if any there be, to which 23019 said Indians may now be entitled by virtue of the stipulations 23020 of any former treaty or treaties; and they also release and dis-23021 charge the United States from all claims or damages on account 23022 of the non-fulfilment of the stipulations of any former treaties, 23023 or of injuries to or destruction or loss of property by the wrong-23024 ful acts of citizens or agents of the United States or otherwise; 23025 and in consideration of the relinquishments and releases afore-23026 said, the United States agree to pay to the said Miami Indians 23027 the sum of four hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred 23028 and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, in manner as fol-23029 lows, viz: one hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and 23030 thirty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents to the Miami Indians re-23031 siding on the ceded land; and two hundred and thirty-one thousand 23032 and four dollars, to the Miami Indians in the State of Indiana: 23033 to be paid under the direction of the President, and in such man-23034 ner and for such objects as he may prescribe, in six equal annual 23035 instalments, the first of which shall be paid in the month of 23036 October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. 23037 full payment and satisfaction of a balance of eight thousand dol-23038 lars and sixty-eight cents, heretofore appropriated by Congress to 23039 pay for the valuation of certain improvements, or to make others 23040 in lieu of them, but which, not having been expended, has gone 23041 to the surplus fund; and of the accumulation of the appropria-23042 tions for the support of the poor and infirm, and the education 23043 of the youth of the tribe, as provided by the treaties of October 23044 twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and 23045 November sixth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, 23046 amounting to fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three 23047 dollars and fifty cents; and of the claims of the Miamis who live 23048 on the ceded land, for damages and loss of stock and other prop-23049 erty, caused by their removal west, and their subsequent loss by 23050 removal from Sugar Creek, it is agreed that the United States  $\cdot 23051$ will pay to the Miami Indians residing on said ceded lands the 23052 sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be paid as follows, viz: fourteen 23053 thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents, 23054 in three equal annual instalments, the first of which shall be 23055 paid in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and 23056 fifty-four; and the sums of eight thousand dollars and sixty-eight 23057 cents, in lieu of the improvement money referred to, and seven

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thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents, being the residue of said amount of thirty thousand dollars, shall be paid immediately after the requisite appropriation shall have been made: Provided, That the said sum of eight thousand dollars and sixty-eight cents shall be paid to the persons who are entitled to the same, as far as that may be practicable; and the seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents shall be paid to such of the Miamis west as have lost stock or other property by wrongful acts of citizens of the United States, while in the Indian country, and to those who were injured by the loss of improvements in their removal from Sugar Creek to their present home. The claimants, in all cases, to file their demands with the chiefs within six months after the ratification of this instrument; and if the aggregate sum of the lawful claims exceeds the amount of the fund, the claims shall be reduced by a uniform rule, so that each claimant shall receive his pro rata; but if it fall within the amount of said fund, the excess shall be paid to the tribe as annuities are paid. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the chiefs may appeal to the agent: "Provided, however, That if the Miami Indians of the State of Indiana desire it, and notify the Secretary of the Interior of that fact, he will cause the said sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand and four dollars to be invested for them in safe stocks, and pay over annually to said Indians the interest arising from such investment, and the said Miami Indians now present from the State of Indiana agree to take the opinion of their people on their return home, and advise the Department without delay."

The sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand and four dollars hereby stipulated to be paid to Miami Indians of Indiana shall be held by the United States for said last;named Indians, and by the Government invested, as the President may direct, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, and which interest shall be paid annually, for the period of twentyfive years, to the said Miami Indians of Indiana, and at the expiration of that time, or sooner if required by them and approved by the President, the principal sum to be paid in full, the United States being directly responsible therefor; said investment to be made and the interest thereon to commence accrning the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and thence to continue: Provided, That no persons other than those embraced in the corrected list agreed upon by the Miamis of Indiana, in the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, comprising three hundred and two names as Miami Indians of Indiana, and the increase of the families of the persons embraced in said corrected list,

23104 shall be recipients of the payments, annuities, commutation 23105 moneys and interest hereby stipulated to be paid to the Miami 23106 Indians of Indiana, unless other persons shall be added to said 23107 list by the consent of the said Miami Indians of Indiana, ob-23108 tained in council according to the custom of Miami tribe of 23109 Indians: Provided, That the sum of nine thousand seven hun-23110 dred and forty-six dollars and fonrteen cents shall immediately 23111 be paid out of said sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand 23112 and four dollars (and deducted from the same) to the following 23113 persons, who are a portion of the Miami tribe of Indians re-23114 siding in Indiana, and in the following manner: seven thousand 23115six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents to the 23116 family of Jane T. Griggs, consisting of herself and six children, 23117to wit, Warren A., Charles F., Anthony W., Ann Eliza, 23118 Martha Jane, and Maria Elizabeth Griggs, which sum may be 23119paid to the said Jane T. Griggs, and her husband John H. 23120Griggs, the father of said children, or to either of them; and 23121the sum of two thousand and fifty-six dollars and ninety-two 23122 cents to Sash-o-quash and his wife, E-len-e-pish-o-quash, which 23123may be paid to the said Sash-o-quash, it being understood that 23124 the said Griggs family have drawn but one annuity for the last 23125 eight years, the others having been paid to the balance of the 23126 tribe; which sum of nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six 23127dollars and fourteen cents is to be in full payment and satisfac-23128 tion of all sums of money that may be due, owing, or coming to 23129 said two families, by virtue of this and all former treaties on 23130 account of their being of the Miami tribe of Indians or other-23131 wise.

The Miami Indians of Indiana being now represented in Washington by a fully authorized deputation, and having requested the foregoing amendments, the same are binding on them; but these amendments are in no way to affect or impair the stipulations in said treaty contained as to the Miamis west of the Mississippi, the said amendments being final and not required to be submitted to the Miamis for their consent.

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And the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars is hereby directed to be paid to the said Indians residing in the State of Indiana, for time employed and money expended in assisting to make this treaty, which may be paid to James T. Miller, their interpreter, and Tyn-yi-oh-te-mah, or to either of them, to be divided among said Indians according to justice and equality.

ARTICLE 5. It is hereby understood and agreed, respecting the permanent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars, that the said Indians shall receive the same for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, but no longer. It is also understood and agreed (the Miamis west

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consenting) that as the Miamis of Indiana have had no share of the iron, steel, salt, tobacco, and so forth, given under treaty stipulations, and that as there is now in the Treasury under those heads of appropriation an unexpended balance of four thousand and fifty-nine dollars and eight cents, they shall have and receive said amount—and that the said annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars for said two years shall be divided between the Miamis of Indiana and those west of Missouri, in the same proportion as the annuity of twelve thousand five hundred dollars is divided in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 6. The United States having advanced, in pursuance of a provision of the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," &c., the sum of twelve thousand four hundred and thirty seven dollars and six cents to the Miami Indians, for the payment of an amount due to the Eel River band that had been erroneously paid to the "Miami Nation;" and the sum of one thousand five hundred and fiftyfour dollars and sixty-three cents only, having, since said advance, been withheld by the United States, as a re-imbursement in part therefor, and there being still due to the United States, on account thereof, the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-three cents, it is hereby agreed that said balance shall be re-imbursed fully to the United States out of the limited annuity of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, before mentioned in this instrument, in the manner and proportions following; that is to say, out of said annuity for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and each of the five consecutive years, there shall be retained from the portion to be paid in those years to the Miamis of Indiana, the sum of eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, and from the portion to be paid to the Miamis west, the sum of seven hundred dollars and ninety-nine cents, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, from the portion due the Miamis of Indiana, the sum of eight hundred and fiftythree dollars and sixty-eight cents, and from the portion due those west, the sum of seven hundred and one dollars and three cents.

ARTICLE 7. Citizens of the United States or other persons not members of said tribe shall not be permitted to make locations or settlements in the ceded country, until after the selections hereinbefore provided for have been made; and the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, in relation to lands ceded to the

23195 United States, shall, so far as the same are applicable, be ex-23196 tended to the lands herein ceded.

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ARTICLE 8. The debts of Indians contracted in their private dealings as individuals, whether to traders or otherwise, shall not be paid out of the general fund. And should any of said Indians become intemperate or ahandoned, and waste their property, the President may withhold any moneys due or payable to such, and cause them to be paid, expended, or applied, so as to ensure the benefit thereof to their families.

ARTICLE 9. The said Indians promise to renew their efforts to prevent the introduction and use of ardent spirits in their country, to encourage industry, thrift, and morality, and by every possible means to promote their advancement in civilization. They desire to be at peace with all men, and they bind themselves not to commit depredations or wrong upon either Indians or citizens; and should difficulties at any time arise, they will abide by the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, as they expect to be protected, and to have their rights vindicated by those laws.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that all roads and highways, laid out by anthority of law, shall have right of way through the lands herein reserved, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of the said Indians, shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 11. The object of this instrument being to advance the interests of said Indians, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as, in his judgment, may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed that the first instalment of the fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty cents, mentioned in the fourth article, being the accumulation of the poor, infirm, and education fund, shall be applied, under the direction of the President, to purposes of education; and that a sufficient sum shall annually be set apart out of the payments to the Miamis west of Missouri, so long as any of the annuities herein provided for shall continue, to be expended under the direction of the chiefs, for the support of the poor and infirm, and for defraying any expenses of the tribe of a civil nature.

ARTICLE 13. It is hereby agreed that the sum of six thou-sand five hundred dollars may be set apart from each of the first four annual payments to be made to the Miamis west, and ap-plied, as far as it may be necessary, to the settlement of their \*23245 affairs. It is also agreed that so much as may be necessary for the repair of their mill and school-house shall be set apart from any fund now on hand belonging to said Indians, or be taken from any of the first instalments in this instrument provided for.

ARTICLE 14. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed August 4, 1854.

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# MIAMIS—EEL RIVER OR THORNTOWN PARTY.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Wyandot village, near the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, between John Tipton, commissioner for that purpose, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Eel River or Thorntown party of Miami Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Eel River or Thorntown party of Miami Indians, agree to cede, and by these presents do cede and relinquish to the United States, all their right, title, and claim to a reservation of land about ten miles square, at their village on Sugartree Creek iu Indiana, which was reserved to said party by the second article of a treaty between commissioners of the United States and the Miami Nation of Indians, made and entered into at St. Mary's in the State of Ohio, on the sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, (proclaimed January 15, 1819.)

It is understood and agreed on by said Indians that they will not burn or destroy the houses or fences on said reservation, and that they will leave them in as good condition as they now are, and remove to the five-mile reservation on Eel River by the fifteenth day of October next.

ARTICLE 2. The commissioner of the United States has delivered to said party of Indians goods to the value of two thousand dollars, in part consideration for the cession herein made; and it is agreed that in case this treaty should be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, that the United States shall pay said party an additional sum of eight thousand dollars in goods next summer, build twelve log-houses, ten on the five-mile reservation, and two on the Wabash; clear and

23283 fence forty acres of land on the five mile reservation, furnish 23284 them one wagon and two yoke of oxen, furnish two hands to 23285 work three months in each year for two years, five hundred dol-23286lars' worth of provisions delivered on the Wabash; furnish them 23287five horses, five saddles, and five bridles: Provided, however, That 23288 if this treaty should not be ratified by the President and Senate 23289 of the United States, that said party agree to pay, for the goods 23290 this day received, two thousand dollars, to be deducted from 23291 their annuity for this present year.

ARTICLE 3. At the request of the Indians, and in part consideration for the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to Peter Langlois one thousand dollars in silver, and three thousand dollars in goods next summer, for provisions and goods heretofore delivered to said party.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to appropriate one thousand dollars per year for five years, and longer if Congress think proper, to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the education of the youths of the Miami Nation.

ARTICLE 5. It is distinctly understood and agreed on by and between the contracting parties, that the President and Senate may, if they think proper, modify or expunge from this treaty the fourth article, without affecting any other of its provisions.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

Proclaimed May 7, 1828.

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## 23310 MOHAWKS RESIDING IN UPPER CANADA.

23311 Relinquishment to New York, by the Mohawk Nation of Indians, 23312 under the sanction of the United States of America, of all 23313 claim to lands in that State.

23314 At a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians, residing in the province of 23315 Upper Canada, within the dominions of the King of Great Brit-23316 ain, present, the honorable Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed 23317by the United States to hold this treaty; Abraham Ten Broeck, 23318 Egbert Benson, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the State of 23319 New York; Captain Joseph Brandt, and Captain John Deseron-23320 23321 tyon, two of the said Indians and deputies, to represent the said 23322 nation at this treaty.

23323 The said agents having, in the presence and with the ap-

probation of the said commissioner, proposed to and adjusted 23324with the said deputies the compensation as hereinafter men-23325 23326 tioned to be made to the said nation for their claim, to be ex-23327tinguished by this treaty, to all lands within the said State: it 23328 is thereupon finally agreed and done, between the said agents 23329 and the said deputies as follows, that is to say: the said agents 23330 do agree to pay to the said deputies the sum of one thousand 23331 dollars, for the use of said nation, to be by the said deputies 23332 paid over to, and distributed among, the persons and families of 23333 the said nation, according to their usages; the sum of five hun-23334 dred dollars for the expense of the said deputies, during the time 23335 they have attended this treaty; and the sum of one hundred dollars for their expenses in returning, and for conveying the 23336 23337 said sum of one thousand dollars to where the said nation re-23338 sides. And the said agents do accordingly, for and in the name of the people of the State of New York, pay the said three 23339 23340 several sums to the said deputies, in the presence of the said 23341 commissioner. And the said deputies do agree to cede and re-23342 lease, and these presents witness, that they accordingly do, for 23343 and in the name of the said nation, in consideration of the said 23344 compensation, cede and release to the people of the State of New 23345 York forever all the right or title of the said nation to lands within 23346 the said State; and the claim of the said nation to lands within 23347 the said State is hereby wholly and finally extinguished. 23348 Proclaimed April 27, 1798.

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23349 MOLELS.

23350 Treaty between the United States of America and the Molel Indians, 23351 concluded at Dayton, Oregon, December 21, 1855; ratified by 23352 the Senate March 8, 1859.

23353 James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, 23354 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 23355 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Dayton, in Oregon, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and head-men of the Mo-lal-la-las or Molel tribe of Indians, on behalf of and duly anthorized by the said tribe, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of convention and agreement entered into this 21st day of December, 1855, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of

Indian affairs, acting for and in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Mo-lal-la-las or Molel tribe of Indians, they being authorized by their respective bands in council assembled.

ARTICLE 1. The above named tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all their right, title, interest, and claim to all that part of Oregon Territory situated and bounded as hereinafter described, the same being claimed by them, to wit: Beginning at Scott's Peak, being the northeastern termination of the purchase made of the Umpaquah and Calapooias, of Umpaqual Valley, on the 29th day of November, 1854; thence running southernly on the eastern boundary line of that purchase and the purchase of the Cow Creeks, on the 19th day of September, 1853, and the tract purchased of the Scotens, Chestas, and Grave Creeks, on the eighteenth day of November, 1854, to the boundary of the Rogue River purchase made on the tenth day of September, 1853; thence along the northern boundary of that purchase to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence northerly along the summit of said mountains to a point due east of Scott's Peak; thence west to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment herein made, the United States agree to make the following provisions for said Indians and pay the sums of money as follows:

1st. To secure to the members of said tribe all the rights and privileges guaranteed by treaty to the Umpaquah and Calapooias, of the Umpaquah Valley, jointly with said tribes, they hereby agreeing to confederate with those bands.

- 2d. To erect and keep in repair and furnish suitable persons to attend the same for the term of ten years, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the bands confederated, one flouring-mill and one saw-mill.
- 3d. To furnish iron, steel, and other materials for supplying the smith's shop and tin-shop stipulated in the treaty of 29th November, 1854, and pay for the services of the necessary mechanics for that service for five years in addition to the time specified by that treaty.
- 4th. To establish a manual labor school, employ and pay teachers, furnish all necessary materials and subsistence for pupils, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the children belonging to said confederate bands, of suitable age and condition to attend said school.

5th. To employ and pay for the services of a carpenter and joiner for the term of ten years, to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools for use in said service.

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6th. To employ and pay for the services of an additional farmer for the term of five years.

ARTICLE 3. In consequence of the existence of hostilities between the whites and a portion of the Indian tribes in Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the proximity of the Umpaquah reservation to the mining district, and the consequent fluctuating and transient population, and the frequent commission by whites and Indians of petty offences, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the settlement, it is bereby agreed, the Umpagnahs and Calapooias agreeing, that the bands thus confederated shall immediately remove to a tract of land selected on the head-waters of the Yamhill River adjoining the coast reservation, thereon to remain until the proper improvements are made upon that reservation for the accommodation of said confederate bands, in accordance with the provisions of this and the treaty of 29th November, 1854, and when so made, to remove to said coast reservation, or such other point as may, by direction of the President of the United States, be designated for the permanent residence of said Indians.

ARTICLE 4. For the purpose of carrying out in good faith the objects expressed in the preceding article, it is hereby agreed, on the part of the United States, that the entire expense attending the removal of the bands named, including transportation and subsistence, and the erection of temporary buildings at the encampment designated, as well as medical attendance on the sick, shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed that rations, according to the Army regulations, shall be furnished the members of the said confederated bands, and distributed to the heads of families, from the time of their arrival at the encampment on the headwaters of Yamhill River until six months after their arrival at the point selected as their permanent residence.

ARTICLE 6. For the purpose of insuring the means of subsistence for said Indians, the United States engage to appropriate the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the extinguishment of title and the payment of improvements made thereon by white settlers to lands in the Grand Round Valley, the point of encampment referred to, to be used as wheat-farms, or other purposes, for the benefit of said Indians, and for the erection of buildings upon the reservation, opening farms, purchasing of teams, tools, and stock; the expenditure of which amounts, and the direction of all the provisions of this convention, shall be in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the treaty of 29th November, 1854, with the Umpaquah and Calapooia tribes aforesaid.

Proclaimed April 27, 1859.

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23460 Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo tribe 23461 of Indians.

The following acknowledgements, declarations, and stipulations have been duly considered, and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned; that is to say, John M. Washington, governor of New Mexico, and lieutenant-colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fé, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America, and Mariano Martinez, head chief, and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajo tribe of Indians:

I. The said Indians do hereby acknowledge that, by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by N. P. Trist, of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Mgl Atristain, of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the Government of the said United States, and that they are now, and will forever remain, under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

II. That from and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist; the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with, or give countenance or aid to, any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be at any time at enmity with the people of the said United States; that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be referred to the Government of said States for adjustment and settlement.

III. The Government of the said States having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercourse with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid Government, shall have the same force and efficiency, and shall be as binding and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes, and executed in the same manner, as

if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protee-tion; and to this end, and for all other useful purposes, the gov-ernment of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the Government of the United States, or by the legally consti-tuted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognized and aeknowledged by the said Navajoes, and for the due en-forcement of the aforesaid laws, until the Government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Nava-joes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

IV. The Navajo Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the military authority of the United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, the murderer or murderers of Micente Garcia, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

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V. All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken from Americans or Mexicans, or other persons or powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajo Indians to the aforesaid military authority at Jemez, New Mexico, on or before the 9th day of October next ensuing, that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern; and also all Indian captives and stolen property of such tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall, in like manner, and for the same purposes, be turned over to an anthorized officer or agent of the said States by the aforesaid Navajoes.

VI. Should any citizen of the United States, or other person or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajo Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried, and upon conviction shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of the said States.

VII. The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of the said States.

VIII. In order to preserve tranquility, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such tradinghouses, at such time and in such places, as the said Government may designate.

IX. Relying confidently upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid Government, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the Government of the United 23548 States shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and 23549 adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their 23550 territory such laws as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity 23551 and happiness of said Indians.

X. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained by the said Navajo Indians, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures, as said Government may deem meet and proper.

23558 XI. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting par-23559 ties from and after the signing of the same, subject only to such 23560 modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the Gov-23561 ernment of the United States; and, finally, this treaty is to 23562 receive a liberal construction, at all times and in all places, to 23563 the end that the said Navajo Indians shall not be held respon-23564sible for the conduct of others, and that the Government of the 23565 United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the perma-23566 nent prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

Proclaimed September 24, 1850.

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23568 Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajo tribe 23569 of Indians, concluded June 1, 1868; ratification advised July 23570 25, 1868.

23571 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 23572 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico, on the first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman and Samuel F. Tappan, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Barboncito, Armijo, and other chiefs and head-men of the Navajo tribe of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

23583 Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, on the first day of June, one 23584 23585 thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between 23586 the United States, represented by its commissioners, Lientenant-General W. T. Sherman and Colonel Samuel F. Tap-2358723588 pan, of the one part, and the Navajo Nation or tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs and head-men, duly au-2358923590 thorized and empowered to act for the whole people of said

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nation or tribe, (the names of said chiefs and head-men being hereto subscribed,) of the other part, witness:

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to keep it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also to reimburse the injured persons for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Navajo tribe agree that they will, on proof made to their agent, and on notice by him, deliver up the wrongdoer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this treaty, or any others that may be made with the United States. the President may prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining damages under this article as in his judgment may be proper; but no such damage shall be adjusted and paid until examined and passed upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss whilst violating, or because of his violating, the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United States, shall be reimbursed therefor.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: bounded on the north by the 37th degree of north latitude, south by an east and west line passing through the site of old Fort Defiance, in Cañon Bonito, east by the parallel of longitude which, if prolonged south, would pass through old Fort Lyon, or the Ojo-de-oso, Bear Spring, and west by a parallel of longitude about 109° 30′ west of Greenwich, provided it embraces the outlet of the Cañon-de-Chilly, which cañon is to be all included in this reservation, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Navajo tribe of Indians, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States agrees that no persons except those

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herein so anthorized to do, and except such officers, soldiers, agents, and employés of the Government, or of the Indians, as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties imposed by law, or the orders of the President, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in, the territory described in this article.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agrees to cause to be built, at some point within said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings: a warehouse, to cost not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, not to cost exceeding three thousand dollars; a carpenter-shop and blacksmith-shop, not to cost exceeding one thousand dollars each; and a school-house and chapel, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced to attend school, which shall not cost to exceed five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agrees that the agent for the Navajos shall make his home at the agency building; that he shall reside among them, and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by or against the Indians as may be presented for investigation, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. If any individual belonging to said tribe, or legally incorporated with it, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land-book" as herein described, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may in like manner select, and cause to be certified to him or her for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land, not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been re-

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corded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Navajo land-book."

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation, and when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 6. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as may be settled on said agricultural parts of this reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages, who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who shall reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher.

The provisions of this article to continue for not less than ten years.

ARTICLE 7. When the head of a family shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of twenty-five dollars.

ARTICLE 8. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any treaty or treaties heretofore made, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency-house on the reservation herein named, ou the first day of September of each year for ten years, the following articles, to wit:

Such articles of clothing, goods, or raw materials in lieu thereof as the agent may make his estimate for, not exceeding in value five dollars per Indian—each Indian being encouraged to manufacture their own clothing, blankets, &c.; to be fur-

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nished with no article which they can manufacture themselves. And, in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

And in addition to the articles herein named, the sum of ten dollars for each person entitled to the beneficial effects of this treaty shall be annually appropriated for a period of ten vears, for each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper; and if within the ten years at any time it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing, under the article, can be appropriated to better uses for the Indians named herein, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may change the appropriation to other purposes, but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named, provided they remain at peace. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

ARTICLE 9. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy any territory outside their reservation, as herein defined, but retain the right to hunt on any unoccupied lands contiguous to their reservation, so long as the large game may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase; and they, the said Indians, further expressly agree:

1st. That they will make no opposition to the construction of railroads now being built or hereafter to be bullt across the continent.

2d. That they will not interfere with the peaceful construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.

3d. That they will not attack any persons at home or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.

4th. That they will never capture or carry off from the settlements women or children.

23774 5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to 23775 do them harm.

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6th. They will not in future oppose the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States; but should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head-man of the tribe.

7th. They will make no opposition to the military posts or roads now established, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 10. No future treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force against said Indians unless agreed to and executed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him as provided in article 5 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 11. The Navajos also hereby agree that at any time after the signing of these presents they will proceed in such manner as may be required of them by the agent, or by the officer charged with their removal, to the reservation herein provided for, the United States paying for their subsistence en route, and providing a reasonable amount of transportation for the sick and feeble.

ARTICLE 12. It is further agreed by and between the parties to this agreement that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated, or to be appropriated, shall be disbursed as follows, subject to any condition provided in the law, to wit:

1st. The actual cost of the removal of the tribe from the Bosque Redondo reservation to the reservation, say fifty thousand dollars.

- 2d. The purchase of fifteen thousand sheep and goats, at a cost not to exceed thirty thousand dollars.
- 3d. The purchase of five hundred beef cattle and a million pounds of corn, to be collected and held at the military post nearest the reservation, subject to the orders of the agent, for the relief of the needy during the coming winter.
  - 4th. The balance, if any, of the appropriation to be invested

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23820 for the maintenance of the Indians pending their removal, in 23821 such manner as the agent who is with them may determine.

5th. The removal of this tribe to be made under the supreme control and direction of the military commander of the Territory of New Mexico, and when completed, the management of the tribe to revert to the proper agent.

ARTICLE 13. The tribe herein named, by their representatives, parties to this treaty, agree to make the reservation herein described their permanent home, and they will not as a tribe make any permanent settlement elsewhere, reserving the right to hunt on the lands adjoining the said reservation formerly called theirs, subject to the modifications named in this treaty and the orders of the commander of the department in which said reservation may be, for the time being; and it is further agreed and understood by the parties to this treaty, that if any Navajo Indian or Indians shall leave the reservation herein described, to settle elsewhere, he or they shall forfeit all the rights, privileges, and annuities conferred by the terms of this treaty; and it is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that they will do all they can to induce Indians now away from reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians, leading a nomadic life, or engaged in war against the people of the United States, to abandon such a life and settle permanently in one of the territorial reservations set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of the Indians.

Proclaimed August 12, 1818.

#### 23846 NEZ PERCÉS.

23847 Treaty between the United States of America and the Nez Percé
23848 Indians, concluded at Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla
23849 Valley, June 11, 1855; ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.
23850 JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America,
23851 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the treaty-ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla Valley, on the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians occupying lands lying

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partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territory, between the Cascade and the Bitter Root Mountains, on behalf of and duly authorized by said tribe, which said treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

> Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla Valley, this eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians occupying lands lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territories, between the Cascade and Bitter Root Mountains, on behalf of and acting for said tribe, and being duly authorized thereto by them, it being understood that Superintendent Isaac I. Stevens assumes to treat only with those of the abovenamed tribe of Indians residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing exclusively in Oregon Territory.

> ARTICLE 1. The said Nez Percé tribe of Indians hereby cede relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the country occupied or claimed by them, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she or southern tributary of the Palouse River; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake River, at the mouth of the Tucanon River: thence up the Tucanon to its source in the Blue Mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue Mountains; thence to a point on Grand Ronde River, midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Woll-low-how River; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder River; thence to the crossing of Snake River, at the mouth of Powder River; thence to the Salmon River, fifty miles above the place known [as] the "crossing of the Salmon River;" thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

> ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved from the lands above ceded for the use and occupation of the said tribe, and as a general reservation for other friendly tribes and bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not to exceed the present numbers of the Spokane, Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-

23907 she or southern tributary of the Palouse River flows from the 23908 spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Ti-nat-pan up Creek; thence southerly to 23909 23910 the crossing of the Snake River, ten miles below the mouth of 23911 the Al-po-wa-wi River; thence to the source of the Al-po-wa-wi 23912 River in the Blue Mountains; thence along the crest of the Blue 23913 Mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grand Ronde River, 23914midway between the Grand Ronde and the month of the Woll-23915low-how River; thence along the divide between the waters of 23916 the Woll-low-how and Powder Rivers; thence to the crossing of 23917 the Snake River, fifteen miles below the mouth of the Powder 23918 River; thence to the Salmon River above the crossing; thence, 23919 by the spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains, to the place of be-23920 ginning.

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All which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use and benefit of said tribe as an Indian reservation; nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employment of the Indian Department, be permitted to reside upon the said reservation without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent; and the said tribe agrees to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States. and upon any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant, guarantying, however, the right to all citizens of the United States to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually occupied and cultivated by said Indians at this time, and not included in the reservation above named. And provided that any substantial improvement heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated, and honses erected upon the lands hereby ceded, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor in money, or improvements of an equal value be made for said Indian upon the reservation, and no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until their value in money or improvements of equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3. And provided that, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation, and, on the other hand, the right of way, with free access from the same to the nearest public highway, is secured to them, as also the right, in common with citizens of the United States, to travel upon all public highways. The use of the Clear Water and other streams flowing through the reservation is also se-

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23953 cured to citizens of the United States for rafting purposes, and 23954 as public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams where running through or bordering said reservation is further secured to said Indians; as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory; and of erecting temporary buildings for curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribe, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed to them at the time of signing this treaty, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say, sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, the first year after the ratification of this treaty, in providing for their removal to the reserve, breaking up and fencing farms, building houses, supplying them with provisions and a suitable outfit, and for such other objects as he may deem necessary, and the remainder in annuities, as follows: for the first five years after the ratification of this treaty, ten thousand dollars each year commencing September 1, 1856; for the next five years, eight thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, six thousand each year, and for the next five years, four thousand dollars each year.

All which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may, from time to time, determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same for them. And the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

ARTICLE 5. The United States further agree to establish, at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification hereof, two schools, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping the same in repair, and providing them with furniture, books, and stationery, one of which shall be an agricultural and industrial school, to be located at the agency, and to be free to the children of said tribe, and to employ one superintendent of teaching and two teachers; to build two blacksmiths' shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin-shop and to the other a gunsmith's shop; one carpenter's shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop, and to keep the same in repair, and furnished with the necessary tools; to employ one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plough maker, for the instruction

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of the Indians in trades, and to assist them in the same; to erect one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, keeping the same in repair, and furnished with the necessary tools and fixtures, and to employ two millers; to erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair, and provided with the necessary medicines and furniture, and to employ a physician; and to erect, keep in repair, and provide with the necessary furniture the buildings required for the accommodation of the said employees. The said buildings and establishments to be maintained and kept in repair as aforesaid, and the employees to be kept in service for the period of twenty years.

And in view of the fact that the head chief of the tribe is expected, and will be called upon, to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of his time, the United States further agrees to pay to the Nez Percé tribe five hundred dollars per year, for the term of twenty years after the ratification hereof, as a salary for such person as the tribe may select to be its head chief; to build for him, at a suitable point on the reservation, a comfortable house, and properly furnish the same, and to plough and fence for his use ten acres of land. The said salary to be paid to, and the said house to be occupied by, such head chief so long as he may be elected to that position by his tribe, and no longer.

And all the expenditures and expenses contemplated in this fifth article of this treaty shall be defrayed by the United States, and shall not be deducted from the annuities agreed to be paid to said tribe, nor shall the cost of transporting the goods for the annuity-payments be a charge upon the annuities, but shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portions of such reservation as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said tribe as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas in the year 1854, so far as the same may be applicable.

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid tribe shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The aforesaid tribe acknowledge their depend ence upon the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens; and should any one cr more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the agent, the property taken

shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, 24045 24046compensation may be made by the Government out of the an-24047Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in 24048 self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between 24049 them and the other Indians to the Government of the United 24050 States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other In-2405124052dians within the Territory of Washington, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations 24053against citizens. And the said tribe agrees not to shelter or 2405424055conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to 24056deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 9. The Nez Percés desire to exclude from their reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same; and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said tribe who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the aunuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The Nez Percé Indians having expressed in council a desire that William Craig should continue to live with them, he having uniformly shown himself their friend, it is further agreed that the tract of land now occupied by him, and described in his notice to the register and receiver of the land-office of the Territory of Washington, on the fourth day of June last, shall not be considered a part of the reservation provided for in this treaty, except that it shall be subject, in common with the lands of the reservation, to the operations of the intercourse act.

ARTICLE 11. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 29, 1859.

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24078 Treaty between the United States of America and the Nez Percé 24079 tribe of Indians, concluded June 9, 1863; ratification ad-24080 vised, April 17, 1867.

24081 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 24082 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 24083 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the councilground, in the valley of the Lapwai, in the Territory of Washington, on the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between Calvin H. Hale, Charles Hutchins, and S. D. Howe, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Lawyer, Ute-sin-male-e-cnin, Ha-harch-tuesta, and other chiefs and headmen of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians on the part of said Indians, and duly anthorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

24094 Treaty between the United States of America and the Nez Percé In-24095 dians, concluded at the council-ground, in the valley of the 24096 Lapwai, June ninth, 1863.

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Articles of agreement made and concluded at the council ground, in the valley of the Lapwai, W. T., on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, by C. H. Hale, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Charles Hutchins and S. D. Howe, U. S. Indian agents for the Territory of Washington, acting on the part and in behalf of the United States, and the Nez Percé Indians, by the chiefs, head-men, and delegates of said tribe, such articles being supplementary and amendatory to the treaty made between the United States and said tribe on the 11th day of June, 1855.

ARTICLE 1. The said Nez Percé tribe agree to relinquish, and do hereby relinquish, to the United States the lands heretofore reserved for the use and occupation of the said tribe, saving and excepting so much thereof as is described in Article II, for a new reservation.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to reserve for a home, and for the sole use and occupation of said tribe, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Lake Wa-ha, and running thence, northerly, to a point on the north bank of the Clearwater River, three miles below the mouth of the Lapwai, thence down the north bank of the Clearwater to the mouth of the Hatwai Creek: thence due north, to a point seven miles distant; thence, eastwardly, to a point on the north fork of the Clearwater, seven miles distant from its mouth; thence to a point on Oro Fino Creek, five miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the north fork of the south fork of the Clearwater, five miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the south fork of the Clearwater, one mile above the bridge, on the road leading to Elk City, (so as to include all the Indian farms now within the forks;) thence in a straight line, westwardly, to the place of beginning.

All of which tract shall be set apart, and the abovedescribed boundaries shall be surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use and benefit of said tribe as an Indian reserva-

24133 tion, nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employ-24134ment of the Indian Department, be permitted to reside upon 24135 the said reservation without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent; and the said tribe agrees that so soon 24136 24137 after the United States shall make the necessary provision for fulfilling the stipulations of this instrument as they can con-24138 veniently arrange their affairs, and not to exceed one year from 24139its ratification, they will vacate the country hereby relinquished, 24140 24141 and remove to and settle upon the lands herein reserved for them, (except as may be hereinafter provided.) In the mean 2414224143 time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground now 24144 occupied or under cultivation by said Indians at this time, and 24145not included in the reservation above named. And it is pre-24146 vided that any substantial improvement heretofore made by 24147 any Indian, such as fields inclosed and cultivated, or houses 24148 erected upon the lands hereby relinquished, and which he may 24149be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United 24150 States, and payment therefor shall be made in stock or in im-24151provements of an equal value for said Indian upon the lot which 24152may be assigned to him within the bounds of the reservation, as 24153 he may choose, and no Indian will be required to abandou the 24154improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until said pay-24155 ment or improvement shall have been made. And it is further 24156provided, that if any Indian living on any of the land hereby 2415724158 relinquished should prefer to sell his improvements to any white 24159 man, being a loyal citizen of the United States, prior to the 24160 same being valued as aforesaid, he shall be allowed so to do, but the sale or transfer of said improvements shall be made in the 2416124162 presence of, and with the consent and approval of, the agent or 24163 superintendent, by whom a certificate of sale shall be issued to 24164 the party purchasing, which shall set forth the amount of the 24165 consideration in kind. Before the issue of said certificate, the agent or superiutendent shall be satisfied that a valuable con-24166sideration is paid, and that the party purchasing is of undoubted 24167legalty to the United States Government. No settlement or 2416824169claim made upon the improved lands of any Indian will be per-24170 mitted, except as herein provided, prior to the time specified for 24171their removal. Any sale or transfer thus made shall be in the 24172 stead of payment for improvements from the United States. 24173

ARTICLE 3. The President shall, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, cause the boundary-lines to be surveyed, and properly marked and established; after which, so much of the lands hereby reserved as may be suitable for cultivation shall be surveyed into lots of twenty acres each, and every male person of the tribe who shall have attained the age of

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twenty-one years, or is the head of a family, shall have the 24179privilege of locating upon one lot as a permanent home for such 24180 24181 person, and the lands so surveyed shall be allotted under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, having 2418224183 such reference to their settlement as may secure adjoining each 24184other the location of the different families pertaining to each 24185band, so far as the same may be practicable. Such rules and 24186regulations shall be prescribed by the President, or under his 24187 direction, as will insure to the family, in case of the death of 24188the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such perma-24189 nent home, and the improvements thereon. When the assign-24190 ments as above shall have been completed, certificates shall be 24191issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or under his 24192 direction, for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the 24193 names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned 24194 respectively, and that said tracts are set apart for the perpetual 24195and exclusive use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs. 24196 Until otherwise provided by law, such tracts shall be exempt 24197 from levy, taxation, or sale, and shall be alienable in fee, or 24198 leased, or otherwise disposed of, only to the United States, or to 24199 persons then being members of the Nez Percé tribe, and of 24200 Indian blood, with the permission of the President, and under 24201such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior or the Commis-24202 sioner of Indian Affairs shall prescribe; and if any such persou 24203 or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy and till a 24204 portion of the land so assigned, and on which they have located, 24205 or shall rove from place to place, the President may cancel the 24206 assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family their proportion of the annuities or other payments due them 24207 24208 until they shall have returned to such permanent home, and re-24209 sumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return, 24210 the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to 24211 some other person or family of such tribe. The residue of the 24212 land hereby reserved shall be held in common for pasturage for 24213 the sole use and benefit of the Indians: Provided, however, That from time to time, as members of the tribe may come upon the 24214 24215reservation, or may become of proper age, after the expiration of the time of one year after the ratification of this treaty, as 24216 aforesaid, and claim the privileges granted under this article, 24217 24218 lots may be assigned from the lands thus held in common, wherever the same may be suitable for cultivation. No State or ter-24219ritorial legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided 24220 for without the consent of Congress, and no State or territorial 24221law to that end shall be deemed valid until the same has been 2422224223specially submitted to Congress for its approval. 24224

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the relinquishment herein

made the United States agree to pay to the said tribe, in addition to the annuities provided by the treaty of June 11, 1855, 24227 (proclaimed April 29, 1859,) and the goods and provisions distributed to them at the time of signing this treaty, the sum of two hundred and sixty-two thousand and five hundred dollars, in manner following, to wit:

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First. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in the ploughing of land, and the fencing of the several lots which may be assigned to those individual members of the tribe who will accept the same in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, which said sum shall be divided into four annual instalments, as follows: For the first year after the ratification of this treaty, seventy thousand dollars; for the second year, forty thousand dollars; for the third year, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the fourth year, fifteen thousand dollars.

Second. Fifty thousand dollars to be paid the first year after the ratification of this treaty in agricultural implements, to include wagons or carts, harness, and cattle, sheep or other stock, as may be deemed most beneficial by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or agent, after ascertaining the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

Third. Ten thousand dollars for the erection of a saw and flouring mill, to be located at Kamia, the same to be erected within one year after the ratification hereof.

Fourth. Fifty thousand dollars for the boarding and clothing of the children who shall attend the schools, in accordance with such rules or regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may prescribe, providing the schools and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, &c., for their use, and for the fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes, for the use and benefit of the schools, to be expended as follows: The first year after the ratification of this treaty, six thousand dollars; for the next fourteen years, three thousand dollars each year; and for the succeeding year, being the sixteenth and last instalment, two thousand dollars.

Fifth. A further sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be paid within one year after the ratification hereof, to enable the Indians to build two churches, one of which is to be located at some suitable point on the Kamia, and the other on the Lapwai.

ARTICLE 5. The United States further agree, that in addition to a head chief the tribe shall elect two subordinate chiefs, who shall assist him in the performance of his public services, and each subordinate chief shall have the same amount of land

ploughed and fenced, with comfortable house and necessary furniture, and to whom the same salary shall be paid as is already provided for the head chief in article 5 of the treaty of June 11, 24274 1855, the salary to be paid and the houses and land to be occupied during the same period and under like restrictions as therein mentioned.

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And for the purpose of enabling the agent to erect said buildings, and to plough and fence the land, as well as to procure the necessary furniture, and to complete and furnish the house, &c., of the head chief, as heretofore provided, there shall be appropriated, to be expended within the first year after the ratification hereof, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

And inasmuch as several of the provisions of said art. 5th of the treaty of June 11, 1855, pertaining to the erection of school-houses, hospitals, shops, necessary buildings for employe[e]s and for the agency, as well as providing the same with necessary furniture, tools, &c., have not yet been complied with, it is hereby stipulated that there shall be appropriated, to be expended for the purposes herein specified during the first year after the ratification hereof, the following sums, to wit:

First. Ten thousand dollars for the erection of the two schools, including boarding-houses and the necessary out-buildings; said schools to be conducted on the manual-labor system as far as practicable.

Second. Twelve hundred dollars for the erection of the hospital, and providing the necessary furniture for the same.

Third. Two thousand dollars for the erection of a black-smith's shop, to be located at Kamia, to aid in the completion of the smith's shop at the agency, and to purchase the necessary tools, iron, steel, &c.; and to keep the same in repair and properly stocked with necessary tools and materials, there shall be appropriated thereafter, for the fifteen years next succeeding, the sum of five hundred dollars each year.

Fourth. Three thousand dollars for erection of houses for employe[e]s, repairs of mills, shops, &c., and providing necessary furniture, tools, and materials. For the same purpose, and to procure from year to year the necessary articles—that is to say, saw-logs, nails, glass, hardware, &c.—there shall be appropriated thereafter, for the twelve years next succeeding, the sum of two thousand dollars each year; and for the next three years one thousand dollars each year.

Aud it is further agreed that the United States shall employ, in addition to those already mentioned in art. 5th of the treaty of June 11, 1855, two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.

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All the expenditures and expenses contemplated in this treaty, and not otherwise provided for, shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the past services and faithfulness of the Indian chief, Timothy, it is agreed that the United States shall appropriate the sum of six hundred dollars, to aid him in the erection of a house upon the lot of land which may be assigned to him, in accordance with the provisions of the third article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. The United States further agree that the claims of certain members of the Nez Percé tribe against the Government for services rendered and for horses furnished by them to the Oregon mounted volunteers, as appears by certificate issued by W. H. Fauntleroy, A. R. Qr. M. and Com. Oregon volunteers, on the 6th of March, 1856, at Camp Cornelius, and amounting to the sum of four thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars, shall be paid to them in full in gold coin.

ARTICLE 8. It is also understood that the aforesaid tribe do hereby renew their acknowledgments of dependence upon the Government of the United States, their promises of friendship and other pledges, as set forth in the eighth article of the treaty of June 11, 1855; and further, that all the provisions of said treaty which are not abrogated or specifically changed by any article herein contained, shall remain the same to all intents and purposes as formerly—the same obligations resting upon the United States, the same privileges continued to the Indians outside of the reservation, and the same rights secured to citizens of the U. S. as to right of way upon the streams and over the roads which may run through said reservation, as are therein set forth.

But it is further provided that the United States is the ouly competent authority to declare and establish such necessary roads and highways, and that no other right is intended to be hereby granted to citizens of the United States than the right of way upon or over such roads as may thus be legally established: *Provided*, *however*, That the roads now usually travelled shall, in the mean time, be taken and deemed as within the meaning of this article, until otherwise enacted by act of Congress or by the authority of the Indian Department.

And the said tribe hereby consent that upon the public roads which may run across the reservation there may be established, at such points as shall be necessary for public convenience, hotels, or stage-stands, of the number and necessity of which the agent or superintendent shall be the sole judge, who shall be competent to license the same, with the privilege of using such amount of land for pasturage and other purposes

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connected with such establishment as the agent or superintendent-shall deem necessary, it being understood that such lands for pasturage are to be euclosed, and the boundaries thereof described in the license.

And it is further understood and agreed that all ferries and bridges within the reservation shall be held and managed for the benefit of said tribe.

Such rules and regulations shall be made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, as shall regulate the travel on the highways, the management of the ferries and bridges, the licensing of public houses, and the leasing of lands, as herein provided, so that the rents, profits, and issues thereof shall inure to the benefit of said tribe, and so that the persons thus licensed or necessarily employed in any of the above relations, shall be subject to the control of the Indian Department and to the provisions of the act of Congress "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers."

All timber within the bounds of the reservation is exclusively the property of the tribe, excepting that the U.S. Government shall be permitted to use thereof for any purpose connected with its affairs, either in carrying out any of the provisions of this treaty, or in the maintaining of its necessary forts or garrisons.

The United States also agree to reserve all springs or fountains not adjacent to, or directly connected with, the streams or rivers within the lands hereby relinquished, and to keep back from settlement or entry so much of the surrounding land as may be necessary to prevent the said springs or fountains being enclosed; and, further, to preserve a perpetual right of way to and from the same, as watering places, for the use in common of both whites and Indians.

ARTICLE 9. Inasmuch as the Indians in council have expressed their desire that Robert Newell should have confirmed to him a piece of land lying between Snake and Clearwater Rivers, the same having been given to him on the 9th day of June, 1861, and described in an instrument of writing bearing that date, and signed by several chiefs of the tribe, it is hereby agreed that the said Robert Newell shall receive from the United States a patent for the said tract of land.

ARTICLE 10. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 24, 1867.

24408 Amendatory treaty to the treaty of June 9, 1863, between the United 24409 States of America and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, con-24410 cluded August 13, 1868; ratification advised February 16, 24411 1869.

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Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas to the treaty of the ninth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, (proclaimed April 20, 1867,) between the United States and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, an amendatory treaty was concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Lawyer, head chief, and Timothy and Jason, chiefs, of the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which amendatory treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas certain amendments are desired by the Nez Percé tribe of Indians to their treaty concluded at the council ground in the valley of the Lapwai, in the Territory of Washington, on the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and whereas the United States are willing to assent to said amendments, it is therefore agreed by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner on the part of the United States, thereunto duly authorized; and Lawyer, Timothy, and Jason, chiefs of said tribe, also being thereunto duly anthorized, in manner and form following, that is to say:

ARTICLE 1. That all lands embraced within the limits of the tract set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of said Indians by the 2d article of said treaty of June 9th, 1863, which are susceptible of cultivation and suitable for Indian farms, which are not now occupied by the United States for military purposes, or which are not required for agency or other buildings and purposes provided for by existing treaty stipulations, shall be surveyed as provided in the 3d article of said treaty of June 9th, 1863, and as soon as the allotments shall be plowed and fenced, and as soon as schools shall be established as provided by existing treaty stipulations, such Indians now residing outside the reservation as may be decided upon by the agent of the tribe and the Indians themselves, shall be removed to and located upon allotments within the reservation: Provided, however, That in case there should not be a sufficient quantity of suitable land within the boundaries of the reservation to provide allotments for those now

there and those residing outside the boundaries of the same, then those residing ontside, or as many thereof as allotments cannot be provided for, may remain upon the lands now occupied and improved by them, provided, that the land so occupied does not exceed twenty acres for each and every male person who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years or is the head of a family, and the tenure of those remaining upon lands outside the reservation shall be the same as is provided in said 3d article of said treaty of June 9th, 1863, for those receiving allotments within the reservation; and it is further agreed that those now residing outside of the boundaries of the reservation and who may continue to so reside shall be protected by the military au-thorities in their rights upon the allotments occupied by them, and also in the privilege of grazing their animals upon surround-ing unoccupied lands.

ARTICLE 2. It is further agreed between the parties hereto that the stipulations contained in the 8th article of the treaty of June 9th, 1863, relative to timber, are hereby annulled as far as the same provides that the United States shall be permitted to use thereof in the maintaining of forts or garrisons, and that the said Indians shall have the aid of the military authorities to protect the timber upon their reservation, and that none of the same shall be cut or removed without the consent of the headchief of the tribe, together with the consent of the agent and superintendent of Indian affairs, first being given in writing, which written consent shall state the part of the reservation upon which the timber is to be cut, and also the quantity, and the price to be paid therefor.

ARTICLE 3. It is further hereby stipulated and agreed that the amount due said tribe for school purposes and for the support of teachers that has not been expended for that purpose since the year 1864, but has been used for other purposes, shall be ascertained and the same shall be re-imbursed to said tribe by appropriation by Congress, and shall be set apart and invested in United States bonds and shall be held in trust by the United States, the interest on the same to be paid to said tribe annually for the support of teachers.

Proclaimed February 24, 1869.

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24491 NEW YORK INDIANS.

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24492 TREATY WITH THE NEW YORK INDIANS, AS AMENDED BY THE 24493 SENATE AND ASSENTED TO BY THE SEVERAL TRIBES, 1838.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by Ransom H. Gillet, a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the several tribes of New York Indians assembled in council, witnesseth:

Whereas the Six Nations of New York Indians, not long after the close of the war of the Revolution, became convinced, from the rapid increase of the white settlers around, that the time was not far distant when their true interest must lead them to seek a new home among their red brethren in the West; and

Whereas this subject was agitated in a general council of the Six Nations as early as 1810, and resulted in sending a memorial to the President of the United States, inquiring whether the Government would consent to their leaving their habitations and their removing into the neighborhood of their western brethren, and if they could procure a home there, by gift or purchase, whether the Government would acknowledge their title to the lands so obtained in the same manner it had acknowledged it in those from whom they might receive it; and further, whether the existing treaties would in such a case remain in full force, and their annuities be paid as heretofore; and

Whereas, with the approbation of the President of the United States, purchases were made by the New York Indians from the Menomonie and Winnebago Indians of certain lands at Green Bay in the Territory of Wisconsin, which after much difficulty and contention with those Indians concerning the extent of that purchase, the whole subject was finally settled by a treaty between the United States and the Menomonie Indians, concluded in February, 1831, to which the New York Indians gave their assent on the seventeenth day of October, 1832; and

Whereas, by the provisions of that treaty, five hundred thousand acres of land are secured to the New York Indians of the Six Nations and the St. Regis tribe, as a future home, on condition that they all remove to the same within three years, or such reasonable time as the President should prescribe; and

Whereas the President is satisfied that various considerations have prevented those still residing in New York from removing to Green Bay, and, among other reasons, that many who were in favour of emigration preferred to remove at once to the Indian Territory, which they were fully persuaded was the only permanent and peaceable home for all the Indians. And they therefore applied to the President to take their Green Bay lands, and provide them a new home among their brethren in the Indian Territory; and

Whereas the President, being anxious to promote the peace, prosperity, and happiness of his red children, and being determined to carry out the humane policy of the Government in removing the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi, within the Indian Territory, by bringing them to see and feel, by his justice and liberality, that it is their true policy and for their interest to do so without delay:

Therefore, taking into consideration the foregoing premises, the following articles of a treaty are entered into between the United States of America and the several tribes of the New York Indians, the names of whose chiefs, head-men, and war riors are hereto subscribed, at d those who may hereafter give their assent to this treaty in writing within such time as the President shall appoint.

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### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1. The several tribes of New York Indians, the names of whose chiefs, head men, warriors, and representatives are hereunto annexed, in consideration of the premises above recited, and the covenants hereinafter contained, to be performed on the part of the United States, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest to the lands secured to them at Green Bay by the Menomonie treaty of 1831, excepting the following tract, on which a part of the New York Indians now reside: beginning at the southwesterly corner of the French grants at Green Bay, and running thence sonthwardly to a point on a line to be run from the Little Cocalin, parallel to a line of the French grants and six miles from Fox River; from thence, on said parallel line, northwardly six miles; from thence eastwardly to a point on the northeast line of the Indian lands, and being at right angles to the same.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment on the part of the tribes of the New York Indians, and in order to manifest the deep interest of the United States in the future peace and prosperity of the New York Indians, the United States agree to set apart the following tract of country, situated directly west of the State of Missouri, as a permanent home for all the New York Indians now residing in the State of New York, or in Wisconsin, or elsewhere in the United States,

24577 who have no permanent homes, which said country is described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west line of the State of 24578 Missouri, at the northeast corner of the Cherokee tract, and 24579 24580running thence north along the west line of the State of Mis-24581souri twenty-seven miles to the southerly line of the Miami lands; thence west so far as shall be necessary, by running a 24582line at right angles, and parallel to the west line aforesaid, to 24583the Osage lands, and thence easterly along the Osage and 2458424585 Cherokee lands to the place of beginning, to include one million 24586 eight hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of land, being 24587 three hundred and twenty acres for each soul of said Indians as 24588 their numbers are at present computed. To have and to hold 24589 the same in fee-simple to the said tribes or nations of Indians, 24590 by patent from the President of the United States, issued in 24591 conformity with the provisions of the third section of the act 24592 entitled "An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the 24593 Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their 24594 removal west of the Mississippi," approved on the 28th day of May, 1830, with full power and authority in the said Indians to 2459524596 divide said lands among the different tribes, nations, or bands in severalty, with the right to sell and convey to and from each 2459724598 other, under such laws and regulations as may be adopted by the respective tribes, acting by themselves, or by a general 24599 council of the said New York Indians, acting for all the tribes 24600 collectively. It is understood and agreed that the above-described 24601 24602 country is intended as a future home for the following tribes, to wit: The Senecas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, 24603 24604 St. Regis, Stockbridges, Munsees, and Brothertowns residing in 24605 the State of New York, and the same is to be divided equally among them according to their respective numbers, as mentioned 24606 24607 in a schedule hereunto annexed.

ARTICLE 3. It is further agreed that such of the tribes of the New York Indians as do not accept and agree to remove to the country set apart for their new homes within five years, or such other time as the President may, from time to time, appoint, shall forfeit all interest in the lands so set apart to the United States.

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ARTICLE 4. Perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between the United States and the New York Indians; and the United States hereby guaranty to protect and defend them in the peaceable possession and enjoyment of their new homes, and hereby secure to them, in said country, the right to establish their own form of government, appoint their own officers, and administer their own laws; subject, however, to the legislation of the Congress of the United States, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians. The lands secured to them by

patent under this treaty shall never be included in any State or 24624 Territory of this Union. The said Indians shall also be enti-24625 tled, in all respects, to the same political and civil rights and 24626 privileges that are granted and secured by the United States 24627 to any of the several tribes of emigrant Indians settled in the 24628 Indian Territory.

ARTICLE 5. The Oneidas are to have their lands in the In-24630 dian Territory, in the tract set apart for the New York Indians, 24631 adjoining the Osage tract, and that hereinafter set apart for the 24632 Senecas; and the same shall be so laid off as to secure them a 24633 sufficient quantity of timber for their use. Those tribes whose 24634 lands are not specially designated in this treaty are to have 24635 such as shall be set apart by the President.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed that the United States will pay to those who remove West, at their new homes, all such annuities as shall properly belong to them. The schedules herento annexed shall be deemed and taken as a part of this treaty.

24641 ARTICLE 7. It is expressly understood and agreed that 24642 this treaty must be approved by the President and ratified and 24643 confirmed by the Senate of the United States, before it shall 24644be binding upon the parties to it. It is further expressly un-24645 derstood and agreed that the rejection, by the President and 24646 Senate, of the provisions thereof, applicable to one tribe, or dis-24647 tinct branch of a tribe, shall not be construed to invalidate as 24648 to others, but as to them it shall be binding, and remain in full 24649 force and effect.

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ARTICLE 8. It is stipulated and agreed that the accounts of the commissioner, and expenses incurred by him in holding a conneil with the New York Indians, and concluding treaties at Green Bay and Duck Creek, in Wisconsin, and in the State of New York, in 1836, and those for the exploring party of the New York Indians, in 1837, and also the expenses of the present treaty, shall be allowed and settled according to former precedents.

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ST. REGIS.

24659 ARTICLE 9. It is agreed with the American party of the 24660 St. Regis Indians, that the United States will pay to the said 24661tribe, on their removal West, or at such time as the President 24662 shall appoint, the sum of five thousand dollars, as a remunera-24663 tion for monies laid out by the said tribe, and for services ren-24664 dered by their chiefs and agents in securing the title to the Green Bay lands, and in removal to the same, the same to be 24665 24666 apportioned out to the several claimants by the chiefs of the said

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party, and a United States commissioner, as may be deemed by them equitable and just. It is further agreed that the following reservation of land shall be made to the Rev. Eleazer Williams, of said tribe, which he claims in his own right, and in that of his wife, which he is to hold in fee-simple by patent from the President, with full power and authority to sell and dispose of the same, to wit: beginning at a point in the west bank of Fox River, thirteen chains above the old mill dam at the rapids of the Little Kockalin; thence north fifty two degrees and thirty minutes west, two hundred and forty chains; thence north thirty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred chains; thence south fifty-two degrees and thirty minutes east, two hundred and forty chains to the bank of Fox River; thence up along the bank of Fox River to the place of beginning.

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE SENECAS.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed with the Senecas that they shall have for themselves and their friends, the Cayugas and Onondagas, residing among them, the easterly part of the tract set apart for the New York Indians, and to extend so far west as to include one half section (three hundred and twenty acres) of land for each soul of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas, residing among them; and if, on removing West, they find there is not sufficient timber on this tract for their use, then the President shall add thereto timber land sufficient for their accommodation, and they agree to remove; to remove from the State of New York to their new homes within five years, and to continue to reside there. And whereas, at the making of this treaty, Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows, the assignees of the State of Massachusetts, have purchased of the Seneca Nation of Indians, in the presence and with the approbation of the United States commissioner, appointed by the United States to hold said treaty or convention, all the right, title, interest, and elaim of the said Seneca Nation to certain lands, by a deed of conveyance, a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed; and whereas the consideration money mentioned in said deed, amounting to two hundred and two thousand dollars, belongs to the Seneca Nation, and the said nation agrees that the said sum of money shall be paid to the United States, and the United States agree to receive the same, to be disposed of as follows: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is to be invested by the President of the United States in safe stocks, for their use, the income of which is to be paid to them at their new homes, annually, and the ballance, being the sum of one hundred and two thousand dollars, is to be paid to the owners of the

improvements on the lands so deeded, according to an appraise-ment of said improvements and a distribution and award of said sum of money among the owners of said improvements, to be made by appraisers, hereafter to be appointed by the Seneca Nation, in the presence of a United States commissioner, here-after to be appointed, to be paid by the United States to the individuals who are entitled to the same, according to said apprisal and award, on their severally relinquishing their re-spective possessions to the said Ogden and Fellows. 

### SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE CAYUGAS.

ARTICLE 11. The United States will set apart for the Cayu gas, on their removing to their new homes at the West, two thousand dollars, and will invest the same in some safe stocks, the income of which shall be paid them annually, at their new homes. The United States further agree to pay to the said nation, on their removal West, two thousand five hundred dollars, to be disposed as the chiefs shall deem just and equitable.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ONONDAGAS RESIDING ON THE SENECA RESERVATIONS.

ARTICLE 12. The United States agree to set apart for the Onondagas, residing on the Seneca reservations, two thousand five hundred dollars, on their removing West, and to invest the same in safe stocks, the income of which shall be paid to them annually, at their new homes. And the United States further agree to pay to the said Onondagas, on their removal to their new homes in the West, two thousand dollars, to be disposed of as the chiefs shall deem equitable and just.

24738 SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ONEIDAS RESIDING IN THE 24739 STATE OF NEW YORK.

ARTICLE 13. The United States will pay the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid to Baptista Powlis, and the chiefs of the first Christian party residing at Oneida, and the sum of two thousand dollars shall be paid to William Day, and the chiefs of the Orchard party residing there, for expenses incurred and services rendered in securing the Green Bay country, and the settlement of a portion thereof; and they hereby agree to remove to their new homes in the Indian Territory as soon as they can make satisfactory arrangements with the governor of the State of New York for the purchase of their lands at Oneida.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE TUSCARORAS.

24.51 ARTICLE 14. The Tuscarora Nation agree to accept the 24.752 country set apart for them in the Indian Territory, and to re-

24753 move there within five years, and continue to reside there. 24754is further agreed that the Tuscaroras shall have their lands in 24755 the Indian country, at the forks of the Neasha River, which 24756shall be so laid off as to secure a sufficient quantity of timber 24757 for the accommodation of the nation. But if, on examination, 24758 they are not satisfied with this location, they are to have their 24759 lands at such place as the President of the United States shall 24760 designate. The United States will pay to the Tuscarora Nation, 24761 on their settling at the West, three thousand dollars, to be 24762 disposed of as the chiefs shall deem most equitable and just. 24763 Whereas the said nation owns, in fee-simple, five thousand 24764acres of land, lying in Niagara County, in the State of New 24765 York, which was conveyed to the said nation by Henry Dear-24766 born, and they wish to sell and convey the same before they re-24767 move West: Now, therefore, in order to have the same done in 24768 a legal and proper way, they hereby convey the same to the 24769 United States, and to be held in trust for them, and they author-24770 ize the President to sell and convey the same, and the money 24771 which shall be received for the said lands, exclusive of the im-24772 provements, the President shall invest in safe stocks for their 24773 benefit, the income from which shall be paid to the nation at their 24774 new homes annually; and the money which shall be received 24775 for improvements on said lands shall be paid to the owners of 24776 the improvements when the lands are sold. The President shall 24777cause the said lands to be surveyed, and the improvements shall 24778be appraised by such persons as the nation shall appoint; and 24779 said lands shall also be appraised, and shall not be sold at a 24780 less price than the apprisal, without the consent of James Cusick, 24781William Mountpleasant, and William Chew, or the survivor or 24782survivors of them; and the expenses incurred by the United 24783 States in relation to this trust are to be deducted from the moneys 24784 received before investment. And whereas, at the making of this 24785 treaty, Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows, the assignees of 24786 the State of Massachusetts, have purchased of the Tuscarora 24787 Nation of Indians, in the presence and with the approbation 24788 of the commissioner appointed on the part of the United States 24789 to hold said treaty or convention, all the right, title, interest, 24790 and claim of the Tuscarora Nation to certain lands, by a deed of 24791 conveyance, a duplicate of which is hereunto annexed; and 24792 whereas the consideration money for said lands has been 24793 secured to the said nation to their satisfaction by Thomas L. 24794Ogden and Joseph Fellows: Therefore, the United States hereby 24795 assent to the said sale and conveyance and sanction the same. 24796

ARTICLE 15. The United States hereby agree that they will appropriate the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to be applied from time to time, under the direction of the President

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24799 24800 24801 24802 24803 24804 24805 24806	the United States, in such proportions as may be most for the interest of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, for the following purposes, to wit: To aid them in removing to their homes, and supporting themselves the first year after their re- moval; to encourage and assist them in education, and in being taught to cultivate their lands; in erecting mills and other neces- sary houses; in purchasing domestic animals and farming uten- sils, and acquiring a knowledge of the mechanic arts.
24807	SCHEDULE A.
24808	Census of the New York Indians as taken in 1837.—Number resid-
24809	ing on the Seneca reservations.
24810	Senecas
24811	Onondagas
24812	Cayugas
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24814	2,633
24815	2, 000
24816	Onondagas, at Onondaga
24817	Tuscaroras
24818	St. Regis, in New York
24819	Oneidas, at Green Bay
24820	Oneidas, in New York
24821	Stockbridges
24822	Munsees
24823	Brothertowns
24824	The above was made before the execution of the treaty.
24825	R. H. GILLET, Commissioner.
24826	SCHEDULE B.
24827	The following is the disposition agreed to be made of the
24828	sum of three thousand dollars provided in this treaty for the
24829	Tuscaroras, by the chiefs, and assented to by the commissioner,
24830	and is to form a part of the treaty:
24831	To Jonathan Printess, ninety-three dollars.
24832	To William Chew, one hundred and fifteen dollars.
24833	To John Patterson, forty-six dollars.
24834	To William Mountpleasant, one hundred and seventy-one
24835	dollars.
24836	To James Cusick, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.
24837	To David Peter, fifty dollars.
24838	The rest and residue thereof is to be paid to the nation.
24839	The above was agreed to before the execution of the treaty.
24840	R. H. GILLET, Commissioner,

24841 SCHEDULE C. 24842 Schedule applicable to the Onondagas and Cayugas resid-24843 ing on the Seneca reservations. It is agreed that the following 24844 disposition shall be made of the amount set apart to be divided by the chiefs of those nations, in the preceding parts of this 24845 treaty, anything therein to the contrary notwithstanding: 24846 24847 To William King, one thousand five hundred dollars. 24848 Joseph Isaacs, seven hundred dollars. 24849 Jack Wheelbarrow, three hundred dollars. 24850 Silversmith, one thousand dollars. 24851 William Jacket, five hundred dollars. Buton George, five hundred dollars. 2485224853 The above was agreed to before the treaty was finally exe-24854 cuted. 24855 R. H. GILLET, 24856

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At a treaty held under the authority of the United States of America, at Buffalo Creek, in the county of Erie, and State of New York, between the chiefs and head-men of the Seneca Nation of Indians, duly assembled in conneil, and representing and acting for the said nation, on the one part, and Thomas Ludlow Ogden, of the city of New York, and Joseph Fellows, of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, on the other part, concerning the purchase of the right and claim of the said Indians in and to the lands within the State of New York remaining in their occupation: Ransom H. Gillet, esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to attend and hold the said treaty, and also Josiah Trowbridge, esquire, the superintendent on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being severally present at the said treaty, the said chiefs and head-men, on behalf of the Seneca Nation, did agree to sell and release to the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, and they, the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, did agree to purchase all the right, title, and claim of the said Seneca Nation of, in, and to the several tracts, pieces, or parcels of land mentioned and described in the instrument of writing next hereinafter set forth, and at the price or sum therein 24878, specified, as the consideration or purchase money for such sale and release; which instrument being read and explained to the said parties and mutually agreed to, was signed and sealed by the said contracting parties, and is in the words following:

Commissioner.

This indenture, made this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, between the chiefs and head men of the Seneca Nation of Indi24885 ans, duly assembled in council, and acting for and on behalf of the said Seneca Nation, of the first part, and Thomas Ludlow 2488624887 Ogden, of the city of New York, and Joseph Fellows, of Ge-24888neva, in the county of Ontario, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said chiefs and head-men of the Seneca Nation of Indi-24889 24890 ans, in consideration of the sum of two hundred and two thou-24891 sand dollars to them in hand paid by the said Thomas Ludlow 24892 Ogden and Joseph Fellows, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, released, and con-24893 24894 firmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, 24895 and confirm unto the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph 24896 Fellows, and to their heirs and assigns, all that certain tract or 24897 parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Erie 24898 and State of New York, commonly called and known by the 24899 name of Buffalo Creek reservation, containing by estimation  $24900 \cdot$ forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, be the con-24901 tents thereof more or less. Also, all that certain other tract or 24902 parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the counties of Erie, 24903 Chatanque, and Cattaraugus, in said State, commonly called and 24904 known by the name of Cattaraugus reservation, containing by 24905 estimation twenty one thousand six hundred and eighty acres, 24906 be the contents thereof more or less. Also, all that certain other 24907 tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the said 24908 county of Cattaraugus, in said State, commonly called and known 24909 by the name of the Allegany reservation, containing by estima-24910 tion thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-nine acres, be the 24911 contents more or less. And also all that certain other tract or 24912 parcel of land, situate, lying, and being partly in said county of 24913 Erie and partly in the county of Genesee, in said State, commonly called and known by the name of the Tonawando reser-24914 24915 vation, and containing by estimation twelve thousand eight 24916 hundred acres, be the same more or less; as the said several 24917 tracts of land have been heretofore reserved and are held and 24918 occupied by the said Seneca Nation of Indians, or by individu-24919 als thereof, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, 24920 hereditaments and appurtenances to each and every of the said 24921 tracts or parcels of land belonging or appertaining; and all the 24922 estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand of the said party 24923 of the first part, and of the said Seneca Nation of Indians, of, 24924 in, and to the same, and to each and every part and parcel 24925 thereof: to have and to hold all and singular the above described 24926 and released premises unto the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and 24927 Joseph Fellows, their heirs and assigns, to their proper use and behoof forever, as joint tenants, and not as tenants in common. 24928 24929 At the before-mentioned treaty, held in my presence, as superintendent on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachu-24930

24931 setts, and this day concluded, the foregoing instrument of writ-24932 ing was agreed to by the contracting parties therein named, and 24933 was in my presence executed by them, and being approved by 24934 me, I do hereby certify and declare such my approbation 24935 thereof.

24936 Witness my hand and seal, at Buffalo Creek, this 15th day 24937 of January in the year 1838.

24938 JOSIAH TROWBRIDGE.

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I have attended a treaty of the Seneca Nation of Indians, held at Buffalo Creek, in the county of Erie, in the State of New York, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the within instrument was duly executed, in my presence, by the chiefs of the Seneca Nation, being fairly and properly understood by them. I do therefore certify and approve the same.

R. H. GILLET, Commissioner.

At a treaty held under and by the authority of the United States of America, at Buffalo Creek, in the county of Erie, and State of New York, between the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians, duly assembled in council, and representing and acting for the said nation, on the one part, and Thomas Ludlow Ogden, of the city of New York, and Joseph Fellows, of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, on the other part, concerning the purchase of the right and claim of the said nation of Indians in and to the lands within the State of New York remaining in their occupation: Ransom H. Gillett, esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to attend and hold the said treaty, and also Josiah Trowbridge, esquire, the superintendent on behalf of the Common. wealth of Massachusetts, being severally present at the said treaty, the said sachems, chiefs, and warriors, on behalf of the said Tuscarora Nation, did agree to sell and release to the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, and they, the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, did agree to purchase all the right, title, and claim of the said Tuscarora Nation of, in, and to the tract, piece, or parcel of land mentioned and described in the instrument of writing next hereinafter set forth, and at the price or sum therein specified as the consideration or purchase money for such sale and release; which instrument being read and explained to the said parties, and mutually agreed to, was signed and sealed by the said contracting parties, and is in the words following:

This indenture, made this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, between the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Tuscarora Na-

24976 tion of Indians, duly assembled in council, and acting for and 24977on behalf of the said Tuscarora Nation, of the first part, and 24978 Thomas Ludlow Ogden, of the city of New York, and Joseph 24979 Fellows, of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, of the second -24980 part, witnesseth: That the said sachems, chiefs, and warriors of 24981 the Tuscarora Nation, in consideration of the sum of nine thou-24982sand six hundred dollars to them in hand paid by the said 24983 Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, the receipt whereof 24984 is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, released, 24985and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, 24986 release, and confirm to the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Jo-24987seph Fellows, and to their heirs and assigns, all that tract or 24988parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Niag-24989ara, and State of New York, commonly called and known by 24990 the name of the Tuscarora reservation or Seneca grant, con-24991 taining nineteen hundred and twenty acres, be the same more 24992 or less, being the lands in their occupancy, and not included in 24993 the land conveyed to them by Henry Dearborn, together with all 24994 and singular the rights, the rights, privileges, heraditaments, and 24995 appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land belonging or appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and 24996 demand of the said party of the first part, and of the said Tus-24997 24998 carora Nation of Indians of, in, and to the same, and to every part and parcel thereof: to have and to hold all and singular 24999 25000the above described and released premises unto the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, and their heirs and assigns, 25001 to their proper use and behoof forever, as joint tenants and not 25002 25003 as tenants in common.

At the above-mentioned treaty, held in my presence as superintendent on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and this day concluded, the foregoing instrument was agreed to by the contracting parties therein named, and was in my presence executed by them; and being approved by me, I do hereby certify and declare such my approbation thereof.

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Witness my hand and seal at Buffalo Creek, this 15th day of January, in the year 1838.

## J. TROWBRIDGE, Superintendent.

I have attended a treaty of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians held at Buffalo Creek, in the eounty of Erie, in the State of New York, on the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the within instrument was duly executed in my presence by the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the said nation, being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their full satisfaction. I do therefore certify and approve the same.

R. H. GILLET, Commissioner.

25023 Supplemental article to the treaty concluded at Buffalo Creek, in 25024 the State of New York, on the 15th of January, 1838, con-25025 cluded between Ransom H. Gillet, commissioner on the part of 25026 the United States, and chiefs and head-men of the St. Regis 25027 Indians, concluded on the 13th day of February, 1838.

25028The undersigned chiefs and head-men of the St. Regis Indians residing in the State of New York having heard a copy of 2502925030 said treaty read by Ransom H. Gillet, the commissioner who 25031concluded that treaty on the part of the United States, and he 25032 having fully and publicly explained the same, and believing the provisious of the said treaty to be very liberal on the part of 25033 the United States and calculated to be highly beneficial to the 25034 25035 New York Indians, including the St. Regis, who are embraced 25036 in its provisions, do hereby assent to every part of the said treaty and approve the same. And it is further agreed that 25037 any of the St. Regis Indians who wish to do so shall be at lib-25038 erty to remove to the said country at any time hereafter within 25039 the time specified in this treaty, but under it the Government 25040 The United States will, shall not compel them to remove. 25041within one year after the ratification of this treaty, pay over to 25042 the American party of said Indians one thousand dollars, part 25043 of the sum of five thousand dollars mentioned in the special 25044 provisions for the St. Regis Indians, anything in the article 25045 contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 25046

Proclaimed April 4, 1840.

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## NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, ETC.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the She-nahnam, or Medicine Creek, in the Territory of Washington, on the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America and the Nisqually and other bands of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded on the She-nah-nam, or Medicine Creek, in the Territory of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Nisqually.

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Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawskin, S'Homamish, Steh-chass, T'Peeksin, Squi-aitl, and Sa-heh-wamish tribes and bands of Indians, occupying the lands lying round the head of Puget's Sound and the adjacent inlets, who, for the purpose of this treaty, are to be regarded as one nation, on behalf of said tribes and bands, and duly authorized by them.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes and bands of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the point on the eastern side of Admiralty Inlet, known as Point Pully, about midway between Commencement and Elliott Bays; thence running in a southeasterly direction, following the divide between the waters of the Puyallup and Dwamish, or White Rivers, to the summit of the Cascade Mountains: thence southerly, along the summit of said range, to a point opposite the main source of the Skookum Chuck Creek; thence to and down said creek, to the coal mine; thence northwesterly, to the summit of the Black Hills; thence northerly, to the upper forks of the Satsop River; thence northeasterly, through the portage known as Wilkes's Portage, to Point Southworth, on the western side of Admiralty Inlet; thence around the foot of Vashon's Island, easterly and southeasterly, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved for the present use and occupation of the said tribes and bands, the following tracts of land, viz: The small island ealled Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouths of Hammersley's and Totten's Inlets, and separated from Hartstene Island by Peale's Passage, containing about two sections of land by estimation; a square tract containing two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, on Puget's Sound near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek, one mile west of the meridian line of the United States land survey, and a square tract containing two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, lying on the south side of Commencement Bay; all which tracts shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white man be permitted to reside upon the same without permission of the tribe and the superintendent or agent. the said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of eitizens of the United States, and upon any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant. If necessary for the public convenience,

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roads may be run through their reserves, and, on the other hand, the right of way with free access from the same to the nearest public highway is secured to them.

ARTICLE 3. The right of taking fish, at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations, is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on open and unclaimed lands: *Provided*, *however*, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens, and that they shall alter all stallious not intended for breeding-horses, and shall keep up and confine the latter.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for the next two years, three thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, two thousand dollars each year; for the next four years, fifteen hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, twelve hundred dollars each year; and for the next five years, one thousand dollars each year; all which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may, from time to time, determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same. And the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said Iudians in respect thereto.

ARTICLE 5. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon their aforesaid reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 6. The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory may require, and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted, remove them from either or all of said reservations to such other suitable place or places within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands. And he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the

25157same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a perme-2515825159 nent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regula-25160 tions as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the 25161 Omahas, so far as the same may be applieable. Any substan-25162tial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, and which he 25163 shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, 25164 shall be valued, under the direction of the President, and pay-25165 ment be made accordingly therefor.

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ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes and bands shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The aforesaid tribes and bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citi-And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article, in cases of depredations And the said tribes agree not to shelter or against citizens. conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 9. The above tribes and bands are desirons to exclude from their reservations the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same; and therefore it is provided, that any Indian belonging to said tribes, who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservations, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Puget's Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support, for a period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to children of the said tribes and bands, in common with those of the other tribes of said district, and to provide the said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, and also to provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, for the term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in

their respective occupations. And the United States further agree to employ a physician to reside at the said central agency, who shall furnish medicine and advice to their sick, and shall vaccinate them; the expenses of the said school, shops, employées, and medical attendance, to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from the annuities.

ARTICLE 11. The said tribes and bands agree to free all slaves now held by them, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

ARTICLE 12. The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vaneouver's Island, or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States; nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed March 3, 1855.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Omaha tribe of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs of the Omaha tribe of Indians, viz, Shon-ga-ska, or Logan Fontenelle; E-sta-mah-za, or Joseph Le Flesche; Gra-tah-nah-je, or Standing Hawk; Gah-he-ga-gin-gah, or Little Chief; Ta-wah-gah-ha, or Vil lage Maker; Wah-no-ke-ga, or Noise; So-da-nah-ze, or Yellow Smoke; they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Omaha Indians cede to the United States all their lands west of the Missouri River, and south of a line drawn due west from a point in the centre of the main channel of said Missouri River due east of where the Ayoway River disembogues out of the bluffs, to the western boundary of the

25246 Omaha country, and forever relinquish all right and title to the country south of said line: Provided, however, That if the country 2524725248 north of said due west line, which is reserved by the Omahas for their future home, should not on exploration prove to be a 25249 satisfactory and suitable location for said Indians, the President 25250may, with the consent of said Indians, set apart and assign to 2525125252 them, within or outside of the ceded country, a residence suited 25253 for and acceptable to them. And for the purpose of deter-25254 mining at once and definitely, it is agreed that a delegation of 25255said Indians, in company with their agent, shall, immediately 25256after the ratification of this instrument, proceed to examine the country hereby reserved, and if it please the delegation, and 25257the Indians in counsel express themselves satisfied, then it shall 25258 25259 be deemed and taken for their future home; but if otherwise, 25260 on the fact being reported to the President, he is authorized to 25261cause a new location, of suitable extent, to be made for the fu-25262 ture home of said Indians, and which shall not be more in ex-25263 tent than three hundred thousand acres, and then and in that case all of the country belonging to the said Indians, north of 25264said due west line, shall be and is hereby ceded to the United 25265States by the said Indians, they to receive the same rate per 25266 acre for it, less the number of acres assigned in lieu of it for a 25267home, as now paid for the land south of said line. 25268 25269

ARTICLE 2. The Omahas agree that so soon after the United States shall make the necessary provision for fulfilling the stipulations of this instrument, as they can conveniently arrange their affairs, and not to exceed one year from its ratification, they will vacate the ceded country, and remove to the lands reserved herein by them, or to the other lands provided for in lieu thereof, in the preceding article, as the case may be.

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ARTICLE 3. The Omahas relinquish to the United States all claims, for money or other thing, under former treaties, and likewise all claim which they may have heretofore, at any time, set up, to any land on the east-side of the Missouri River: Provided, The Omahas shall still be entitled to and receive from the Government the unpaid balance of the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for their use, by the act of thirtieth of August, 1851.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of aud payment for the country herein ceded, and the relinquishments herein made, the United States agree to pay to the Omaha Indians the several sums of money following, to wit:

1st. Forty thousand dollars per annum, for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five. 25291 2d. Thirty thousand dollars per annum, for the term of ten 25292 years, next succeeding the three years.

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3d. Twenty thousand dollars per annum, for the term of fifteen years, next succeeding the ten years.

4th. Ten thousand dollars per annum, for the term of twelve years, next succeeding the fifteen years.

All which several sums of money shall be paid to the Omalias, or expended for their use and benefit, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine, at his discretion, what proportion of the annual payments, in this article provided for, if any, shall be paid to them in money, and what proportion shall be applied to and expended for their moral improvement and education; for such beneficial objects as in his judgment will be calculated to advance them in civilization; for buildings, opening farms, fencing, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and merchandise; for iron, steel, arms, and ammunition; for mechanics; and tools; and for medical purposes.

ARTICLE 5. In order to enable the said Indians to settle their affairs and to remove and subsist themselves for one year at their new home, and which they agree to do without further expense to the United States, and also to pay the expenses of the delegation who may be appointed to make the exploration provided for in article first, and to fence and break up two hundred acres of land at their new home, they shall receive from the United States the further sum of forty-one thousand dollars, to be paid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 6. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portion of the land hereby reserved, as he may think proper, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, as provided for in article first, to be surveyed into lots, and to assign to such Indian or Indians of said tribe as are willing to avail of the privilege, and who will locate on the same as a permanent home, if a single person over twenty one years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each family of two, one quarter section; to each family of three and not exceeding five, one half section; to each family of six, and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten in number, one quarter section for every additional five members. And he may prescribe such rules and regulations as will insure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements thereon. And the President may, at any time, in his discretion, after such person or family has made a location

25337 on the land assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to 25338such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that 25339 the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than 25340 two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, 25341 which conditions shall continue in force until a State constitu-25342 tion, embracing such lands within its boundaries, shall have 25343 been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the 25344 restrictions. And if any such person or family shall at any 25345 time neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the lands 25346 assigned, and on which they have located, or shall rove from 25347 place to place, the President may, if the patent shall have been 25348 issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such 25349 person or family their proportion of the annuities or other 25350 moneys due them, until they shall have returned to such per-25351manent home, and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in de-25352fault of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and 25353 thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such tribe, 25354 or disposed of as is provided for the disposition of the excess of 25355 And the residue of the land hereby reserved, or of 25356 that which may be selected in lieu thereof, after all of the In-25357 dian persons or families shall have had assigned to them perma-25358nent homes, may be sold for their benefit, under such laws, 25359 rules, or regulations, as may hereafter be prescribed by the 25360 Congress or President of the United States. No State legisla-25361ture shall remove the restrictions herein provided for, without 25362the consent of Congress. 25363

ARTICLE 7. Should the Omahas determine to make their permanent home north of the due west line named in the first article, the United States agree to protect them from the Sioux and all other hostile tribes, as long as the President may deem such protection necessary; and if other lands be assigned them, the same protection is guaranteed.

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ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to erect for the Omahas, at their new home, a grist and saw mill, and keep the same in repair, and provide a miller for ten years; also to erect a good blacksmith shop, supply the same with tools, and keep it in repair for ten years; and provide a good blacksmith for a like period; and to employ an experienced farmer for the term of ten years, to instruct the Indians in agriculture.

ARTICLE 9. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 10. The Omahas acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And

should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactority proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or de-stroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of Nor will they make war on any other tribe, ex-their annuities. cept in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference be-tween them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. any of the said Omahas commit any depredations on any other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this. article in cases of depredations against citizens. 

ARTICLE 11. The Omahas acknowledge themselves indebted to Lewis Sounsosee, (a half-breed,) for services, the sum of one thousand dollars, which debt they have not been able to pay, and the United States agree to pay the same.

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ARTICLE 12. The Omahas are desirous to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Omaha who is guilty of bringing liquor into their country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 13. The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church have, on the lands of the Omahas, a manual-labor boarding-school, for the education of the Omaha, Ottoe, and other Indian youth, which is now in successful operation, and as it will be some time before the necessary buildings can be erected on the reservation, and [it is] desirable that the school should not be suspended, it is agreed that the said board shall have four adjoining quarter sections of land, so as to include as near as may be all the improvements heretofore made by them; and the President is authorized to issue to the proper authority of said board a patent in fee-simple for such quarter sections.

ARTICLE 14. The Omahas agree that all the necessary roads, highways, and railroads, which may be constructed as the country improves, and the lines of which may run through such tract as may be reserved for their permanent home, shall have a right of way through the reservation, a just compensation being paid therefor in money.

ARTICLE 15. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed June 21, 1854.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Omaha tribe 25425 of Indians, concluded March 6, 1865; ratification advised 2542625427 February 13, 1866.

25428 ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, 25429 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 25430greeting:

25431 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of 25432 Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the sixth day of 25433 March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 25434 sixty-five, by and between Clark W. Thompson and Robert W. Fur-25435 nas, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and E-sta-25436 mah-zha, or Joseph La Flesche, Gra-ta-mah-zhe, or Standing 25437 Hawk, Ga-he-ga-zhin-ga, or Little Chief; Tah-wah-ga-ha, or Vil-25438 lage Maker; Wah-no-ke-ga, or Noise; Sha-da-na-ge, or Yellow Smoke; Wastch-com-ma-nu, or Hard Walker; Pad-a-ga-he, or 25439 25440 Fire Chief; Ta-su, or White Cow; and Ma-ha-nin-ga, or No Knife, 25441 chiefs of the Omaha tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe of Indians and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is 25442 25443 in the words and figures following, to wit:

25444Articles of treaty made and concluded at Washington, D. C., on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1865, between the United 2544525446 States of America, by their commissioners, Clark W. Thompson, Robert W. Furnas, and the Omaha tribe of Indians by 25447 their chiefs, E-sta-mah-za, or Joseph La Flesche; Gra-ta-25448 mah-zhe, or Standing Hawk; Ga-he-ga-zhin-ga, or Little 25449 Chief; Tah-wah-gah-ha, or Village Maker; Wah-no-ke-ga, 25450or Noise; Sha-da-na-ge, or Yellow Smoke; Wastch-com-manu, or Hard Walker; Pad-a-ga-he, or Fire Chief; Ta-su, or 2545225453White Cow; Ma-ha-nin-ga, or No Knife.

> ARTICLE 1. The Omaha tribe of Indians do hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States a tract of land from the north side of their present reservation, defined and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a point on the Missouri River four miles due south from the north boundary line of said reservation, thence west ten miles, thence south four miles, thence west to the western boundary line of the reservation, thence north to the northern boundary line, thence east to the Missouri River, and thence south along the river to the place of beginning; and that the said Omaha tribe of Indians will vacate and give possession of the lands ceded by this treaty immediately after its ratification: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any of the lands upon which the said Omaha tribe of Indians have now improvements, or any land or improvements belonging to, connected with, or used for the ben-

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25469 efit of the Missouri school now in existence upon the Omaha 25470 reservation.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the said Omaha tribe of Indians the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be paid upon the ratification of this treaty, and to be expended by their agent, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for goods, provisions, cattle, horses, construction of buildings, farming implements, breaking up lands, and other improvements on their reservation.

ARTICLE 3. In further consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to extend the provisions of article 8 of the treaty between the Omaha tribe of Indians and the United States, made on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1854, for a term of ten years from and after the ratification of this treaty; and the United States further agree to pay to the said Omaha tribe of Indians, upon the ratification of this treaty, the sum of seven thousand dollars as damages in consequence of the occupancy of a portion of the Omaha reservation not hereby ceded, and use and destruction of timber by the Winnebago tribe of Indians while temporarily residing thereon.

ARTICLE 4. The Omaha Indians being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof in severalty to the members of the tribe, including their half or mixed blood relatives now residing with them, to be cultivated and improved for their own individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the remaining portion of their present reservation shall be set apart for said purposes; and that out of the same there shall be assigned to each head of a family not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and to each male person, eighteen years of age and upwards, without family, not exceeding forty acres of land-to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable proportion of timber; six hundred and forty acres of said lands, embracing and surrounding the present agency improvements, shall also be set apart and appropriated to the occupancy and use of the agency for said Indians. lands to be so assigned, including those for the use of the agency, shall be in as regular and compact a body as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary. whole of the lands, assigned or unassigned, in severalty, shall constitute and be known as the Omaha reservation, within and over which all laws passed or which may be passed by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect, and no white person, except such as 25515 shall be in the employ of the United States, shall be allowed to 25516 reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the 25517 written permission of the superintendent of Indian affairs, or the 25518 agent for the tribe. Said division and assignment of lands to 25519 the Omahas in severalty shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and, when approved by him, shall 2552025521 be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the 25522Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts so assigned, speci-25523 fying the names of the individuals to whom they have been 25524assigned respectively, and that they are for the exclusive use 25525and benefit of themselves, their heirs, and descendants; and said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise dis-2552625527posed of except to the United States or to other members of the 25528 tribe, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by 25529the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall be exempt from 25530 taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided for by 25531 Congress. 25532

ARTICLE 5. It being understood that the object of the Government in purchasing the land herein described is for the purpose of locating the Winnebago tribe thereon, now, therefore, should their location there prove detrimental to the peace, quiet, and harmony of the whites as well as of the two tribes of Indians, then the Omahas shall have the privilege of repurchasing the land herein ceded upon the same terms they now sell.

Proclaimed February 15, 1866.

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## OSAGES—GREAT AND LITTLE.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Clark, on the right 25542 bank of the Missouri, about five miles above the Fire Prairie, 25543 in the Territory of Louisiana, the tenth day of November, in 25544 the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, be-25545 tween Peter Chouteau, esquire, agent for the Osage, and spe-25546 cially commissioned and instructed to enter into the same by his 25547 excellency Meriwether Lewis, governor and superintendent of 25548 Indian affairs for the Territory aforesaid, in behalf of the 25549 United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs and 25550 warriors of the Great and Little Osage, for themselves and 25551their nations respectively, on the other part. 25552

- ARTICLE 1. The United States being anxious to promote peace, friendship, and intercourse with the Osage tribes, to afford them every assistance in their power, and to protect them from

the insults and injuries of other tribes of Indians situated near the settlements of the white people, have thought proper to build a fort on the right bank of the Missouri, a few miles above the Fire Prairie, and do agree to garrison the same with as many regular troops as the President of the United States may, from time to time, deem necessary for the protection of all orderly, friendly, and well-disposed Indians of the Great and Little Osage Nations who reside at this place, and who do strictly con-form to and pursue the eounsels or admonitions of the Presi-dent of the United States through his subordinate officers.

ARTICLE 2. Abrogated by treaty of Aug. 31, 1822. Proclaimed February 19, 1823, page 576.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to furnish at this place, for the use of the Osage Nations, a blacksmith, and tools to mend their arms and utensils of husbandry, and engage to build them a horse-mill or water-mill; also to furnish them with ploughs, and to build for the great chief of the Great Osage, and for the great chief of the Little Osage, a strong block-house in each of their towns, which are to be established near this fort.

ARTICLE 4. With a view to quiet the animosities which at present exist between the inhabitants of the Territory of Louisiana and the Osage Nations, in consequence of the lawless depredations of the latter, the United States do further agree to pay to their own citizens the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen or destroyed by the said Osage since the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States, provided the same does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the lands relinquished by the Great and Little Osage to the United States, as stipulated in the sixth article of this treaty, the United States promise to deliver at Fire Prairie, or at St. Louis, yearly, to the Great Osage Nation, merchandize to the amount or value of one thousand dollars, and to the Little Osage Nation, merchandize to the amount or value of five hundred dollars, reckoning the value of said merchandize at the first cost thereof in the city or place in the United States where the same shall have been procured.

And in addition to the merchandize aforesaid, the United States have, at and before the signature of these articles, paid to the Great Osage Nation the sum of eight hundred dollars, and to the Little Osage Nation the sum of four hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 6. And in consideration of the advantages which we derive from the stipulations contained in the foregoing articles, we, the chiefs and warriors of the Great and Little Osage, for ourselves and our nations respectively, covenant and agree with the United States, that the boundary line between our na-

tions and the United States shall be as follows, to wit: begin-ning at Fort Clark, on the Missouri, five miles above Fire Prairie, and running thence a due south course to the river Ar-kansas, and down the same to the Mississippi; hereby ceding and relinquishing forever to the United States all the lands which lie east of the said line, and north of the southwardly bank of the said river Arkansas, and all lands situated north-wardly of the river Missouri. And we do further cede and re-linquish to the United States forever, a tract of two leagues square, to embrace Fort Clark, and to be laid off in such manner as the President of the United States shall think proper.

ARTICLE 7. And it is mutually agreed by the contracting parties that the boundary lines hereby established shall be run and marked at the expense of the United States, as soon as circumstances or their convenience will permit; and the Great and Little Osage promise to depute two chiefs from each of their respective nations, to accompany the commissioner or commissioners who may be appointed on the part of the United States to settle and adjust the said boundary line.

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ARTICLE 8. And the United States agree that such of the Great and Little Osage Indians as may think proper to put themselves under the protection of Fort Clark, and who observe the stipulations of this treaty with good faith, shall be permitted to live and to hunt, without molestation, on all that tract of country, west of the north and south boundary line, on which they, the said Great and Little Osage, have usually hunted or resided: *Provided*, The same be not the hunting grounds of any nation or tribe of Indians in amity with the United States; and on any other lands within the Territory of Louisiana, without the limits of the white settlements, until the United States may think proper to assign the same as hunting grounds to other friendly Indians.

ARTICLE 9. Lest the friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian nations should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the other, by the said nations or either of them, to the superintendent or other person appointed by the President to the chiefs of the said nation; and it shall be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaints being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any In-

25648 dian or Indians belonging to either of said nations, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty, shall 2564925650be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a 25651And it is agreed that the chiefs of the Great and. Little Osage shall to the utmost of their power exert themselves 25652 to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from 25653 any citizen or citizens of the United States, by any individual 2565425655or individuals of either of their nations; and the property so 25656 recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the superintendent or 25657 other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to 25658 the proper owner; and in cases where the exertions of the chiefs 25659 shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen as afore-25660 said, if sufficient proof can be adduced that such property was 25661actually stolen by any Indian or Indians belonging to the said nations, or either of them, the superintendent, or other proper 25662 25663 officer, may deduct from the annuity of the said nations respect-25664 ively a sum equal to the value of the property which has been 25665 And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian 25666 or Indians of the said nations respectively, a full indemnifica-25667 tion for any horses or other property which may be stolen from 25668 them by any of their citizens: Provided, That the property so 25669 stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced 25670that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. 25671And the said nations of the Great and Little Osage engage, on 25672 the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, 25673 or of the superintendent, to deliver up any white man resident 25674 among them. 25675

ARTICLE 10. The United States receive the Great and Little Osage Nations into their friendship and under their protection; and the said nations, on their part, declare that they will consider themselves under the protection of no other power whatsoever; disclaiming all right to cede, sell, or in any manner transfer their lands to any foreign power, or to citizens of the United States, or inhabitants of Louisiana, unless duly authorised by the President of the United States to make the said purchase or accept the said cession on behalf of the Government.

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ARTICLE 11. And if any person or persons, for hunting or other purpose, shall pass over the boundary lines, as established by this treaty, into the country reserved for the Great and Little Osage Nations, without the license of the superintendent or other proper officer, they, the said Great and Little Osage, or either of them, shall be at liberty to apprehend such unlicensed hunters or other persons, and surrender them, together with their property, but without other injury, insult, or molestation, to the superintendent of Indian affairs, or to the agent nearest the place of arrest, to be dealt with according to law.

25695 ARTICLE 12. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, 25696 promise and engage that neither the Great nor Little Osage Na-25697 tion will ever, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any na-25698 tion or tribe of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunitions, or other implements of war.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Ratified April 28, 1810.

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N. B.—All claims and interest under this treaty are given up by the treaty proclaimed March 2, 1839. (See page 583.)

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the undersigned king, chiefs, and warriors, of the Great and Little Osage tribes or nations, on the part and behalf of their said tribes or nations, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribes or nations, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

25719 ARTICLE 1. Every injury, or act of hostility, by one or 25720 either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mu-25721 tually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Osage tribes or nations.

ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognize, re-establish, and confirm, all and every treaty, contract, and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States and the said Osage tribes or nations.

Ratified December 26, 1815.

25730 A treaty made and concluded by and between William Clark gov-25731 ernor of the Missouri Territory, superintendent of Indian af-25732 fairs, and commissioner in behalf of the United States, of the 25733 one part; and a full and complete deputation of considerate 25734 mcn, chiefs, and warriors of all the several bands of the Great 25735 and Little Osage Nation, assembled in behalf of their said na-25736 tion, of the other part, have agreed to the following articles:

25737 ARTICLE 1. Whereas the Osage Nations have been embar-25738 rassed by the frequent demands for property taken from the citizens

25739 of the United States, by war-parties and other thoughtless men 25740 of their several bands, (both before and since their war with the 25741Cherokees,) and as the exertions of their chiefs have been inef-25742 fectual in recovering and delivering such property, conformably 25743 with the condition of the ninth article of a treaty entered into 25744 with the United States at Fort Clark, the tenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight; and as the deductions 25745 25746 from their annuities, in conformity to the said article, would 25747 deprive them of any for several years, and being destitute of 25748 funds to do that justice to the citizens of the United States 25749 which is calculated to promote a friendly intercourse, they have 25750 agreed, and do hereby agree, to cede to the United States, and forever quit-claim to, the tract of country included within the 25751following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the Arkansaw River, at 25752 25753 where the present Osage boundary-line strikes the river at Frog Bayou; then up the Arkansaw and Verdigris to the falls of 2575425755 Verdigris River; thence, eastwardly, to the said Osage bound 25756 ary-line, at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansaw River; and, with that line, to the place of beginning. 2575725758

ARTICLE 2. The United States, on their part, and in consideration of the above cession, agree, in addition to the amount which the Osage do now receive in money and goods, to pay their own citizens the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen or destroyed by the said Osage, since the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen: *Provided*, The same does not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 3. The articles now stipulated will be considered as permanent additions to the treaties now in force, between the contracting parties, as soon as they shall have been ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

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25772 Articles of a treaty entered into and concluded at the United States'
25773 Factory, on the M. De Ciguc—(Marais des Cygnes)—Augt., by
25774 and between Richard Graham, agent of Indian affairs, author25775 ized on the part of the United States for that purpose, and the
25776 chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the tribes of Great and Little
25777 Osage Indians, for themselves and their respective tribes, of the
25778 other part.

Whereas by the second article of the treaty made and en-25780 tered into between the United States and the Great and Little 25781 Osage Nation of Indians, concluded and signed at Fort Clark, on the Missouri, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight, it is stipulated that the United States shall establish, at that place, and permanently continue, at all seasons of the year, a well-assorted store of goods, for the pur-pose of bartering with them on moderate terms for their peltries and furs: Now we, the said chiefs, warriors, and head-men, in behalf of our said tribes, for and in consideration of two thon-sand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and forty cents, to us now paid in merchandize, ont of the United States' factory, by said Richard Graham, on behalf of the United States, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do exonerate, release, and forever discharge the United States from the obligation contained in the said second article above mentioned; and the aforesaid second article is, from the date hereof, abrogated and of no effect.

Proclaimed February 19, 1823.

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25798 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Louis, in the State
25799 of Missouri, between William Clark, superintendent of Indian
25800 affairs, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and
25801 the undersigned, chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Great
25802 and Little Osage tribes of Indians, duly authorized and empowered by their respective tribes or nations.

In order more effectually to extend to said tribes that protection of the Government so much desired by them, it is agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The Great and Little Osage tribes or nations do hereby cede and relinquish, to the United States, all their right, title, interest, and claim to lands lying within the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and to all lands lying west of the said State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, north and west of the Red River, south of the Kansas River, and east of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas, southwardly through the Rock Saline, with such reservations, for such considerations, and upon such terms, as are hereinafter specified, expressed, and provided for.

ARTICLE 2. Within the limits of the country above ceded and relinquished, there shall be reserved, to and for the Great and Little Osage tribes or nations, aforesaid, so long as they may choose to occupy the same, the following described tract of land: beginning at a point due east of White Hair's Village, and twenty-five miles west of the western boundary-line of the State of Missouri, fronting on a north and south line, so as to leave ten miles north, and forty miles south, of the point of said

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beginning, and extending west, with the width of fifty miles, to the western boundary of the lands hereby ceded and relinquished by said tribes or nations; which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked, at the expense of the United States, and upon which the agent for said tribes or nations and all persons attached to said agency, as also such teachers and instructors as the President may think proper to authorise and permit, shall reside, and shall occupy and cultivate, without interruption or molestation, such lands as may be necessary for them. And the United States do hereby reserve to themselves, forever, the right of navigating, freely, all water-courses and navigable streams, within or running through the tract of country above reserved to said tribes or nations.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment, aforesaid, the United States do, hereby, agree to pay to the said tribes or nations, yearly, and every year, for twenty years, from the date of these presents, the sum of seven thousand dollars, at their village, or at St. Louis, as the said tribes or nations may desire, either in money, merchandize, provisions, or domestic animals, at their option. And whenever the said annuity, or any part thereof, shall be paid in merchandize, the same is to be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods at St. Louis, free of transportation.

ARTICLE 4. The United States shall, immediately upon the ratification of this convention, or as soon thereafter as may be, cause to be furnished to the tribes or nations aforesaid, six hundred head of cattle, six hundred hogs, one thousand domestic fowls, ten yoke of oxen, and six carts, with such farming utensils as the superintendant of Indian affairs may think necessary, and shall employ such persons to aid them in their agricultural pursuits as to the President of the United States may seem expedient, and shall also provide, furnish, and support for them one blacksmith, that their farming utensils, tools, and arms may be seasonably repaired; and shall build for each of the four principal chiefs, at their respective villages, a comfortable and commodious dwelling-house.

ARTICLE 5. From the above lands ceded and relinquished, the following reservations for the use of the half-breeds hereafter named shall be made, to wit: One section, or six hundred and forty acres, for Augustus Clermont, to be located and laid off so as to include Joseph Rivar's residence, on the east side of the Neosho, a short distance above the Grand Saline, and not nearer than within one mile thereof; one section for each of the following half-breeds: James, Paul, Henry, Rosalie, Anthony, and Amelia, the daughter of She-me-hunga, and Amelia, the daughter of Mi-hun-ga, to be located two miles below the Grand Saline,

25871and extending down the Neosho on the east side thereof; and 25872 one section for Noel Mougrain, the son of Wa-taw-nagres, and 25873 for each of his ten children, Baptiste, Noel, Francis, Joseph, 25874 Mongrain, Louis, Victoria, Sophia, Julia, and Juliet; and the 25875 like quantity for each of the following named grandehildren of 25876 the said Noel Mongrain, to wit: Charles, Francis, Louisson, and 25877 Wash, to commence on the Marias des Cygnes, where the western 25878 boundary line of the State of Missouri crosses it at the fork of 25879.Mine River, and to extend up Mine River, for quantity; one 25880 section for Mary Williams and one for Sarah Williams, to be 25881 located on the north side of the Marias des Cygnet, at the Double 25882 Creek, above Harmony; one section for Francis T. Chardon; 25883 one section for Francis C. Tayon; one section for James G. Chou-25884teau; one section for Alexander Choutean; one section for Pel-25885agie Antaya; one section for Celeste Antaya; one section for 25886 Joseph Antaya; one section for Baptiste St. Mitchelle, jr.; one 25887 section for Louis St. Mitchelle; one section for Victoria St. Mitch-25888 elle; one section for Julia St. Mitchelle; one section for Francis 25889 St. Mitchelle; one section for Joseph Perra; one section for Susan 25890 Larine; one section for Marguerite Renean; one section for 25891 Thomas L. Balio; and one section for Terese, the daughter of 25892 Paul Louise; which said several tracts are to be located on the 25893 north side of the Marais des Cygnes, extending up the river 25894 above the reservations in favour of Mary and Sarah Williams, 25895 in the order in which they are herein above named.

ARTICLE 6. And also fifty-four other tracts, of a mile square each, to be laid off under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold, for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied to the support of schools, for the education of the Osage children, in such a manner as the President may deem most advisable to the attainment of that end.

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ARTICLE 7. For a smuch as there is a debt due from sundry individuals of the Osage tribes or nations to the United States trading houses of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, amounting in the whole to about the sum of four thousand one hundred and five dollars and eighty eents, which the United States do hereby agree to release; in consideration thereof, the said tribes or nations do, hereby, release and relinquish their claim upon the United States, for regular troops to be stationed, for their protection, in garrison, at Fort Clark, and, also, for furnishing of a blacksmith at that place, and the delivery of merchandise at Fire Prairie, as is provided for in the first, third, and fifth articles of the treaty concluded on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

ARTICLE 8. It appearing that the Delaware Nation have various claims against the Osages, which the latter have not had

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it in their power to adjust, and the United States being desirous to settle, finally and satisfactory, all demands and differences between the Delawares and Osages, do hereby agree to pay to the Delawares, in full satisfaction of all their claims and demands against the Osages, the sum of one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 9. With a view to quiet the animosities which at present exist between a portion of the citizens of Missouri and Arkansas and the Osage tribes, in consequence of the lawless depredations of the latter, the United States do, furthermore, agree to pay, to their own citizens, the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen or destroyed by the Osages since the year eighteen hundred and eight, and for which payment has not been made under former treaties: Provided, The sum to be paid by the United States does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 10. It is furthermore agreed on, by and between the parties to these presents, that there shall be reserved two sections of land, to include the Harmony Missionary establishment, and their mill, on the Marias des Cynge; and one section, to include the missionary establishment above the Lick on the west side of Grand River, to be disposed of as the President of the United States shall direct, for the benefit of said missions, and to establish them at the principal villages of the Great and Little Osage Nations, within the limits of the country reserved to them by this treaty, and to be kept up at said villages, so long as said missions shall be usefully employed in teaching, civilizing, and improving the said Indians.

ARTICLE 11. To preserve and perpetuate the friendship now happily subsisting between the United States and the said tribes or nations, it is hereby agreed that the provisions contained in the ninth article of the treaty concluded and signed at Fort Clark, on the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight, between the United States and the said tribes or nations, shall, in every respect, be considered as in full force and applicable to the provisions of this treaty, and that the United States shall take and receive into their friendship and protection the aforsaid tribes or nations, and shall guaranty to them, forever, the right to navigate, freely, all water-courses or navigable streams within the tract of country hereby ceded, upon such terms as the same are or may be navigated by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 12. It is further agreed that there shall be delivered as soon as may be, after the execution of this treaty, at the Osage villages, merchandize to the amount of four thousand dollars, first cost in St. Louis, and two thousand dollars in merchandize before their departure from this place; and horses

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and equipage to the value of twenty-six hundred dollars; which, together with the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid to Paul Loise, and the like sum to Baptiste Mongrain, in money, shall be in addition to the provisions and stipulations hereby above contained, in full satisfaction of the cession hereinbefore agreed on.

ARTICLE 13. Whereas the Great and Little Osage tribes or nations are indebted to Augustus P. Chouteau, Paul Balio, and William P. Williams, to a large amount, for credits given to them, which they are unable to pay, and have particularly requested to have paid or provided for in the present negotiation; it is, therefore, agreed on, by and between the parties to these presents, that the United States shall pay to Augustus P. Chouteau one thousand dollars; to Panl Balio two hundred and fifty dollars, and to William S. Williams two hundred and fifty dollars, towards the liquidations of their respective debts due from the said tribes or nations.

ARTICLE 14. These articles shall take effect, and become obligatory on the contracting parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed December 30, 1825.

N. B.—All claims or interest under this treaty, except the sixth article, are give up by the treaty proclaimed March 2, 1839, (see page 583.)

## Treaty with the Great and Little Osages.

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America being anxious to promote a direct commercial and friendly intercourse between the citizens of the United States and those of the Mexi-can republic, and to afford protection to the same, did, at their last session, pass an act, which was approved the 3d March, 1825, "to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico," and which authorizes the Presi-dent of the United States to appoint commissioners to carry said act of Congress into effect, and enjoins on the commissioners so to be appointed that they first obtain the consent of the intervening tribes of Indians, by treaty, to the making of said road, and to the unmolested use thereof to the citizens of the United States and of the Mexican republic; and Benjamin H. Reeves, Geo. C. Sibley, and Thomas Mather, commissioners duly appoint-ed as aforesaid, being duly and fully authorized, have this day met the chiefs and head-men of the Great and Little Osage Na-tions, who being all duly authorized to meet and negotiate with the said commissioners upon the premises, and being specially 

26007 met for that purpose, by the invitation of said commissioners, 26008 at the place called the Council Grove, on the River Nee-o-zho, 26009 one hundred and sixty miles southwest from Fort Osage, have, 26010 after due deliberation and consultation, agreed to the following 26011 treaty, which is to be considered binding on the said Great and 26012 Little Osages, from and after this day:

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ARTICLE 1. The chiefs and head-men of the Great and Little Osages, for themselves and their nations, respectively, do consent and agree that the commissioners of the United States shall and may survey and mark out a road, in such manner as they may think proper, through any of the territory owned or claimed by the said Great and Little Osage Nations.

ARTICLE 2. The chiefs and head-men as aforesaid do further agree that the road authorized in article 1 shall, when marked, be forever free for the use of the citizens of the United States and of the Mexican republic, who shall at all times pass and repass thereon, without any hindrance or molestation on the part of the said Great and Little Osages.

ARTICLE 3. The chiefs and head-men as aforesaid, in consideration of the friendly relations existing between them and the United States, do further promise, for themselves and their people, that they will, on all fit occasions, render such friendly aid and assistance as may be in their power, to any of the citizens of the United States, or of the Mexican republic, as they may at any time happen to meet or fall in with on the road aforesaid.

ARTICLE 4. The chiefs and head-men, as aforesaid, do further consent and agree that the road aforesaid shall be considered as extending to a reasonable distance on either side, so that travellers thereon may, at any time, leave the marked tract, for the purpose of finding subsistence and proper camping places.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the privileges granted by the chiefs of the Great and Little Osages in the three preceding articles, the said commissioners on the part of the United States have agreed to pay to them, the said chiefs, for themselves and their people, the sum of five hundred dollars; which sum is to be paid them as soon as may be, in money or merchandize, at their option, at such place as they may desire.

ARTICLE 6. And the said chiefs and head-men, as aforesaid, acknowledge to have received from the commissioners aforesaid, at and before the signing of this treaty, articles of merchandize to the value of three hundred dollars; which sum of three hundred dollars, and the payment stipulated to be made to the said Osages in article 5, shall be considered, and are so considered by said chiefs, as full and complete compensation for every privilege herein granted by said chiefs.

Proclaimed May 3, 1826.

26053 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Gibson, west of
26054 Arkansas, between Brigadier-General M. Arbuckle, commis
26055 sioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head26056 men, and warriors of the Great and Little Osage Indians, duly
26057 authorized by their respective bands.

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ARTICLE 1. The Great and Little Osage Indians make the following cessions to the United States:

First. Of all titles or interest in any reservation heretofore claimed by them, within the limits of any other tribe.

Second. Of all claims or interests under the treaties of November tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and June second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, except so much of the latter as is contained in the sixth article thereof, and the said Indians bind themselves to remove from the lands of other tribes, and to remain within their own boundaries.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cessions and obligations contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part:

First. To pay to the said Great and Little Osage Indians, for the term of twenty years, an annuity of twenty thousand dollars to be paid in the Osage Nation, twelve thousand in money and eight thousand in goods, stock, provisions, or money, as the President may direct.

Second. To furnish the Osage Nation, for the term of twenty years, two blacksmiths and two assistants, the latter to be taken from the Osage Nation, and to receive two hundred and twenty-five dollars each per year; each smith to be furnished with a dwelling-house, shop and tools, and five hundred pounds of iron, and sixty pounds of steel annually.

Third. To furnish the Osage Nation with a grist and saw mill, a miller to each for fifteen years, and an assistant to each for eleven years, the latter to be taken from the Osage Nation, and receive each two hundred and twenty-five dollars per year; each miller to be furnished with a dwelling-house, and the necessary tools.

Fourth. To supply the said Great and Little Osage Indians within their country with one thousand cows and calves, two thousand breeding hogs, one thousand ploughs; one thousand sets of horse gear; one thousand axes, and one thousand hoes; to be distributed under the direction of their agent and chiefs, as follows, viz: to each family who shall form an agricultural settlement, one cow and calf, two breeding hogs, one plough, one set of horse gear, one axe, and one hoe. The stock, tools, &c., to be in readiness for delivery as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, and the Osages shall have complied with the stipulations herein contained.

Fifth. To furnish the following-named chiefs, viz, Pa-hu-sca, 26099 Clermont, Chiga-wa-sa, Ka-he-gais-tanga, Tawan-ga-hais, Wa-26100 cho-chais, Ni-ka-wa-chin-tanga, Tally, Gui-hira-ba-chais, Bap-26101 tisté Mongrain, each with a house worth two hundred dollars; 26102 and the following-named chiefs, viz, Chi-to-ka-sa-bais, Wa-ta-26103 ni-ga, Wa-tier-chi-ga, Chon-ta-sa-bais, Nan-gais-wa-ha-qui hais, 26104 26105Ka-hi-gais-stier-de-gais, Man-haie-spais-we-te-chis, Chow-gais-mo-26106 nou, Gre-tan-man-sais, Kan-sais-ke-cris, Cho-mi-ka-sais, Man-26107cha ki da chi ga, each with a house worth one hundred dollars, 26108 and to furnish the above-named chiefs with six good wagons, 26109 sixteen carts, and twenty-eight yoke of oxen, with a yoke and 26110 log-chain to each voke of oxen, to be delivered to them in their own country, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this 26111 treaty. 26112

Sixth. To pay all claims against said Osages, for depredations committed by them against other Indians or citizens of the United States, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, provided that the said claims shall be previously examined under the direction of the President.

Seventh. To purchase the reservations provided for individuals in the fifth article of the treaty of June second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, at not exceeding two dollars per acre, to be paid to the respective reservees, excepting, however, from this provision, the tracts that were purchased in the fourth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of December twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Eighth. To re-imburse the sum of three thousand dollars deducted from their annuity in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, to pay for property taken by them, which they have since returned.

> Ninth. To pay to Clermont's band their portion of the annuity for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, which was wrongfully withheld from them by the agent of the Government, amounting to three thousand dollars.

26133 ARTICLE 3. This treaty shall be binding on both parties 26134 when ratified by the United States Senate.

Proclaimed March 2, 1839.

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26136 Treaty between the United States of America and the Great and 26137 Little Osage Indians, concluded September 29, 1865; ratification advised, with amendments, June 26, 1866; amendments accepted September 21, 1866; proclaimed January 21, 1867.

26140 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 26141 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-26142 ing:

26143 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Canville Trad.

ing Post, Osage Nation, in the State of Kansas, on the twenty-26144 26145 ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between D. N. Cooley and 26146 26147 Elijah Sells, commissioners on the part of the United States, and White Hair, Little Bear, (Me-tso-shin-ca,) and other chiefs 26148 26149 of the tribe of Great and Little Osage Indians, on the part of 26150 said tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, 26151 which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of treaty and convention made and concluded at Canville Trading Post, Osage Nation, within the boundary of the State of Kansas, on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by and between D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the tribe of Great and Little Osage Indians, the said chiefs being duly authorized to negotiate and treat by said tribes.

26162 ARTICLE 1. The tribe of the Great and Little Osage In-26163 dians, having now more lands than are necessary for their occupation, and all payments from the Government to them under 26164 former treaties having ceased, leaving them greatly impover-2616526166 ished, and being desirous of improving their condition by dis-26167 posing of their surplus lands, do hereby grant and sell to the 26168 United States the lands contained within the following bound-26169aries, that is to say: Beginning at the southeast corner of their 26170 present reservation, and running thence north with the eastern 26171 boundary thereof fifty miles, to the northeast corner; thence 26172 west with the northern line thirty miles; thence south fifty 26173 miles, to the southern boundary of said reservation; and thence 26174 east with said southern boundary to the place of beginning: 26175Provided, That the western boundary of said land herein ceded 26176 shall not extend further westward than upon a line commencing 26177 at a point on the southern boundary of said Osage coun-26178 try one mile east of the place where the Verdigris River 26179 crosses the southern boundary of the State of Kansas. 26180 in consideration of the grant and sale to them of the abovedescribed lands, the United States agree to pay the sum of 2618126182 three hundred thousand dollars, which sum shall be placed 26183 to the credit of said tribe of Indians in the Treasury of the 26184 United States, and interest thereon at the rate of five per 26185 centum per annum shall be paid to said tribes semi-annually, in 26186 money, clothing, provisions, or such articles of utility as the 26187 Secretary of the Interior may, from time to time, direct. 26188 lands shall be surveyed and sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on the most advantageous terms, for 26189

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cash, as public lands are surveyed and sold under existing laws. 26190 including any act granting lands to the State of Kansas in aid 26191of the construction of a railroad through said lands; but no 26192 pre-emption claim or homestead settlement shall be recognized; 26193 and after re-imbursing the United States the cost of said survey 26194 and sale, and the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars 2619526196 placed to the credit of said Indians, the remaining proceeds of sales shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the 26197credit of the "civilization fund," to be used, under the direction 26198 of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education and civiliza-26199 26200 tion of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United 26201 States.

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ARTICLE 2. The said tribe of Indians also hereby cede to the United States a tract of land twenty miles in width from north to south, off the north side of the remainder of their present reservation, and extending its entire length from east to west; which land is to be held in trust for said Indians, and to be surveyed and sold for their benefit under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, at a price not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, as other lands are surveyed and sold, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time prescribe. proceeds of such sales, as they accrue, after deducting all expenses incident to the proper execution of the trust, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe of Indians; and the interest theron, at the rate of five per centum per annum, shall be expended annually for building houses, purchasing agricultural implements and stock animals, and for the employment of a physician aud mechanics, and for providing such other necessary aid as will enable said Indians to commence agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances: Provided, That twenty-five per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of said trust lands, until said percentage shall amount to the sum of eighty thousand dollars, shall be placed to the credit of the school fund of said Indians, and the interest thereon, at the rate of five per centum per annum, shall be expended semi-annually for the boarding, clothing, and education of the children of said tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The Osage Indians, being sensible of the great benefits they have received from the Catholic mission, situate in that portion of their reservation herein granted and sold to the United States, do hereby stipulate that one section of said land, to be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs so as to include the improvements of said mission, shall be granted in feesimple to John Schoenmaker, in trust, for the use and benefit of the society sustaining said mission, with the privilege to said

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Schoenmaker, on the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, of selecting and purchasing two sections of land adjoining the section above granted; the said selection to be held in trust for said society, and to be selected in legal subdivisions of surveys, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 4. All loyal persons, being heads of families and citizens of the United States, or members of any tribe at peace with the United States, having made settlements and improvements as provided by the pre-emption laws of the United States and now residing on the lands provided to be sold by the United States, in trust for said tribe, as well as upon the said lands herein granted and sold to the United States, shall have the privilege, at any time within one year after the ratification of this treaty, of buying a quarter section each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; such quarter section to be selected according to the legal subdivision of surveys, and to include, as far as practicable, the improvements of the settler.

ARTICLE 5. The Osages being desirous of paying their just debts to James N. Coffey and A. B. Canville, for advances in provisions, clothing, and other necessaries of life, hereby agree that the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the agent of the tribe shall examine all claims against said tribe, and submit the same to the tribe for approval, or disapproval, and report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, with the proofs in each case, for his concurrence or rejection; and the Secretary may issue to the claimants scrip for the claims thus allowed, which shall be receivable as cash in payment for any of the lands sold in trust for said tribe: *Provided*, The aggregate amount thus allowed by the Secretary of the Interior shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the long and faithful services rendered by Charles Mograin, one of the principal chiefs of the Great Osages, to the people, and in consideration of improvements made and owned by him on the land by this treaty sold to the United States, and in lieu of the provision made in article fourteen for the half-breed Indiaus, the heirs of the said Charles Mograin, dec[ease]d, may select one section of land, including his improvements, from the north half of said land, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and upon his approval of such selection it shall be patented to the heirs of the said Mograin, dec[ease]d, in fee-simple.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed between the parties hereto that the sum of five hundred dollars shall be set apart each year from the moneys of said tribe, and paid by the ageut to the chief.

ARTICLE 8. The Osage Indians being anxious that a school

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 should be established in their new home, at their request it is agreed and provided that John Schoenmaker may select one section of land within their diminished reservation, and upon the approval of such selection by the Secretary of the Interior, such section of land shall be set apart to the said Schoenmaker and his successors, upon condition that the same shall be used, improved, and occupied for the support and education of the children of said Indians during the occupancy of said reservation by said tribe: *Provided*, That said lands shall not be patented, and upon the discontinuance of said school shall revert to said tribe and to the United States as other Indian lands.

ARTICLE 9. It is further agreed that, in consideration of the services of Darius Rogers to the Osage Indians, a patent shall be issued to him for one hundred and sixty acres of land, to include his mill and improvements, on paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and said Rogers shall also have the privilege of purchasing, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, one quarter section of land adjoining the tract above mentioned, which shall be patented to him in like manner; said lands to be selected subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 10. The Osages acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and invoke its protection and care; they desire peace, and promise to abstain from war, and commit no depredations on either citizens or Indians; and they further agree to use their best efforts to suppress the introduction and use of ardent spirits in their country.

ARTICLE 11. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by the State or General Government shall have right of way through the remaining lands of said Indians, on the same terms as are provided by law, when made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way upon the payment of fair compensation therefor.

ARTICLE 12. Within six months after the ratification of this treaty the Osage Indians shall remove from the lands sold and ceded in trust, and settle upon their diminished reservation.

ARTICLE 13. The Osage Indians having no annuities from which it is possible for them to pay any of the expenses of carrying this treaty into effect, it is agreed that the United States shall appropriate twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expense of survey and sale of the lands hereby ceded in trust, which amount so expended shall be re-imbursed to the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the first sales of said lands.

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ARTICLE 14. The half-breeds of the Osage tribe of Indians, not to exceed twenty-five in number, who have improvements on the north half of the lands sold to the United States, shall have a patent issued to them, in fee-simple, for eighty acres each, to include, as far as practicable, their improvements, said half-breeds to be designated by the chiefs and head-men of the tribe; and the heirs of Joseph Swiss, a half-breed, and a former interpreter of said tribe, shall, in lieu of the above provision, receive a title, in fee-simple, to a half section of land, including his house and improvements, if practicable, and also to a half section of the trust land; all of said lands to be selected by the parties, subject to the approval of the Sceretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 15. It is also agreed by the United States that said Osage Indians may unite with any tribe of Indians at peace with the United States, residing in said Indian Territory, and thence afterwards receive an equitable proportion, according to their numbers, of all moneys, annuities, or property payable by the United States to said Indian tribe with which the agreement may be made; and in turn granting to said Indians, in proportion to their numbers, an equitable proportion of all moneys, annuities, and property payable by the United States to said Osages.

ARTICLE 16. It is also agreed by said contracting parties, that if said Indians should agree to remove from the State of Kansas, and settle on lands to be provided for them by the United States in the Indian Territory on such terms as may be agreed on between the United States and the Indian tribes now residing in said Territory or any of them, then the diminished reservation shall be disposed of by the United States in the same manner and for the same purposes as hereinbefore provided in relation to said trust lands, except that fifty per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of said diminished reserve may be used by the United States in the purchase of lands for a suitable home for said Indians in said Indian Territory.

ARTICLE 17. Should the Senate reject or amend any of the above articles, such rejection or amendment shall not affect the other provisions of this treaty, but the same shall go into effect when ratified by the Senate and approved by the President.

Proclaimed January 21, 1867.

26367 OTTAWAS RESIDING ON BLANCHARD'S FORK OF 26368 THE GREAT AUGLAIZE RIVER AND LITTLE AU-26369 GLAIZE RIVER.

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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.

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 iu 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 cousent of the Senate thereof, shall be mutually binding upon the United States and the aforesaid band of Ottoway Indians.

ARTICLE 1. 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 ou 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 centre 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.

ARTICLE 2. The chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the band of Ottoway Indians residing at and near the places called Roche'de Bæuf 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 stipu-late 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 No-vember, 1807, to wit, the tract of six miles square above Roche de Bouf, to include the village where Tondagonie (or Dog) for-merly 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 stipu-lated 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; 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 eighth 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.

ARTICLE 3. 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 aforesaid, 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 forever, 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 Kanzas River and its branches, by the treaty made at St. Louis, November 7, 1825.

ARTICLE 4. 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 pro26457 visions to support them for one year after their arrival at their 26458 new residence.

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ARTICLE 5. 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 re-imbursed 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 couvention, and may be properly entitled to the same.

ARTICLE 6. 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 7. 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 8. 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 9. The lands granted by this agreement and convention to the said band of Ottaways 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.

ARTICLE 10. As an evidence of the good will and kind feelings of the people of the United States towards the said band of Ottoways of Blanchard's Fork and Oquanoxa's Village, it is 26519 agreed that the following articles 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.

ARTICLE 11. 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.

ARTICLE 12. The lands ceded by the second article of this convention shall be sold by the United States to the highest

26549 bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, and after 26550 deducting from the avails thereof seventy cents per acre, ex-26551 clusive of the cost of surveying, the balance is hereby guaran-26552teed to discharge such debts of the Ottoways residing on the 26553 river and bay of the Miami of Lake Erie, as they may herein 26554 acknowledge to be due and wish to be paid. And whatever 26555 overplus may remain of the avails of said lands, after discharg-26556 ing their debts as aforesaid, shall be paid to them in mouey, 26557 provided they shall refuse to remove west of the Mississippi, 26558 and wish to seek some other home among their brethren in the Territory of Michigan. But should the said band agree to re-26559 move west of the Mississippi, then any overplus which may re-26560 26561 main to them, after paying their debts, shall be invested by the 26562 President, and five per centum paid to them as an annuity, as 26563 is provided for their brethren by this convention.

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ARTICLE 13. 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 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.

ARTICLE 14. At the request of the chiefs of Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, there is hereby granted to Hiram Thebault, (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 Thebault. 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.

ARTICLE 15. 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.

26602 ARTICLE 16. It is agreed by the chiefs of Blanchard's Fork 26603 and Oquonoxa's Village, and the chiefs of Roche de Boeuf and 26604 Wolf Rapids, jointly, that they are to pay, out of the surplus 26605 proceeds of the several tracts herein ceded by them, equal pro-26606 portions of the claims against them by John E. Hunt, John 26607 Hollister, Robert A. Forsythe, Payne C. Parker, Peter Minor, 26608 Theodore E. Phelps, Collister Haskins, and S. and P. Carlan. 26609 The chiefs aforesaid acknowledge the claim of John E. Hunt 26610 to the amount of five thousand six hundred dollars: the claim of 26611 John Hollister to the amount of five thousand dollars; the claim 26612 of Robert A. Forsythe to the amount of seven thousand five 26613 hundred and twenty-four dollars, in which is included the claims 26614 assigned to said Forsythe by Isaac Hull, Samuel Vance, A. Pel-26615 tier, Oscar White, and Antoine Lepoint. They also allow the 26616 claim of Payne C. Parker to the amount of five hundred dollars; 26617 the claim of Peter Minor to the amount of one thousand dollars; 26618 the claim of Theodore E. Phelps to the amount of three hundred 26619 dollars; the claim of Collister Haskins to the amount of fifty 26620 dollars, but the said Haskins claims fifty dollars more as his 26621 proper demand; and the claim of S. and P. Carlan to the amount 26622of three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five ceuts. 26623 The aforesaid chiefs also allow the claim of Joseph Laronger to 26624 the amount of two hundred dollars, and the claim of Daniel 26625 Lakin to the amount of seventy dollars. Notwithstanding the 26626 above acknowledgement and allowances, it is expressly under-26627 stood and agreed by the respective parties to this compact, that 26628 the several claims in this article, and the items which compose 26629 the same, shall be submitted to the strictest scrutiny and exam-26630 ination of the Secretary of War and the accounting officers of 26631 the Treasury Department, and such amount only shall be allowed 26632 as may be found just and true. 26633

ARTICLE 17. 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.

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ARTICLE 18. 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.

ARTICLE 19. 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.

ARTICLE 20. It is agreed that there shall be allowed to Nauon-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.

26653 Proclaimed April 6, 1832.

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# 26654 OTTAWAS, BAND RESIDING ON THE INDIAN RE-26655 SERVES, ON THE MIAMI OF LAKE ERIE.

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 thou-sand 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 Ot-tawa 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.

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, (proclaimed January 4, 1819, see page 205,) 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;" and

Whereas by the sixth article of the treaty concluded at Detroit, on the seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1807, (proclaimed January 27, 1808, see page 194,) 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 de-

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scribed as follows: "Four miles square on the Miami Bay, in cluding 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:

ARTICLE 1. 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.

26698 ARTICLE 2. It is agreed that out of the lands hereby ceded, 26699 the following reservations shall be made, and that patents for 26700 each tract shall be granted by the United States to the indi-26701 viduals respectively and their heirs for the quantity hereby as-26702 signed to each, that is to say: A tract of fifteen hundred and 26703twenty acres shall be laid off at the mouth of the river, on the 26704 south side thereof, and to be so surveyed as to accommodate the 26705 following persons, for whose use respectively each tract hereinafter described is reserved, viz: three hundred and twenty acres 26706 for Au-to-kee, a chief, at the mouth of the river, to include 2670726708 Presque Isle; eight hundred acres for Jacques, Robert, Peter, 26709 Antoine, Francis, and Alexis Navarre, to include their present 26710 improvements; one hundred and sixty acres for Wa-say-on, the 26711 son of Tush-qua-guan, to include his father's old cabin; the re-26712 maining two hundred and forty acres to be set off in the rear of 26713 these two sections: eighty acres thereof for Pe-tau, and if prac-26714 ticable to include her cabin and field; eighty acres more thereof 26715for Che-no, a chief, above, or higher up the little creek, and the other eighty acres thereof for Joseph Le Cavalier Ranjard, in 26716 26717 trust for himself and the legal representatives of Albert Ranjard, 26718 Also, the following tracts on the north side of said 26719 river: one hundred and sixty acres for Wau-sa-on-o-quet, a chief, 26720 to include the improvement where he now lives on Pike Creek, 26721and to front on the bay; eighty acres for Leon Guoin and his 26722 children, adjoining the last and on the south side thereof; one 26723 hundred and sixty acres for Aush-cush and Ke-tuck-kee, chiefs. 26724 to be laid off on the north side of Ottawa Creek, fronting on the 26725 same, and above the place where the said Aush-cush now lives; 26726 one hundred and sixty acres for Robert A. Forsyth, of Maumee, 26727to be laid off on each side of the turnpike road where Halfway 26728 Creek crosses the same; and one hundred and sixty acres, fronting on the Maumee River, to include the place where Ke-ne-wanba 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.

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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.

ARTICLE 3. 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 ninety-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 26775 dollars; to John King, one hundred dollars; to Louis King, 26776 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 mean time no interruption shall be offered to the survey of the same by the United States.

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 the 30th day of August, 1831, (proclaimed April 6, 1832; see preceding treaty,) 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, Nau-quesh-kum-o-qua, fifty dollars; to Charles Leway, or Nauway-nes, fifty dollars; to Dr. Horatio Conant, two hundred dollars, in full satisfaction of all his claim; to Joseph F. Marsac, fifty dollars.

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.

26802 Proclaimed March 22, 1833.

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# 26803 OTTAWAS, BLANCHARD'S FORK, AND ROCHE DE 26804 BŒUF, UNITED BANDS.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Bœuf, concluded
 June 24, 1862; ratification advised, with amendment, July 16,
 amendment accepted, July 19, 1862.

26809 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, 26810 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 26811 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-

26815 two, by and between William P. Dole, commissioner on the part

<sup>(</sup>a) These schedules are not on file at Washington.

of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chief and councilmen of the Ottawa Indians? of the united bands of Blanch-ard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, now in Franklin County, in the State of Kansas, being duly authorized by said bands, which treaty is in the words and figures following:

Articles of agreement and convention, made and couclided at

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Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Washington City, on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between William P. Dole, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chief and councilmen of the Ottawa Indians of the united bands of Blanchard's Fork and of Roche de Bœuf, now in Franklin County, Kansas, viz: Pem-ach-wung, chief; John T. Jones, William Hurr, and James Wind, councilmen, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Ottawa Indians of the united bands of Blanchard's Fork and of Roche de Bœuf, having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of becoming citizens of the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that their organization and their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe shall be dissolved and terminated at the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty; and from and after that time the said Ottawas, and each and every one of them, shall be deemed and declared to be citizens of the United States, to all intents and purposes, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens, and shall, in all respects, be subject to the laws of the United States and of the State or States thereof in which they may reside.

ARTICLE 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause a survey of the reservation of the said Ottawas to be made as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, dividing it into eighty-acre tracts, with marked stones set at each corner; and said Ottawas, having already caused their reservation to be surveyed, and quarter-section stones set, it is hereby stipulated that such survey shall be adopted, in so far as it shall be found correct.

ARTICLE 3. It being the wish of said tribe of Ottawas to remunerate several of the chiefs, councilmen, and head-men of the tribe for their services to them many years without pay, it is hereby stipulated that five sections of land is [are] reserved and set apart for that purpose, to be apportioned among the said chiefs, councilmen, and head-men as the members of the tribes shall in full council determine; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents, in fee-simple, of said lands, when located and apportioned to said Indians. In addition thereto, said last-named persons, and each and every

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head of a family in said tribe, shall receive 160 acres of land, which shall include his or her house and all improvements, so far as practicable; and all other members of the tribe shall receive 80 acres of land each, and all the locations for the heads of families, made in accordance with this treaty, shall be made adjoining, and in as regular and compact form as possible, and with due regard to the rights of each individual and of the whole tribe.

ARTICLE 4. To enable said tribe to establish themselves more fully in agriculture, and gradually to increase their preparations for assuming the responsibilities and duties of eitizenship, it is stipulated that, subject to the limitations hereinafter mentioned, the sum of eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars shall be paid to said tribe, in the manner of annuities, out of their moneys now in the hands of the United States, in September, 1862, and subject to the limitations of this treaty. There shall be paid to them in four equal annual payments thereafter, as near as may be, all the moneys which the United States hold, or may hold, in any wise for them, with accrning interest on all moneys remaining with the United States.

ARTICLE 5. It being the desire of the tribe to pay all lawful and just debts against them contracted since they were removed to Kansas, it is agreed that such demands as the council of the tribe and the agent shall approve, when confirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, may be received in payment for the lands hereinafter provided to be sold, or otherwise such debts shall be paid out of the funds of said Ottawas; but in no case shall more than \$15,000 be allowed and paid for such debts.

ARTICLE 6. The Ottawas deeming this a favorable opportunity to provide for the education of their posterity, and feeling that they are able to do so by the co-operation of the United States, now, in pursuance of this desire of the Ottawas, after the selections and allotments herein provided have been made, there shall be set apart, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand acres of average lands for the purpose of endowing a school for the benefit of said Ottawas; also, one section of land, upon which said school shall be located, which section of land shall be inalienable, and upon which, and all the appurtenances and property for school purposes thereon, no tax shall ever be laid by any authority whatever.

Five thousand acres of said land may be sold by the trustees hereinafter named, the proceeds of which may be devoted to the erection of proper buildings and improvements upon said section for reception of the pupils; and the residue of the school-lands may in like manner be sold, from time to time, as full prices can be obtained for the same. The money received therefor

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shall be loaned upon good real estate security, to be improved farms in the county of the reservation, the same not to be a security for more than half the appraised value of the land as returned by the county assessor, and no land to be taken as security for such loan or loans which shall be encumbered in any manner, or the title to which shall have been derived from or held by any judicial, administrator, or executor's sale, or by the sale of any person acting in a fiduciary capacity. The security shall never be avoided on account of any rate of interest reserved, and the interest only shall be applied to the support of the school, so that the principal sum shall never be diminished.

And to the end that the Ottawas may derive the greatest advantage from said school, the pupils shall be instructed and practiced in industrial pursuits suitable to their age and sex, as well as in such branches of learning as the means of the institution and the capacity of the pupils will permit.

The lands hereby set apart shall not be subject to taxation until they are sold. They may be sold upon such credit as the trustees may think most for the interest of the enterprise. Security for the payment shall be taken with interest, the interest to be paid annually, but no title shall be made until the purchase money is all paid.

John T. Jones, James Wind, William Hurr, Joseph King, who are Ottawas, and John G. Pratt, and two other citizens of Kansas, who shall be elected by the said Ottawa Indians, are, by the parties agreed, to be trustees to manage the funds and property by this article set apart. They and their successors shall have the control and management of the school, and the funds arising from the sales of lands set apart therefor, and also the reserved section whereon the school is situated. Upon the death, resignation, or refusal to act by either of them, the vacancy shall be filled by the survivors, provided that the board of trustees shall always have three white citizens members of said board.

A majority of the trustees shall form a quorum to transact business, but there shall be two of the white trustees present at the transaction of business. All acts of the trustees shall be recorded in a book or books to be by them kept for that purpose, and the proceedings of each meeting shall be signed by the president, to be by them elected out of their number. They shall also elect a treasurer and secretary from their number. All contracts of the trustees shall be in the name of their treasurer, who shall be competent to sue and be sued in all matters affecting the trust; be shall give bond conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, and the proper accounting for all money

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or property of the trust coming to his hands, with at least two good freehold sureties, in the peualty of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by a judge of a court of record in Kansas.

And the secretary and treasurer may be allowed, from time to time, such sum, from the proceeds of the trust, as the trustees in their judgment shall think just. Upon a sale of any of the lands by the trustees, upon their request, the same shall be conveyed by the United States, by patent, to the purchaser.

And it is hereby expressly provided and agreed that the children of the Ottawas and their descendants, no matter where they may emigrate, shall have the right to enter said school and enjoy all the privileges thereof, the same as though they had remained upon the lands by this treaty allotted.

ARTICLE 7. There shall be set apart ten acres of land for the benefit of the Ottawa Baptist church, and said land shall include the church buildings, mission-house, and graveyard, and the title to said property shall be vested in a board of five trustees, to be appointed by said church, in accordance with the laws of the State of Kausas.

And in respect for the memory of Rev. J. Meeker, deceased, who labored with unselfish zeal for nearly twenty years among said Ottawas, greatly to their spiritual and temporal welfare, it is stipulated that 80 acres of good land shall be, and hereby is, given, in fee-simple, to each of the two children of said Meeker, viz, Emmeline and Eliza; their lands to be selected and located as the other allotments herein provided are to be selected and located, which lands shall be inalienable the same as the lands allotted to the Ottawas.

And all the above-mentioned selections of lands shall be made by the agent of the tribe, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. And plats and records of all the selections and locations shall be made, and, upon their completion and approval, proper patents by the United States shall be issued to each individual member of the tribe and person entitled for the lands selected and allotted to them, in which it shall be stipulated that no Indian, except as herein provided, to whom the same may be issued, shall alienate or encumber the land allotted to him or her in any manner, until they shall, by the terms of this treaty, become a citizen of the United States; and any conveyance or encumbrance of said lands, done or suffered, except as aforesaid, by any Ottawa Indian, of the lands allotted to him or her, made before they shall become a citizen, shall be null and void.

And forty acres, including the houses and improvements of the allottee, shall be inalienable during the natural lifetime of the party receiving the title: *Provided*, That such of said Indians as are not under legal disabilities by the local laws may

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sell to each other such portions of their lands as are subject to sale, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, at any time.

ARTICLE 8. That upon the ratification of this treaty a census of all the Ottawas entitled to land or money under the treaty shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The principal to be paid to the minors shall be paid to their parents, unless the council of the tribe shall object because of the incompetency of the parent, growing out of ignorance, profligacy, or any other good cause; the council may also object to the payment of the money to any such incompetent which may be coming to himself or herself; and in all such cases the principal sum shall be withheld, and only the annuity paid, until such minor comes of age, or the disability is removed by the action of the council: *Provided further*, That the money of minors may, in all cases, be paid to guardians appointed by the local laws.

ARTICLE 9. It being the desire of the said Ottawas, in making this treaty, to insure, as far as possible, the settlement of their reservation by industrious whites, whose example shall be of benefit to the tribe at large, it is stipulated that after all the above-mentioned locations, assignments, and sales are made, the remainder of the land shall be sold to actual settlers at not less than \$1.25 per acre, in the following manner: Any white person desiring to obtain any unsold, unlocated tract of the land, may file his proposition, in writing, with the agent of the Ottawas, for the purchase of the tract, stating the price which he proposes to pay for said tract, not less than \$1.25 per acre, a copy of which proposition, as well as all others herein contemplated, shall be posted for thirty days, dating from the first posting at the agency, in some conspicuous place; and if no person will propose a better price therefor within thirty days next after the first posting, in which further proposition the first person may join, he, or such other person as shall have offered the best price, shall, upon the payment of one-quarter of the price offered, be taken and deemed the purchaser of said tract, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor from the United States at the end of one year, if he shall pay the remainder of the price offered, have occupied the land, and placed lasting and valuable improvements upon said tract to the extent and value of two hundred dollars to each quarter section entered: Provided, That if said Ottawas, by their council, shall, at any time before any person shall become the purchaser of any tract of land, file their protest in writing against such purchaser, he shall not be permitted to enter upon said lands or become the purchaser thereof, and white persons not purchasers shall not be permitted to set-

tle upon said lands, it being the duty of the agent to prevent such settlement, or their occupancy by the whites who are not purchasers, and only to the extent of their purchase: And pro-vided, further, That if any purchaser shall fail to pay for the land by him purchased under this treaty at the time stipulated, it shall be the duty of the agent to dispossess him as an intruder upon the lands, and his advances, payments, and all his improve-ments shall enure to the benefit of the Ottawas, and the land shall be sold for their benefit, as herein provided. But no per-son under this article shall be entitled to enter more than 320 

And all the lands which are not thus entered with the agent within two years from the ratification of this treaty may, upon the request of the council, be offered for sale at not less than \$1.25 per acre, upon a credit of one year, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and if any lands thereafter remain unsold, they may be sold upon such terms as the council of said tribe and the Secretary of the Interior shall mutually agree upon. And all the moneys derived from the sales of the above-described lands shall be paid at the time and place where the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

ARTICLE 10. And it is stipulated that the United States shall pay to the said Ottawas the claims for stolen ponies, cattle, and timber, already reported and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting to \$13,005 $\frac{9.5}{100}$ . And also other claims for damages within two years, or since the taking of testimony for the above-mentioned damages, upon the presentation of sufficient proof: *Provided*, Such last-mentioned claims shall not exceed \$3,500.

ARTICLE 11. It is hereby made the duty of the Indian Department to appoint an interpreter for said tribe, in the customary manner, to be continued during the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior. And it is expressly understood that all expenses incurred by the stipulations of this treaty shall be paid out of the funds of the aforementioned tribe of Ottawas, and their annuities shall be paid semi-annually.

Proclaimed July 28, 1862.

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#### OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

27084 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at L'Arbre Croche and 27085 Michilimackinac, in the Territory of Michigan, between the 27086 United States of America, by their commissioner, Lewis Cass, and the Ottawa and Chippewa Nations of Indians.

27088 ARTICLE 1. The Ottawa and Chippewa Nations of Indians 27089 cede to the United States the Saint Martin Islands in Lake

Huron, containing plaster of Paris, and to be located under the 27090 direction of the United States. 27091

ARTICLE 2. The Ottawa and Chippewa Nations of Indians 27092 acknowledge to have this day received a quantity of goods in 27093 full satisfaction of the above cession. 27094

ARTICLE 3. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

27099 Proclaimed March 8, 1821.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washing-27100 ton, in the District of Columbia, between Henry R. Schoolcraft, 27101 commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Ottawa 27102and Chippewa Nations of Indians, by their chiefs and dele-27103 27104 gates.

ARTICLE 1. The Ottawa and Chippewa Nations of Indians 27105 cede to the United States all the tract of country within the 27106 following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Grand River 27107 of Lake Michigan, on the north bank thereof and following up 27108 the same to the line called for in the first article of the treaty 27109 of Chicago of the 29th of August, 1821; thence in a direct line 27110 to the head of Thunder-bay River; thence with the line estab-27111 lished by the treaty of Saganaw of the 24th of September, 1819, 27112 27113 to the mouth of said river; thence northeast to the boundaryline in Lake Huron between the United States and the British 27114 province of Upper Canada; thence northwestwardly, following 27115 the said line, as established by the commissioners acting under 27116 the treaty of Ghent, through the straits, and River St. Mary's, 27117 to a point in Lake Superior north of the mouth of Gitchy Seebing, 27118 27119 or Chocolate River; thence south to the mouth of said river and 27120 np its channel to the source thereof; thence in a direct line to 27121 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, 2712227123through the ship-channel into Green Bay to the outer part thereof; thence south to a point in Lake Michigan west of the 27124 27125 north cape, or entrance of Grand River, and thence east to the 27126 place of beginning, at the cape aforesaid, comprehending all 27127 the lands and islands, within these limits, not hereinafter re-27128 served.

ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the tribes reserve 27130 for their own use, to be held in common, the following tracts, namely: One tract of fifty thousand acres to be located on Little Traverse Bay; one tract of twenty thousand acres to be 27133 located on the north shore of Grand Traverse Bay; one tract of
27134 seventy thousand acres to be located on or north of the *Pieire*27135 *Marquetta* River; one tract of one thousand acres to be located
27136 by Chingassanoo, or the Big Sail, on the Cheboigan; one tract
27137 of one thousand acres to be located by Mujeekewis, on Thunder27138 bay River.

27139 ARTICLE 3. There shall also be reserved for the use of the 27140 Chippewas living north of the straits of Michilimackinac, the 27141 following tracts, that is to say: Two tracts of three miles square 27142 each, on the north shores of the said straits, between Point-au-27143 Barbe and Mille Coquin River, including the fishing-grounds in 27144 front of such reservations, to be located by a conneil of the 27145 The Beaver Islands of Lake Michigan for the use of the 27146 Beaver-Island Indians. Round Island, opposite Michilimackinac. 27147 as a place of encampment for the Indians, to be under the charge of the Indian Department. The islands of the Chenos, with a 27148 27149 part of the adjacent north coast of Lake Huron, corresponding in 27150 length, and one mile in depth. Sugar Island, with its islets in 27151 the river of St. Mary's. Six hundred and forty acres at the 27152 mission of the Little Rapids. A tract commencing at the mouth of the Pississowining River, south of Point Iroquois; thence 27153 27154 running up said stream to its forks; thence westward, in a direct 27155 line to the Red Water Lakes; thence across the portage to the 27156 Tacquimenon River, and down the same to its mouth, including 27157 the small islands and fishing-grounds in front of this reservation. 27158 Six hundred and forty acres on Grand Island, and two thousand acres on the main land south of it. Two sections on the northern 27159 27160 extremity of Green Bay, to be located by a council of the chiefs. All the locations left indefinite by this and the preceding articles 27161 shall be made by the proper chiefs, under the direction of the Pres-27162 It is understood that the reservation for a place of fish-27163 ing and encampment, made under the treaty of St. Mary's of 27164 the 16th of June, 1820, remains unaffected by this treaty. 27165 27166

ARTICLE 4. 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 Cheboigun; three thousand six hundred dollars to the Indians on the Hurou 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 sold, without the consent of the President and Senate, which may, however, be given after the expiration of twenty-one years. 2d.

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27179 Five thousand dollars per annum, for the purposes of education. teachers, school-houses, and books in their own language, to be 27180 27181 continued twenty years, and as long thereafter as Congress may 27182appropriate for the object. 3d. Three thousand dollars for mis-27183 sions, subject to the conditions mentioued in the second clause of this article. 4th. Ten thousand dollars for agricultural im-2718427185 plements, cattle, mechanics' tools, and such other objects as the President may deem proper. 5th. Three hundred dollars per 27186 annum for vaccine matter, medicines, and the services of physi-27187 cians, to be continued while the Indians remain on their reserva-27188 27189 6th. Provisions to the amount of two thousand dollars; six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco; one hundred bar-27190 rels of salt, and five hundred fish barrels, annually, for twenty 27191 7th. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in goods 27192 and provisions, on the ratification of this treaty, to be delivered 27193 27194 at Michilimackinac.

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ARTICLE 5. The sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be set apart for the payment of just debts against the said All claims for such debts shall be examined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall act under such instructions as may be given to him, by the order of the President, for the purpose of preventing the allowance of unjust claims. The investigation shall be made at Michilimackinac, and no claims shall be allowed, except such as were contracted by Indians living within the district of country hereby ceded, and to citizens or residents of the United States. No claim shall be paid out of this fund unless the claimant will receive the sum allowed to him as full payment of all debts due to him by the said Indians. If the fund fall short of the full amount of just debts, then a ratable division shall be made. it exceed such amount the balance shall be paid over to the Indians in the same manner that anunities are required by law to be paid.

ARTICLE 6. The said Indians being desirous of making provisions 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 anything 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-

27225 breeds than others, and as there is much difference in their ca-27226 pacity to use and take care of property, and, consequently, in their power to aid their Indian connexions, which furnishes a 27227 27228 strong ground for this claim, it is, therefore, agreed, that at the 27229 council to be held upon this subject the commissioner shall call 27230 upon the Indian chiefs to designate, if they require it, three 27231 classes of these claimants, the first of which shall receive one-27232 half more than the second, and the second double the third. 27233 Each man, woman, and child shall be enumerated, and an equal 27234 share, in the respective classes, shall be allowed to each. If the 27235 father is living with the family, he shall receive the shares of 27236 himself, his wife, and children. If the father is dead, or separated 27237 from the family, and the mother is living with the family, she 27238 shall have her own share, and that of the children. If the father 27239 and mother are neither living with the family, or if the children 27240 are orphans, their share shall be retained till they are twentyone years of age; provided, that such portions of it as may be 27241 27242 necessary may, under the direction of the President, be from 27243 time to time applied for their support. All other persons at the 27244 age of twenty-one years shall receive their shares agreeably to 27245 the proper class. Out of the said fund of one hundred and fifty 27246 thousand dollars, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be re-27247 served to be applied, under the direction of the President, to the 27248 support of such of the poor half-breeds as may require assist-27249 ance, to be expended in annual instalments for the term of ten 27250 years, commencing with the second year. Such of the half-breeds 27251as may be judged incapable of making a proper use of the money allowed them by the commissioner, shall receive the same in in-27252 27253 stalments, as the President may direct. 27254

ARTICLE 7. 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-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 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

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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.

ARTICLE 8. It is agreed that, as soon as the said Indians desire it, a deputation shall be sent to the west of the Mississippi, and to the country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and a suitable location shall be provided for them, among the Chippewas, if they desire it, and it can be purchased upon reasonable terms, and if not, then in some portion of the country west of the Mississippi which is at the disposal of the United States. 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 The mission establishment upon the Grand River shall be appraised and the value paid to the proper boards. 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.

ARTICLE 9. Whereas the Ottawas and Chippewas, feeling a strong consideration for aid rendered by certain of their halfbreeds 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 laud 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 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 sec-tions, at one dollar and twenty-five cents; to William Lasley, Joseph Daily, Joseph Tretier, 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.

ARTICLE 10. 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.

ARTICLE 11. The Ottaways 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.

ARTICLE 12. All expenses attending the journies 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.

ARTICLE 13. The Indians stipulate for the right of hunting on the lauds ceded, with the other usual privileges of occupancy, until the land is required for settlement.

Proclaimed May 27, 1836.

### Schedule referred to in the tenth article.

27356 1. The following chiefs constitute the first class, and are 27357 entitled to receive five hundred dollars each, namely: On Grand 27358 River, Muccutay Osha, Namatippy, Nawequa Geezhig or Noon Day, Nabun Egeezhig, son of Kewayguabowequa, Wabi Windego or the White Giant, Cawpemossay or the Walker, Mukutay 27361 Oquot or Black Cloud, Megis Ininee or Wampum-man, Winni-

missagee; on the Maskigo, Osawya, and Owun Aischeum; at 27362 L'Arbre Croche, Apawkozigun, or Smoking Weed, Nisowakeout, 27363 Keminechawgun; at Grand Travers, Aishquagonabee, or the 27364 Feather of Honor, Chabwossun, Mikenok; on the Cheboigan, 27365 Chingassamo, or the Big Sail; at Thunder Bay, Mujeekiwiss; 27366 on the Manistic North, Mukons Ewyan; at Oak Point on the 27367 straits, Ains; at the Chenos, Chabowaywa; at Sault Ste. Marie, 27368 Iawba Wadick and Kewayzi Shawano; at Tacquimenon, Kaw-27369 gayosh; at Grand Island, Oshawan Epenaysee, or the South 27370 27371

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2. The following chiefs constitute the second class, and are entitled to receive two hundred dollars each, namely: On Grand River, Keeshaowash, 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, Nebaugnaum, 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 Gooshenm; on river Pierre Markette, Saugima; 27389 at Saulte Ste. Marie, Neeganbayun, Mukndaywacquot, Cheegud; at Carp River west of Grand Island, Kaug Wyanais; at Mille Cocquin on the straits, Aubunway: at Michilimackinac, Missutigo, Saganosh, Akkukogeesh, Chebyawboas.

27392 27393 3. The following persons constitute the third class, and are entitled to one hundred dollars each, namely; Kayshewa, Pen-27394 asee or Gun Lake, Kenisoway, Keenabie of Grand River; Wasso, 27395 27396 Mosaniko, Unwatin Oasheum, Nayogirna, Itawachkochi, Nanaw Ogomoo, Gitchy, Peendowan or Scabbard, Mukons, Kinochimaig, 27397 27398 Tekamosimo, Pewaywitum, Mudji Keguabi, Kewayaum, Paushkizigun or Big Gun, Onaausino, Ashquabaywiss, Negaunigabowi, 27399 27400 Petossegay, of L'Arbre Croche; Poiees or Dwarf and Pamossay 27401 of Cheboigan; Gitchy Ganocquot and Pamossegay of Thunder 27402Bay; Tabusshy Geeshick and Mikenok, of Carp River south of 27403 Grand Traverse; Wapooso, Kaubinau, and Mudjeekee of river 27404 Pierre Markuette; Pubokway, Manitowaba, and Mishewatig, of 27405 White River; Shawun Epenaysee and Agausgee of Grand Trav-27406 erse; Micqumisut, Chusco of Mackinac; Keeshkidjiwun, Waub 27407 Ojeeg, Aukudo, Winikis, Jaubeens, Maidosagee, Autya, Ishqua27408 gunaby, Shaniwaygwunabi, sou of Kakakee, Nittum Egabowi, Magisanikway, Ketekewegauboway, of Sault Ste. Marie; Che-27409 27410 gauzehe and Waubudo of Grand Island; Ashegons, Kinuwais, 27411 Misquaonaby and Mongons of Carp and Chocolate Rivers: Gitchy 27412 Penaisson of Grosse Tete, and Waubissaig of Bay de Nocquet: 27413 Kainwaybekis and Pazhikwaywitum of Beaver Islands; Neez-27414 hick Epenais of the Ance; Ahdanima of Manistic; Mukwyon, 27415 Wahzahkoon, Oshawun, Oneshanuocqut of the north shore of 27416 Lake Michigan; Nagauniby and Keway Gooshkum of the 27417 Chenos. 27418 HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

27419 Commissioner.

#### Supplemental article.

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 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. 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 invested by the Government in stock under the conditions mentioned in the fourth article of this treaty.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting:
Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, on the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Ottowa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, parties to the treaty of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, which treaty is in the words and figures following to with

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, this the thirtyfirst day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny and Henry C. Gilbert, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Ottowa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan, parties to the treaty of March 28, 1836.

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In view of the existing condition of the Ottowas and Chippewas, and of their legal and equitable claims against the United States, it is agreed between the contracting parties as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The United States will withdraw from sale for the benefit of said Indians as hereinafter provided, all the unsold public lands within the State of Michigan embraced in the following descriptions, to wit:

First. For the use of the six bands residing at and near Sault Ste. Marie, sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in township 47 north, range 5 west; sections 18, 19, and 30, in township 47 north, range 4 west,; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, in township 47 north, range 3 west, and section 29 in township 47 north, range 2 west; sections 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15 in township 47 north, range 2 east; and section 34 in township 48 north, range 2 east; sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33 in township 45 north, range 2 east; sections 1, 12, and 13, in township 45 north, range 1 east, and section 4 in township 44 north, range 2 east.

Second. For the use of the bands who wish to reside east of the Straits of Macinac, townships 42 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 43 north, range 1 west, and township 44 north, range 12 west.

Third. For the Beaver Island Band, High Island, and Garden Island, in Lake Michigan, being fractional townships 38 and 39 north, range 11 west, 40 north, range 10 west, and in part 39 north, range 9 and 10 west.

Fourth. For the Cross Village, Middle Village, L'Arbrechroche and Bear Creek bands, and of such Bay du Noc and Beaver Island Indians as may prefer to live with them, townships 34 to 39, inclusive, north, range 5 west, townships 34 to 38, inclusive, north, range 6 west, townships 34, 36, and 37 north, range 7 west, and all that part of township 34 north, range 8 west, lying north of Pine River.

Fifth. For the bands who usually assemble for payment at Grand Traverse, townships 29, 30, and 31 north, range 11 west, and townships 29, 30, and 31 north, range 12 west, and the east half of township 29 north, range 9 west.

Sixth. For the Grand River bands, township 12 north

27499 range 15 west, and townships 15, 16, 17 and 18 north, range 16 27500 west.

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27501 Seventh. For the Cheboygan band, townships 35 and 36 27502 north, range 3 west.

Eighth. For the Thunder Bay band, section 25 and 36 in township 30 north, range 7 east, and section 22 in township 30 north, range 8 east.

Should either of the bands residing near Sault Ste. Marie determine to locate near the lands owned by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Iroquois Point, in addition to those who now reside there, it is agreed that the United States will purchase as much of said lands for the use of the Indians as the society may be willing to sell at the usual Government price.

The United States will give to each Ottowa and Chippewa Indian, being the head of a family, 80 acres of land, and to each single person over twenty-one years of age, 40 acres of land, and to each family of orphan children under twenty-one years of age containing two or more persons, 80 acres of land, and to each single orphan child under twenty-one years of age, 40 acres of land, to be selected and located within the several tracts of land hereinbefore described, under the following rules and regulations:

Each Indian entitled to land under this article may make his own selection of any land within the tract reserved herein for the band to which he may belong: *Provided*, That in case of two or more Indians claiming the same lot or tract of land, the matter shall be referred to the Indian agent, who shall examine the case and decide between the parties.

For the purpose of determining who may be entitled to land under the provisions of this article, lists shall be prepared by the Indian agent, which lists shall contain the names of all persons entitled, designating them in four classes. Class 1st, shall contain the names of heads of families; class 2d, the names of single persons over twenty-one years of age; class 3d, the names of orphan children under twenty one years of age, comprising families of two or more persons, and class 4th, the names of single orphan children under twenty-one years of age, and no person shall be entered in more than one class. Such lists shall be made and closed by the first day of July, 1856, and thereafter no applications for the benefits of this article will be allowed.

At any time within five years after the completion of the lists, selections of lands may be made by the persons entitled thereto, and a notice thereof, with a description of the land selected, filed in the office of the Indian agent in Detroit, to be

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27545 by him transmitted to the Office of Indian Affairs at Washing-27546 ton City.

All sections of land under this article must be made according to the usual legal subdivisious; and fractional lots, if containing less than 60 acres, may be regarded as forty acre lots, if over sixty and less than one hundred and twenty acres, as eighty acre lots. Selections for orphan children may be made by themselves or their friends, subject to the approval of the agent.

After selections are made, as herein provided, the persons entitled to the land may take immediate possession thereof, and the United States will thenceforth, and until the issuing of patents as hereinafter provided, hold the same in trust for such persons, and certificates shall be issued, in a suitable form, guaranteeing and securing to the holders their possession and an ultimate title to the land. But such certificates shall not be assignable, and shall contain a clause expressly prohibiting the sale or transfer by the holder of the land described therein.

After the expiration of ten years, such restriction on the power of sale shall be withdrawn, and a patent shall be issued in the usual form to each original holder of a certificate for the land described therein: Provided, That such restriction shall cease only upon the actual issuing of the patent: And provided further, That the President may, in his discretion, at any time, in individual cases, on the recommendation of the Indian agent, when it shall appear prudent and for the welfare of any holder of a certificate, direct a patent to be issued: And provided, also, That after the expiration of ten years, if individual cases shall be reported to the President by the Indian agent of persons who may then be incapable of managing their own affairs, from any reason whatever, he may direct the patents in such cases to be withheld, and the restrictions provided by the certificate continued so long as he may deem necessary and proper.

Should any of the heads of families die before the issning of the certificates or patents herein provided for, the same shall issue to the heirs of such deceased persons.

The benefits of this article will, be extended only to those Indians who are at this time actual residents of the State of Michigan, and entitled to participate in the annuities provided by the treaty of March 28, 1836, (next preceding;) but this provision shall not be construed to exclude any Indian now belonging to the Garden River band of Sault Ste. Marie.

All the land embraced within the tracts hereinbefore described that shall not have been appropriated or selected within five years shall remain the property of the United States, and the same shall thereafter, for the further term of five years, be

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subject to entry in the usual manner, and at the same rate per acre, as other adjacent public lands are then held, by Indians only; and all lands so purchased by Indians shall be sold without restriction, and certificates and patents shall be issued for the same in the usual form as in ordinary cases; and all lands remaining unappropriated by or unsold to the Indians after the expiration of the last-mentioned term may be sold or disposed of by the United States, as in the case of all other public lands.

Nothing contained herein shall be so construed as to prevent the appropriation, by sale, gift, or otherwise, by the United States, of any tract or tracts of land within the aforesaid reservations for the location of churches, school-houses, or for other educational purposes, and for such purposes purchases of land may likewise be made from the Indians, the consent of the President of the United States having in every instance first been obtained therefor.

It is also agreed that any lands within the aforesaid tracts now occupied by actual settlers, or by persons entitled to preemption thereon, shall be exempt from the provisions of this article; provided, that such pre-emption claims shall be proved, as prescribed by law, before the 1st day of October next.

Any Indian who may have heretofore purchased land for actual settlement, under the act of Congress known as the Graduation Act, may sell and dispose of the same; and, in such case, no actual occupancy or residence by such Indians on lands so purchased shall be necessary to enable him to secure a title thereto.

In consideration of the benefits derived to the Indians on Grand Traverse Bay by the school and mission established in 1838, and still continued by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, it is agreed that the title to three separate pieces of land, being parts of tracts Nos. 3 and 4, of the west fractional half of section 35, township 30 north, range 10 west, on which are the mission and school buildings and improvements, not exceeding in all sixty-three acres one hundred and twenty-four perches, shall be vested in the said board on payment of \$1.25 per acre; and the President of the United States shall issue a patent for the same to such person as the said board shall appoint.

The United States will also pay the further sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in liquidation of the present just indebtedness of the said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians; provided, that all claims presented shall be investigated under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall prescribe such rules and regulations for conducting such investigation, and for testing the validity

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and justness of the claims, as he shall deem suitable and proper; and no claim shall be paid except upon the certificate of the said Secretary that, in his opinion, the same is justly and equitably due: and all claimants, who shall not present their claims within such time as may be limited by said Secretary within six months from the ratification of the treaty, or whose claims, having been presented, shall be disallowed by him, shall be forever precluded from collecting the same, or maintaining an action thereon in any court whatever; and provided, also, that no portion of the money due said Indians for annuities, as herein provided, shall ever be appropriated to pay their debts under any pretence whatever; provided, that the balance of the amount herein allowed, as a just increase of the amount due for the cessions and relinquishments aforesaid, after satisfaction of the awards of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the said Chippewas, or expended for their benefit, in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe, in aid of any of the objects specified in the second article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 2. The United States will also pay to the said Indians the sum of five hundred and thirty-eight thousand and four hundred dollars, in manner following, to wit:

First. Eighty thousand dollars for educational purposes, to be paid in ten equal annual instalments of eight thousand dollars each, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States; and in the expenditure of the same, and the appointment of teachers and management of schools, the Indians shall be consulted, and their views and wishes adopted so far as they may be just and reasonable.

Second. Seventy-five thousand dollars to be paid in five equal annual instalments of fifteen thousand dollars each in agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and all such articles as may be necessary and useful for them in removing to the homes herein provided and getting permanently settled thereon.

Third. Forty-two thousand and four hundred dollars for the support of four blacksmith-shops for ten years.

Fourth. The sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars in coin, as follows: ten thousand dollars of the principal, and the interest on the whole of said last-mentioned sum remaining unpaid at the rate of five per cent. annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner for paying annuities. And the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars remaining unpaid at the expiration of ten years shall be then due and payable, and if the Indians then require the payment of said sum in coin the same shall be distributed per capita in

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the same manner as annuities are paid, and in not less than four equal annual instalments.

Fifth. The sum of thirty-five thousand dollars in ten annual instalments of three thousand and five hundred dollars each, to be paid only to the Grand River Ottawas, which is in lieu of all permanent annuities to which they may be entitled by former treaty stipulations, and which sum shall be distributed in the usual manner per capita.

ARTICLE 3. The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians hereby release and discharge the United States from all liability on account of former treaty stipulations, it being distinctly understood and agreed that the grants and payments hereinbefore provided for are in lieu and satisfaction of all claims, legal and equitable, on the part of said Indians jointly and severally against the United States, for land, money, or other thing guaranteed to said tribes or either of them by the stipulations of any former treaty or treaties; excepting, however, the right of fishing and encampment secured to the Chippewas of Sault Ste. Marie by the treaty of June 16, 1820, (proclaimed March 2, 1821; see pp. 143-144.)

ARTICLE 4. The interpreters at Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, and for the Grand River Indians shall be continued, and an other provided at Grand Traverse, for the term of five years and as much longer as the President may deem necessary.

ARTICLE 5. The tribal organization of said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement, is hereby dissolved; and if at any time hereafter further negotiations with the United States in reference to any matters contained herein should become necessary, no general convention of the Indians shall be called; but such as reside in the vicinity of any usual place of payment, or those only who are immediately interested in the questions involved, may arrange all matters between themselves and the United States without the concurrence of other portions of their people, and as fully and conclusively, and with the same effect in every respect, as if all were represented.

ARTICLE 6. This agreement shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed September 10, 1856.

27723 ONEIDAS, TUSCARORAS, AND STOCKBRIDGES.

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27724 A treaty between the United States and the Oneida, Tuscorora, and 27725 Stockbridge Indians, dwelling in the country of the Oneidas.

Whereas in the late war between Great Britain and the United States of America, a body of the Oneida and Tuscorora and the Stockbridge Indians adhered faithfully to the United States and assisted them with their warriors; and in consequence of this adherence and assistance the Oneidas and Tuscororas, at an unfortunate period of the war, were driven from their homes, and their houses were burnt and their property destroyed; and as the United States, in the time of their distress, acknowledged their obligations to these faithful friends, and promised to reward them; and the United States being now in a condition to fulfill the promises then made, the following articles are stipulated by the respective parties for that purpose; to be in force when ratified by the President and Senate.

ARTICLE 1. The United States will pay the sum of five thousand dollars, to be distributed among individuals of the Oneida and Tuscorora Nations, as a compensation for their individual losses and services during the late war between Great Britain and the United States. The only man of the Kaughnawaugas now remaining in the Oneida country, as well as some few very meritorious persons of the Stockbridge Indians, will be considered in the distribution.

ARTICLE 2. For the general accommodation of these Indian nations residing in the country of the Oneidas, the United States will cause to be erected a complete grist-mill and saw-mill, in a situation to serve the present principal settlements of these nations. Or if such one convenient situation cannot be found, then the United States will cause to be erected two such grist-mills and saw-mills in places where it is now known the proposed accommodation may be effected. Of this the United States will judge.

ARTICLE 3. The United States will provide, during three years after the mills shall be completed, for the expense of employing one or two suitable persons to manage the mills, to keep them in repair, to instruct some young men of the three nations in the arts of the miller and sawyer, and to provide teams and utensils for carrying on the work of the mills.

ARTICLE 4. The United States will pay one thousand dollars, to be applied in building a convenient church at Oneida, in the place of the one which was there burnt by the enemy in the late war.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the above stipulations to

be performed on the part of the United States, the Oneida, Tuscorora, and Stockbridge Indians aforementioned now acknowledge themselves satisfied, and relinquish all other claims of compensation and rewards for their losses and services in the late war, excepting only the unsatisfied claims of such men of the said nations as bore commissions under the United States for any arrears which may be due to them as officers.

Proclaimed January 21, 1795.

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### 27775 ONEIDAS—FIRST CHRISTIAN AND ORCHARD PAR-27776 TIES.

27777 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington between Carey
27778 A. Harris, thereto specially directed by the President of the
27779 United States, and the First Christian and Orchard parties of
27780 the Oneida Indians residing at Green Bay, by their chiefs and
27781 representatives.

ARTICLE 1. The First Christian and Orchard parties of Indians cede to the United States all their title and interest in the land set apart for them in the 1st article of the treaty with the Menomonies of February 8th, 1831, (proclaimed July 9, 1832; see page 469,) and the 2d article of the treaty with the same tribe of October 27th, 1832, (proclaimed March 13, 1833; see page 479.)

ARTICLE 2. From the foregoing cession there shall be reserved to the said Indians, to be held as other Indian lands are held, a tract of land containing one hundred (100) acres, for each individual, and the lines of which shall be so run as to include all their settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green Bay.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession contained in the 1st article of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians three thousand (3,000) dollars, and to the First Christian party of Oneida Indians thirty thousand five hundred (30,500) dollars, of which last sum three thousand (3,000) dollars may be expended under the supervision of the Rev. Solomon Davis, in the erection of a church and parsonage house, and the residue apportioned, under the direction of the President, among the persons having just claims thereto; it being understood that said aggregate sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred (33,500) dollars is designed to be in re-imbursement of monies expended by said Indians and in remuneration of the services of their chiefs and agents in purchasing and securing a title to the land ceded in the 1st article. The United

27809 States further agree to cause the tracts reserved in the 2d article to be surveyed as soon as practicable.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the sum of five hundred (500) dollars to be paid to him by the chiefs and representatives of the said parties of Oneida Indians, John Denny, (alias John Sundown,) their interpreter, agrees to relinquish to them all his title and interest in the tract reserved in the 2d article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. It is understood and agreed that the expenses of this treaty and of the chiefs and representatives signing it, in coming to and returning from this city, and while here, shall be paid by the United States.

27821 ARTICLE 6. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

27823 Proclaimed May 17, 1828.

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# 27824 OREGON MIDDLE—TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS 27825 OF.

27826 Treaty between the United States and the confederated tribes and 27827 bands of Indians in Middle Oregon, concluded at Wasco, in 27828 Oregon Territory, June 25, 1855; ratified by the Senate March 27829 8, 1859.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these present shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Wasco, near the Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory, on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the followingnamed chiefs and head-men of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians residing in Middle Oregon, they being authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit: Symtustus, Locksquis-sa, Shick-ame, and Kuck-up, chiefs of the Ta-ih or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Stocket-ly and Iso, chiefs of Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Alexis and Talk-ish, chiefs of the Tenino band of Walla-Walls; Yise, chief of the Dock-spus or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas; Mark, William Chenook, and Cush-Kella, chiefs of the Dalles band of the Wascoes; Toh-simph, chief of the Ki-gal-twal-la band of the Wascoes, and Wal-lu-chin, chief of the Dog River band of the Wascoes; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at 2785127852 Wasco, near the Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon 27853 Territory, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following named 27854 chiefs and head-men of the confederated tribes and bands 27855 of Indians residing in Middle Oregon, they being duly 27856 27857 authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit, Sym-27858 tustus, Locks-quis-sa, Shick-a-me, and Kuck-up, chiefs of of the Taih or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; 27859 27860 Stocket-ly and Iso, chiefs of the Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Alexis and Talkish, chiefs of the 27861 Tenino band of Walla-Wallas; Yise, chief of the Dock-spus 27862 or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas; Mark, William 27863 Chenook, and Cush-Kella, chiefs of the Dalles band of the 27864 27865 Wascoes; Toh-simph, chief of the Ki-gal-twal-la band of Wascoes; and Wal-la-chin, chief of the Dog River band of 27866 27867 Wascoes.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country claimed by them, included in the following boundaries, to wit:

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Commencing in the middle of the Columbia River, at the Cascade Falls, and running thence sontherly to the summit of the Cascade Mountains: thence along said summit to the fortyfourth parallel of north latitude; thence east on that parallel to the summit of the Blue Mountains, or the western boundary of the Sho-sho-ne or Snake country; thence northerly along that summit to a point due east from the head-waters of Willow Creek; thence west to the head-waters of said creek; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia River; and thence down the chanuel of the Columbia River to the place of beginning: Provided, however, That so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, which tract for the purposes contemplated shall be held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes River, opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually know as the Mutton Mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes River; heading in this peak to its junction with De Chutes Rriver; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the place of beginning. All of

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which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white person be permitted to reside upon the same without the concurrent permission of the agent and superintendent.

27901 The said bands and tribes agree to remove to and settle 27902 upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without any additional expense to the United States 27903 27904 other than is provided for by this treaty; and, until the expira-27905 tion of the time specified, the said bands shall be permitted to 27906 occupy and reside upon the tracts now possessed by them, guarauteeing to all white citizens the right to enter upon and occupy 27907 27908 as settlers any lands not included in said reservation, and not 27909 actually inclosed by said Indians. Provided, however, That prior 27910 to the removal of said Indians to said reservation, and before 27911 any improvements contemplated by this treaty shall have been 27912 commenced, that if the three principal bands, to wit: the Was-27913 copum, Tiah, or Upper De Chutes, and the Lower De Chutes 27914 bands of Walla-Wallas shall express in council a desire that some other reservation may be selected for them, that the three 27915 27916 bands named may select each three persons of their respective 27917 bands, who, with the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, 27918 as may by him be directed, shall proceed to examine, and if 27919 another location can be selected, better suited to the condition 27920 and wants of said Indians, that is unoccupied by the whites, 27921 and upon which the board of commissioners thus selected may 27922 agree, the same shall be declared a reservation for said Indians, instead of the tract named in this treaty. Provided, also, That 27923 27924 the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through 27925 and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians; 27926 and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common with 27927 citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable houses for 27928 curing the same; also the privilege of hunting, gathering roots 27929 and berries, and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands, in 27930 common with citizens, is secured to them. (N. B. The rights guaranteed by the foregoing proviso are relinquished by the arti-2793127932 cle 1 of the treaty of November 15, 1865.) And provided, also, 27933 That if any band or bands of Indians, residing in and claiming 27934 any portion or portions of the country in this article, shall not 27935 accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming 27936 parties hereunto agree to receive such part of the several and 27937 other payments herein named as a consideration for the entire 27938 country described as aforesaid as shall be in the proportion that 27939 their aggregate number may have to the whole number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire country aforesaid, as 27940 consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country 27941 claimed by them. And provided, also, That where substantial 27942

improvements have been made by any members of the bands being parties to this treaty, who are compelled to abandon them in consequence of said treaty, the same shall be valued, under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor; or, in lieu of said payment, improvements of equal extent and value at their option shall be made for them on the tracts assigned to each respectively.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of, and payment for, the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country the several sums of money following, to wit:

Eight thousand dollars per annum for the first five years, commencing on the first day of September, 1856, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Six thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first five.

Four thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second five; and

Two thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five.

All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confederated bands, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time, at his discretion, determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as, in his judgment, will promote their well-being and advance them in civilization; for their moral improvement and education; for building, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing teams, stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and tools; for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of fifty thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be applied to the payment for such articles as may be advanced them at the time of signing this treaty, and in providing, after the ratification thereof and prior to their removal, such articles as may be deemed by the President essential to their want; for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms; for the purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing and provisions, tools, seeds, and for the payment of employees; and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

ARTICLE 4. In addition to the considerations specified the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, suitable hospital buildings, one school-house, one blacksmith-shop with a tin and a gun-

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smith-shop thereto attached, one wagon and ploughmaker shop, and for one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, a farmer, a physician, a school-teacher, a blacksmith, and a wagon and ploughmaker, a dwelling house, and the requisite outbuildings for each; and to purchase and keep in repair, for the time specified for furnishing employees, all necessary mill-fixtures, mechanics' tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, and for the term of twenty years, of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher.

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The United States also engage to erect four dwelling-houses, one for the head chief of the confederated bands, and one each for the Upper and Lower De Chutes bauds of Walla-Wallas, and for the Wascopum band of Wascoes, and to fence and plough for each of the said chiefs ten acres of land; also to pay the head chief of the confederated bands a salary of five hundred dollars per annum for twenty years, commencing six months after the three principal bands named in this treaty shall have removed to the reservation, or as soon thereafter as a head chief should be elected: And provided, also, That at any time when by the death, resignation, or removal of the chief selected, there shall be a vacancy and a successor appointed or selected, the salary, the dwelling, and improvements shall be possessed by said successor, so long as he shall occupy the position as head chief: so also with reference to the dwellings and improvements provided for by this treaty for the head chiefs of the three principal bands named.

ARTICLE 5. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for these Indians, to be surveyed into lots and assigned to such Indians of the confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege and locate thereon permanently. To a single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres; to a family of two persons, sixty acres; to a family of three and not exceeding five, eighty acres; to a family of six persons and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres; and to each family over ten in number twenty acres for each additional three members. And the President may provide such rules and regulations as will secure to the family in case of the death of the head thereof the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvement thereon; and he may, at any time,

28035 at his discretion, after such person or family has made location 28036 on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to 28037 such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that 28038 the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than 28039 two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, 28040 which condition shall continue in force until a State constitu-28041 tion embracing such lands within its limits shall have been 28042 formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restric-28043 tions: Provided, however, That no State legislature shall remove 28044the restrictions herein provided for without the consent of Con-28045gress: And provided, also, That if any person or family shall at 28046 any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land 28047 assigned and on which they have located, or shall roam from 28048 place to place, indicating a desire to abandon his home, the 28049 President may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the 28050 same, and if not issued cancel the assignment, and may also 28051 withhold from such person or family their portion of the annui-28052 ties, or other money due them, until they shall have returned to 28053 such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry, 28054 and in default of their return the tract may be declared aban-28055 doned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family 28056 of Indians residing on said reservation. 28057

ARTICLE 6. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

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ARTICLE 7. The confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredation on the property of said citizens; and should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities; nor will they make war on any other tribe of Indians except in self-defence, but submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agents for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in the case of depredations against citizens; said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, rules, and regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

ARTICLE 8. In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, it is hereby provided that if any one of them shall drink liquor to excess, or procure it for others to

28080 drink, his or her proportion of the annuities may be withheld 28081 from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 9. The said confederated bands agree that whensoever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways, and railroads shall have the right of way through the reservation herein designated, or which may at any time hereafter be set apart as a reservation for said Indians.

This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

28091 Proclaimed April 18, 1859.

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28092 Supplemental treaty between the United States of America and the 28093 confederated tribes and bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, 28094 concluded November 15, 1865; ratification advised March 2, 28095 1867.

28096 ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, 28097 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a supplemental treaty was made and concluded at the Warm Springs Indian agency, in the State of Oregon, on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between J. W. Perit Huntington, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and Mark, William Chinook, Kuck-up, and other chiefs and headmen of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians of Middle Oregon, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention entered into at the Warm Springs agency, Oregon, by J. W. Perit Huntington, sup't Indian affairs for Oregon, on behalf of the United States, and the undersigned, chiefs and head-men of the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, the same being amendatory of, and supplemental to, the treaty negotiated with the aforesaid tribes on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

ARTICLE 1. It having become evident from experience that the provision of article 1 of the treaty of the twenty-fifth of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, (next preceding,) which permits said confederated tribes to fish, hunt, gather berries and

roots, pasture stock, and erect houses on lands outside the reser-vation, and which have been ceded to the United States, is often abused by the Indians to the extent of continuously residing away from the reservation, and is detrimental to the interests of both Indians and whites; therefore it is hereby stipulated and agreed that all the rights enumerated in the third proviso of the first section of the before mentioned treaty of the twenty-fifth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, that is to say, the right to take fish, erect houses, hunt game, gather roots and berries, and pasture animals upon lands without the reservation set apart by the treaty aforesaid, are hereby relinquished by the confederated Indian tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, parties to this treaty.

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ARTICLE 2. The tribes aforesaid covenant and agree that they will hereafter remain upon said reservation, subject to the laws of the United States, the regulations of the Indian De partment, and the control of the officers thereof; and they further stipulate that if any of the members of said tribes do leave, or attempt to leave, said reservation in violation of this treaty, they will assist in pursuing and returning them, when called upon to do so by the superintendent or agent in charge.

ARTICLE 3. In cases which may arise, which make it necessary for any Indian to go without the boundaries of said reservation, the superintendent or agent in charge may, in his discretion, give to such Indian a written permit or pass, which shall always be for a short period and the expiration definitely fixed in said paper. Any Indian who, having gone out with a written pass, shall remain beyond the boundaries for a longer period than the time named in said pass, [shall] be deemed to have violated this treaty to the same extent as if he or she had gone without a pass.

ARTICLE 4. An infraction of this treaty shall subject the Indian guilty thereof to a deprivation of his or her share of the annuities, and to such other punishment as the President of the United States may direct.

ARTICLE 5. It is stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, as a consideration for the relinquishment of the rights herein enumerated, that the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles calculated to advance said confederated tribes in agriculture and civilization.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed that the United States shall cause to be allotted to each head of a family in said confederated tribes and bands a tract of land sufficient for his or her use, the possession of which shall be guaranteed and secured to said family and the heirs thereof forever.

28169 ARTICLE 7. To the end that the vice of intemperance 28170 among said tribes may be checked, it is hereby stipulated that 28171 when any members thereof shall be known to drink ardent spir-28172 its, or to have the same in possession, the facts shall be imme-28173 diately reported to the agent or superintendent, with the name of the person or persons from whom the liquor was obtained; 28174 28175and the Indians agree to diligently use, under the direction of 28176 the superintendent or agent, all proper means to secure the 28177identification and punishment of the persons unlawfully fur-28178nishing liquor as aforesaid. 28179

Proclaimed March 29, 1867.

#### 28180 OTTOES.

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28181 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will-28182iam Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part 28183 and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Ottoes tribe of 28184 Indians, on the part and behalf of their said tribe, of the other 28185 28186 part.

The parties being desirous of reestablishing peace and friendship between the United States and their said tribe, and of being placed, in all things and in every respect, upon the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Ottoes tribe, and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribes, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever.

Proclaimed December 26, 1817.

## OTTOES AND MISSOURIES.

28207 Treaty with the Ottoe and Missouri Tribe.

28208 For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discus-28209

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sion or dissension as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens, and the Ottoe and Missouri tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the said Ottoe and Missouri tribe of Indians, on behalf of their tribe, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Ottoe and Missouri tribe of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protectiou. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Ottoe and Missouri tribe of Indians into their friendship, and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Ottoe and Missouri tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citizens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Ottoe and Missouri tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandise, &c., as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and license traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations: in consideration of which, the said Ottoe and Missouri tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of country. And the said Ottoe and Missouri tribe further agree, that if any foreigner or other person, not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country, for the purpose of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent, or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the

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United States to pass through their country; and to protect, in their persons and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them; nor will they, whilst on their distant excursions, molest or interrupt any American citizen or citizens who may be passing from the United States to New Mexico, or returning from theuce to the United States.

ARTICLE 5. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Ottoe and Missouri tribe should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed, that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaint shall be made, by the party injured, to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been And it is agreed that the chiefs of said done to a white man. Ottoe and Missouri tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States, by any individual or individuals of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper And the United States hereby guarranty to any Indian or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Provided, That the property stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. And the said Ottoe and Missouri tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

28300 Articles of agreement and convention, made at the Otoe Village on 28301 the River Platte, between Henry L. Ellsworth, commissioner in 28302 behalf of the United States, and the united bands of Otoes 28303 and Missourias dwelling on the said Platte, this 21st day of 28304 September, A. D. 1833.

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ARTICLE 1. The said Otoes and Missourias eede and relinquish to the United States all their right and title to the lands lying sonth 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, Yaneton, 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 Missourias have or pretend to have any claim.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to continue the present annuity of twenty-five hundred dollars, granted by said treaty of Prairie du Chien, to said Otoes and Missourias, ten years from the expiration of the same, viz, ten years from 15th July, 1840.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to continue for ten years from said 15th July, 1840, the annuity of five hundred dollars, granted for instruments for agricultural purposes.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to allow annually five hundred dollars, for five years, for the purposes of education, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President; and continued longer if he deems proper. The schools, however, shall be kept within the limit of said tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to erect a horse-mill for grinding corn, and to provide two farmers to reside in the nation, to instruct and assist said tribe, for the term of five years, and longer if the President thinks proper.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to deliver to said Otoes and Missonrias one thousand dollars value in stock, which shall be placed in the care of the agent, or farmer, until the President thinks the same can safely be intrusted to the Indians.

ARTICLE 7. It is expressly agreed and understood that the stipulations contained in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth articles are not to be fulfilled by the United States until the Otoes and Missourias shall locate themselves in such convenient agricultural districts as the President may think proper, nor shall the payments be continued if the Otoes and Missourias shall abandon such location as the President shall think best for their agricultural interest.

ARTICLE 8. The Otoes and Missourias declare their entire willingness to abandon the chase for the agricultural life—their

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desire for peace with all other tribes, and therefore agree not to make war against any tribe with whom they now are, or shall be, at peace; but should any difficulty arise between them and any other tribe, they agree to refer the matter in dispute to some arbiter whom the President shall appoint to adjust the same.

ARTICLE 9. The United States agree to deliver the said Otoes and Missourias the value of four hundred dollars in goods and merchandise; which said Otoes and Missourias hereby acknowledge to have received.

ARTICLE 10. This convention, or agreement, to be obligatory when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

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Articles of a convention entered into and concluded at Bellevue, Upper Missouri, the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by and between John Dougherty, United States agent for Indian affairs, and Joshua Pilcher, United States Indian special agent, being specially authorized therefor; and the chiefs, braves, head-men, &c., of the Otoes, Missouries, Omahaws, and Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, duly authorized by their respective tribes.

ARTICLE 1. Whereas it has been represented that according to the stipulations of the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, (proclaimed February 24, 1831,) the country ceded is "to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the United States to the tribes now living thereon or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes;" and

Whereas it is further represented to us the chiefs, braves, and head-men of the tribes aforesaid, that it is desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and south of a line running due west from the northwest corner of said State until said line strikes the Missouri River, should be attached to and become a part of said State, and the Indiau title thereto be entirely extinguished; but that notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of the said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations whereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure:

Now we, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the Otoes, Missouries, Omahaws, Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux aforesaid, fully understanding the subject and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question that they never 28390can be made available for Indian purposes; and that an attempt 28391 to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to 28392 collisions with the citizens of the United States; and further 28393 believing that the extension of the State line in the direction 28394 indicated would have a happy effect by presenting a natural 28395 boundary between the whites and Indians; and willing moreover to give the United States a renewed evidence of our at-28396 28397 tachment and friendship, do hereby for ourselves and on behalf 28398 of our respective tribes, (having full power and authority to this 28399 effect,) forever cede, relinquish, and quit-claim to the United 28400.States all our right, title, and interest, of whatsoever nature, in 28401 and to the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the 28402 Missouri River, and south of a line running due west from the 28403 northwest corner of the State to the Missouri River, as herein-28404 before mentioned, and freely and fully exonerate the United 28405 States from any guarantee, condition, or limitation expressed or implied under the treaty of Prairie de Chien aforesaid, or other-28406 28407 wise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, 28408 fully authorizing the United States to do with the same what-28409 ever shall seem expedient or necessary.

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ARTICLE 2. As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States towards the said Otoes, Missouries, Omahaws, and Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, and as an evidence of the sence entertained for the good-will manifested by the said tribes to the citizens and Government of the United States, as evinced in the preceding cession and relinquishment; and as some compensation for the great sacrifice made by the several deputations at this particular season, by abandoning. their fall hunts and traveling several hundred miles to attend this convention, the undersigned, John Dougherty and Joshua Pilcher, agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay as a present to the tribes hereinbefore named the sum of four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars in merchandize, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge, having been distributed among them in the proportions following: To the Otoes, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; to the Missouries, one thousand dollars; to the Omahaws, twelve hundred and seventy dollars; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 3. In consequence of the removal of the Otoes and Missouries from their former situation on the river Platte to the place selected for them, and of their having to build new habitations last spring at the time which should have been occupied in attending to their crops, it appears that they have failed to such a degree as to make it *certain* that they will lack the means of subsisting next spring, when it will be necessary for them to commence cultivating the lands now preparing for

It is therefore agreed that the said Otoes and Mis-28436 their use. souries (in addition to the presents hereinbefore mentioned) shall 28437 be furnished, at the expence of the United States, with five 28438 hundred bushels of corn, to be delivered at their village in the 28439 month of April next. And the same causes operating upon the 28440 Omahaws, they having also abandoned their former situation, 28441 and established at the place recommended to them on the Mis-28442 souri River, and finding it difficult without the aid of ploughs 28443 28444 to cultivate land near there village, where they would be secure 28445 from their enemies, it is agreed, as a farther proof of the liber-28446 ality of the Government and its disposition to advance such tribes in the cultivation of the soil as may manifest a disposition 28447 to rely on it for the future means of subsistence, that they shall 28448 have one hundred acres of ground broke up and put under a 28449 fence near their village, so soon as it can be done after the rati-28450 28451fication of this convention. 28452

ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs, braves, and head-men of the tribes hereinbefore named, feeling sensible of the many acts of kindness and liberality manifested towards them and their respective tribes by their good friends, Joseph Roubadoux, sen., and Lucien Fontenelle, during an intercourse of many years; aware of the heavy losses sustained by them at different times by their liberality in extending large credits to them and their people, which have never been paid, and which (owing to the impoverished situation of their country and their scanty means of living) never can be, are anxious to evince some evidence of gratitude for such benefits and favours, and compensate the said individuals in some measure for their losses. To this end, at the earnest solicitation of said tribes, it is agreed that the said Joseph Roubadonx, sen., shall have the privilege of selecting three sections of land, anywhere within the ceded territory, so soon as the same shall be surveyed, and the said Lucien Fontenelle shall be permitted to select two sections in like manner, which shall be conveyed to them by the United States without cost whenever the land so selected shall be reported by them, their agents, or legal representatives to the register and receiver of the land-office of the district in which they lie. It is, however, distinctly understood that if the President and Senate of the United States should refuse to ratify this and the last preceding article, or either of them, or any part thereof, that such refusal shall in no way affect the relinquishment and cession made by the tribes parties hereto in the first article of this convention.

ARTICLE 5. This convention shall be obligatory on the tribes parties hereto from and after the date hereof, and on the United States from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

28482 Proclaimed February 15, 1827.

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28483 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 28484 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 28485 greeting:

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Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, acting as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Many. penny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs of the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, viz: Ar-ke-kee-tah, or Stay by It; Heh-cah-po, or Kickapoo; Shaw-ka-haw-wa, or Medicine Horse; Mi-ar-ke-tah-hun-she, or Big Soldier; Cha-won-a-ke, or Buffalo Chief; Ah-hah-che-ke-saw-ke, or Missouria Chief; and Maw-thra-ti-ne, or White Water; they being thereto duly authorized by said confederate tribes.

ARTICLE 1. The confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouria Indians cede to the United States all their country west of the Missouri River, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue River, ten miles in width and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue River, in a west or southwest direction from Old Fort Kearney, at a place ealled by the Indians the "Islands;" thence west to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary, ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting point and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning; Provided, That in case the said initial point is not within the limits of the country hereby ceded, or that the western boundary of said country is not distant twenty-five miles or more from the initial point, in either case, there shall be assigned by the United States to said Indians, for their future home, a tract of land not less than ten miles wide by twenty-five miles long, the southeast corner of which tract shall be the initial point above named. And such portion of such tract, if any, as shall prove to be out-side of the ceded country, shall be and the same is hereby granted and ceded to the confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouria Indians by the United States, who will have said tract properly set off by durable monuments as soon after the ratification of this instrument as the same can conveniently be done.

N. B. The limits of the above reservation are changed by the treaty of December 9, 1854, proclaimed April 19, 1855. See page 641.

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ARTICLE 2. The said confederate tribes agree that as soon after the United States shall make the necessary provision for fulfilling the stipulations of this instrument, as they can conveniently arrange their affairs, and not to exceed one year after such provision is made, they will vacate the ceded country and remove to the lands herein reserved for them.

ARTICLE 3. The said confederate tribes relinquish to the United States all claims for money or other thing under former treaties, and all claim which they may have heretofore at any time set up to any land on the east side of the Missouri River: Provided, That said confederate tribes shall receive the unexpended balances of former appropriations now in the United States Treasury, of which four thousand dollars shall at once be applied for the purchase of provisions and to farming purposes.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of and payment for the country herein ceded, and the relinquishments herein made, the United States agree to pay to the said confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouria Indians the several sums of money following, to wit:

1st. Twenty thousand dollars per annum for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

2d. Thirteen thousand dollars per annum for the term of ten years next succeeding the three years.

3d. Nine thousand dollars per annum for the term of fifteen years next succeeding the ten years.

4th. Five thousand dollars per annum for the term of twelve years next succeeding the fifteen years.

All which several sums of money shall be paid to the said confederate tribes, or expended for their use and benefit, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may, from time to time, determine, at his discretion, what proportion of the annual payments in this article provided for, if any, shall be paid to them in money, and what proportion shall be applied to and expended for their moral improvement and education; for such beneficial objects as in his judgment will be calculated to advance them in civilization; for buildings, opening farms, fencing, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and merchandise; for iron, steel, arms, and ammunition; for mechanics and tools, and for medical purposes.

ARTICLE 5. In order to enable the said confederate tribes to settle their affairs, and to remove and subsist themselves for one year at their new home, (and which they agree to do without further expense to the United States,) and to break up and fence one hundred and fifty acres of land at their new home, they shall receive from the United States the further sum of twenty

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thousand dollars, to be paid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

28578 ARTICLE 6. The President may, from time to time, at his 28579 discretion, eause the whole of the land herein reserved or appropriated west of the Big Blue River to be surveyed off into lots, 28580 and assign to such Indian or Indians of said confederate tribes 28581 28582 as are willing to avail of the privilege, and who will locate on 28583 the same as a permanent home, if a single person over twenty-28584 one years of age, one eighth of a section; to each family of two, 28585 one quarter section; to each family of three and not exceeding 28586 five, one half section; to each family of six and not exceeding 28587 ten, one section; and to each family exceeding ten in number, 28588 one quarter section for every additional five members. 28589 may prescribe such rules and regulations as will secure to the 28590family, in ease of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements 28591 28592 thereon. And the President may, at any time in his discretion, 28593 after such person or family has made a location on the land 28594 assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or 28595 family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and 2859628597shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which conditions 28598shall continue in force until a State constitution embracing such 28599 land within its boundaries shall have been formed, and the legis-28600 lature of the State shall remove the restrictions. And if any 28601 such person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to 28602 oeeupy and till a portion of the land assigned, and on which 28603 they have located, or shall rove from place to place, the Presi-28604 dent may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the same. or, if not issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold 28605 28606 from such person or family their proportion of the annuities or 28607 other moneys due them until they shall have returned to such 28608 permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in 28609 default of their return, the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such 28610 28611 eonfederate tribes, or disposed of as is provided for the disposal 28612 of the excess of said land. And the residue of the land hereby 28613 reserved, after all the Indian persons or families of such confed-28614 erate tribes shall have had assigned to them permanent homes, 28615 may be sold for their benefit, under such laws, rules, or regula-28616 tions as may hereafter be prescribed by the Congress or Presi-28617 dent of the United States. No State legislature shall remove 28618the restriction herein provided for without the consent of Con-28619 gress. 28620

ARTICLE 7. The United States will erect for said confederate tribes at their new home a grist and saw mill, and keep the

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same in repair, and provide a miller for the term of ten years; also erect a good blacksmith shop, supply the same with tools, and keep it in repair for the term of ten years, and provide a good blacksmith for a like period, and employ an experienced farmer for ten years to instruct the Indians in agriculture.

ARTICLE 8. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 9. The said confederate tribes acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations against citizens.

ARTICLE 10. The Ottoes and Missourias are desirous to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits and to prevent their people from drinking the same; and therefore it is provided that any one of them who is guilty of bringing liquor into their country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 11. The said confederate tribes agree that all the necessary roads, and highways, and railroads, which may be constructed as the country improves, and the lines of which may run through their land west of the Big Blue River, shall have a right of way through the reservation, a just compensation being made therefor in money.

ARTICLE 12. The United States will pay to Lewis Barnard the sum of three hundred dollars, he having been in the service of the said tribes and they being unable to pay him.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed June 21, 1854.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Nebraska

28668 City, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the ninth day of Decem-28669 ber, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the 28670 United States of America and the chiefs and head-men of the 28671 confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, which 28672 treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Article of agreement and convention made and concluded at Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America, by George Hepner, United States Indian agent, duly anthorized thereto, and the chiefs and head-men of the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouria Indians, to be taken and considered as a supplement to the treaty made between the United States and said confederate tribes, on the fifteenth day of March, ore thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

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Whereas, by the first article of the treaty in the caption mentioned it is stipulated that the confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missonria Indians cede to the United States all of their country west of the Missouri River, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue River, ten miles in width, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue River, in a west or southwest direction from old Fort Kearney, at a place called by the Indians, the "Islands;" thence west to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting point and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning.

And whereas, upon exploration of said reservation by the said confederate tribes, it was found that they had been mistaken as to the location thereof, much the larger portion, or nearly the entirety of it, being to the west of the Big Blue River, and without sufficiency of timber, and they being dissatsified therewith, and the United States being desirous of removing all cause of complaint, this article is entered into.

ARTICLE. It is agreed and stipulated between the United States and the said confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouria Indians, that the initial point of their reservation, in lieu of that stated in the treaty in the caption hereof mentioned, shall be a point five miles due east thereof, thence west twenty-five miles; thence north ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting point and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning; and the country embraced within said boundaries shall be taken and considered as the reservation and home of said confederate tribes, in lien of that provided for them and described in the first article of said treaty.

Proclaimed April 19, 1855.

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# 28716 · Treaty with the Pawnee tribe.

For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens, and the Pawnee tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of said Pawnee tribe of Indians, on behalf of their tribe of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Pawnee tribe of Indians, that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and interconrse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Pawnee tribe of Indians into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Pawnee tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States through his agents; and none but American citazens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Pawnee tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessaties may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations, in consideration of which, the said Pawnee tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of country. And the said Pawnee tribe further agree that if any foreigner or other person not legally authorized by the United States shall come into their district of country, for

the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such 28758 28759 person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United 28760 States superintendent! or agent of Indian Affairs, or to the 28761 commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with ac-28762 cording to law. And they further agree to give safe-conduct to 28763 all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States 28764 to pass through their country, and to protect in their persons 28765 and property all agents or other persons sent by the United 28766 States to reside temporarily among them; nor will they, whilst 28767 on their distant excursions, molest or interrupt any American 28768 citizen or citizens who may be passing from the United States 28769 to New Mexico, or returning from thence to the United States.

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ARTICLE 5. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Pawnee tribe shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of said Pawnee tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or takeu from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And the United States hereby guarranty to any Indian or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Provided, That the property stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. And the said Pawnee tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors as aforesaid promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians not in

28804 amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition, or other 28805 implements of war.

28806 Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

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## 28807 PAWNEES GRAND.

28808 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded by and
28809 between William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners
28810 of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the
28811 said States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and
28812 warriors of the Grand Pawnee tribe, on the part and behalf of
28813 their said tribe, of the other part.

The parties, being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Grand Pawnee tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise and oblidge themselves to deliver up, or cause to be delivered up, to the authority of the United States, (to be punished according to law,) each and every individual of the said tribe who shall, at any time hereafter, violate the stipulations of the treaty this day concluded between the said tribe and the said United States.

Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

# 28835 PAWNEE MARHAR.

28836 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded by and between
28837 William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners of the
28838 United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said
28839 States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and war28840 riors of the Pawnee Marhar tribe, on the part and behalf of
28841 their said tribe, of the other part.

The parties, being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, have agreed to the following articles: 28845 ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either 28846 of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually 28847 forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Pawnee tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise and oblidge themselves to deliver up, or to cause to be delivered up, to the authority of the United States, (to be punished according to law,) each and every individual of the said tribe who shall, at any time hereafter, violate the stipulations of the treaty this day concluded between the said Pawnee Marhar tribe and the said States.

Proclaimed January 5, 1812.

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#### PAWNEES—PITAVIRATE NOISY TRIBE.

28865 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded by and between
28866 William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners of the
28867 United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said
28868 States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors
28869 of the Pitavirate Noisy Pawnee tribe, on the part and behalf of
28870 their said tribe, of the other part.

The parties, being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Noisy Pawnee tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

28884 ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for them-28885 selves and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise and oblige themselves to deliver up, or cause to be delivered up, to the authority of the United States, (to be punished according to law,) each and every individual of the said tribe who shall, at any time hereafter, violate the stipulations of the treaty this day concluded between the said Noisy Pawnee tribe and the said States.

28892 Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

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## 28893 PAWNEE REPUBLIC.

28894 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded by and be28895 tween William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners
28896 of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the
28897 said States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and
28898 warriors of the Pawnee Republic, on the part and behalf of
28899 their tribe, of the other part.

The parties, being desirous of establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Pawnee tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and the tribe they represent, do moreover promise and oblidge themselves to deliver up, or to cause to be delivered up, to the authority of the United States, (to be punished according to law,) each and every individual of the said tribe who shall, at any time hereafter, violate the stipulations of the treaty this day concluded between the said Pawnee Republic and the said States.

Proclaimed January 17, 1819.

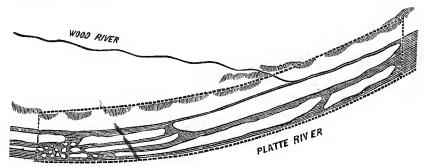
28922 PAWNES—GRAND, LOUPS, REPUBLICANS, ETC.

Treaty with the Pawnees; articles of agreement and convention 28923 made this sixth day of August, A. D. 1848, at Fort Childs, 28924 28925 near the head of Grand Island, on the south side of the Nebraska or Great Platte River, between Lieutenant-Colonel 28926 28927 Ludwell E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri Mounted 28928 Volunteers, en route to Oregon, in behalf of the United States, 28929 and the chiefs and head-men of the four confederated bands of Pawnees, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Repub-28930 28931 licans, and Pawnee Tappage, at present residing on the south 28932 side of the Platte River.

ARTICLE 1. The confederated bands of the Pawnees hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all that tract of land described as follows, viz: Commencing on the south side of the Platte River, five miles west of this post, "Fort Childs;" thence due north to the crest of the bluffs north of said Platte River; thence east and along the crest of said bluffs to the termination of Grand Island, supposed to be about sixty miles distant; thence south to the southern shore of said Platte River; and thence west and along the sonthern shore of the said Platte River to the place of beginning.

The land hereby conveyed is designated within the red lines 28945 of the following plat:

28946 [Note.—The red lines in the original plat are designated by 28947 dotted lines in this copy.



lat. 40° 33°/ Long. 99° NEARLY

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28948 ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the land hereby ceded and 28949 relinquished, the United States has this day paid, through Cap-28950 tain Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster United States 28951 Army, under an order from Lieutenaut Colonel Ludwell E. 28952 Powell, commanding battalion Missouri Mounted Volunteers, to the said four bands collectively, on the execution of this treaty, the amount of two thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

ARTICLE 3. The United States shall have the privilege of using any hard timber that may at any time be needed situate upon Wood River, immediately north of the land hereby conveyed.

ARTICLE 4. The Pawnee Nation renew their assurance of friendship for the white men, their fidelity to the United States, and their desire for peace with all the neighboring tribes of Indians.

The Pawnee Nation, therefore, faithfully promise not to molest or injure the property or person of any white citizen of the United States wherever found, nor to make war upon any tribes with whom said Pawnee tribes now are, or may hereafter be, at peace; but, should any difficulty arise, they agree to refer the matter in dispute to such arbitration as the President of the United States may direct.

28971 ARTICLE 5. These articles of agreement and convention 28972 shall be binding and obligatory from this sixth day of August, 28973 A. D. 1848.

Ratified January 8, 1849.

28975 Articles of agreement and convention made this ninth day of Oc28976 tober, A. D. 1833, at the Grand Pawnee village, on the Platte
28977 River, between Henry L. Ellsworth, commissioner in behalf of
28978 the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the four con28979 federated bands of Pawnees, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee
28980 Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappaye, residing on
28981 the Platte and the Loup Fork.

ARTICLE 1. The confederated bands of Pawnees aforesaid 28983 hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, 28984 interest, and title in and to all the landlying south of the Platte 28985 River.

ARTICLE 2. The land ceded and relinquished hereby, so far as the same is not and shall not be assigned to any tribe or tribes, shall remain a common hunting-ground, during the pleasure of the President, for the Pawnees and other friendly Indians, who shall be permitted by the President to hunt on the same.

ARTICLE 3. The United States, in consideration of said cession, and for the purpose of advancing the welfare of the said Pawnees, agree to pay said bands annually, for the term of twelve years, the sum of forty-six hundred dollars in goods, at not exceeding St. Louis prices, as follows: to the Grand Pawnees and Republican villages, each, thirteen hundred dollars,

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and to the Pawnee Loups and Tappaye Pawnee villages, each, one thousand dollars, and said annuity to said Grand Pawnees is in full remuneration for removal from the south to the north side of the Platte, and building again.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to each of said four bands, for five years, the sum of five hundred dollars, in agricultural implements; and to be continued longer if the President thinks proper.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to allow one thousand dollars a year for ten years, for schools, to be established for the benefit of said four bands at the discretion of the President.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to furnish two blacksmiths and two strikers, with shop, tools, and iron, for ten years, for said four bands, at an expense not exceeding two thousand dollars in the whole annually.

ARTICLE 7. The United States agree to furnish each of said four tribes with a farmer for five years, and deliver to said farmers, for the benefit of said uation, one thousand dollars value in oxen and other stock. But said stock is not to be delivered into the hands of the said Pawnees until the President thinks the same can be done with propriety and safety.

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to erect, for each of said four bands, a horse-mill for grinding corn.

ARTICLE 9. The Pawnee Nation renew their assurance of friendship for the white men, their fidelity to the United States, and their desire for peace with all neighboring tribes of red-men. The Pawnee Nation therefore agree not to molest or injure the person or property of any white citizen of the United States, wherever found, nor to make war upon any tribe with whom said Pawnee Nation now are, or may be, at peace; but should any difficulty arise between said nation and any other tribe, they agree to refer the matter in dispute to such arbiter as the President shall appoint to settle the same.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed and understood that the United States shall not be bound to fulfil the stipulations contained in the fifth, seventh, and eighth articles until said tribes shall locate themselves in convenient agricultural districts, and remain in these districts the whole year, so as to give protection to the teachers, the farmers, stock, and mill.

ARTICLE 11. The United States, desirous to show the Pawnees the advantages of agriculture, engage, in case the Pawnees cannot agree to remain to protect their domestic interest, to break up for each village a piece of land suitable for corn and potatoes for one season; and should either village at any time agree to give the protection required, said village shall be en-

29042 titled to the benefits conferred in said fifth, seventh, and eighth 29043 articles.

ARTICLE 12. In case the Pawnee Nation will remain at home during the year, and give the protection specified, the United States agree to place twenty-five guns, with snitable ammunition, in the hands of the farmers of each village, to be used in case of an attack from hostile bands.

ARTICLE 13. The United States further agree to deliver to said four bands collectively, on the execution of this treaty, the amount of sixteen hundred dollars in goods and merchandise, and the receipt of the same is hereby acknowledged by said bands.

ARTICLE 14. These articles of agreement and convention shall be obligatory and binding when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

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By the President of the United States of America:

#### 29059 A PROCLAMATION.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Table Creek, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the United States of America, by James W. Denver, commissioner duly authorized thereto, and the chiefs and head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappahs, and generally known as the Pawnee tribe, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1857, at Table Creek, Nebraska Territory, between James W. Denver, commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappahs, and generally known as the Pawnee tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The confederated bands of the Pawnees aforesaid hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all the lands now owned or claimed by them, except as hereinafter reserved, and which are bounded as follows, viz: On the east by the lands lately purchased by the United States from the Omahas; on the south by the lands heretofore ceded by the Pawnees to the United States; on the west by a line ranning due north from the junction of

the North with the South Fork of the Platte River to the Keha-Paha River; and on the north by the Keha-Paha River to its junction with the Niobrara, L'eanqui Court, or Running-Water River; and thence, by that river, to the western boundary of the late Omaha cession. Out of this cession the Pawnees reserve a tract of country, thirty miles long from east to west by fifteen miles wide from north to south, including both banks of the Loup Fork of the Platte River, the east line of which shall be at a point not further east than the mouth of Beaver Creek. however, the Pawnees, in conjunction with the United States agent, shall be able to find a more suitable locality for their future homes within said cession, then they are to have the privilege of selecting an equal quantity of land there in lieu of the reservation herein designated, all of which shall be done as soon as practicable; and the Pawnees agree to remove to their new homes, thus reserved for them, without cost to the United States, within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States, and, until that time, they shall be permitted to remain where they are now residing, without molestation. 

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the Pawnees the sum of forty thousand dollars per annum, for five years, commencing on the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and, after the end of five years, thirty thousand dollars per annum, as a perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which annual payments shall be made in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them.

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 And it is further agreed that the President may, at any time, in his discretion, discontinue said perpetuity by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as to him shall seem proper.

ARTICLE 3. In order to improve the condition of the Pawnees and teach them the arts of civilized life, the United States agree to establish among them, and for their use and benefit, two manual-labor schools, to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, who shall also appoint the teachers, and, if he deems it necessary, may increase the number of schools to four. In these schools there shall be taught the various branches of a common-school education, and, in addition, the arts of agriculture, the most useful mechanical arts, and whatever else the President may direct. The Pawnees, on their part, agree that each and every one of their children, between the ages of seven and eighteen years, shall be kept constantly at these schools for at

least nine months in each year; and if any parent or guardian shall fail, neglect, or refuse to so keep the child or children under his or her control at such school, then, and in that ease, there shall be deducted from the annuities to which such parent or guardian would be entitled, either individually or as parent or guardian, an amount equal to the value in time of the tuition thus lost; but the President may at any time change or modify this clause as he may think proper. The chiefs shall be held re-sponsible for the attendance of orphans who have no other guardians; and the United States agree to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools, and whatever else may be necessary to put them in successful operation; and a sum not 29142. less than five thousand dollars per annum shall be applied to the support of each school, so long as the Pawnees shall, in good faith, comply with the provisions of this article; but if at any time the President is satisfied they are not doing so, he may, at his discretion, discontinue the schools in whole or in 

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to protect the Pawnees in the possession of their new homes. The United States also agree to furnish the Pawnees—

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First, with two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith tools, not to exceed in cost seven hundred and fifty dollars; and erect shops at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars; also five hundred dollars annually, during the pleasure of the President, for the purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for the same. The United States are also to furnish two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith; but the Pawnees agree to furnish one or two young men of their tribe to work constantly in each shop as strikers or apprentices, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their labor.

Second. The United States agree to furnish farming utensils and stock, worth twelve hundred dollars per annum, for ten years, or during the pleasure of the President, and for the first year's purchase of stock, and for erecting shelters for the same, an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars, and also to employ a farmer to teach the Indians the arts of agriculture.

Third. The United States agree to have erected on said reservation a steam-mill, suitable to grind grain and to saw lumber, which shall not exceed in cost six thousand dollars, and to keep the same in repair for ten years; also, to employ a miller and engineer for the same length of time, or longer, at the discretion of the President; the Pawnees agreeing to furnish apprentices, to assist in working the mill, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their services.

Fourth. The United States agree to erect dwelling-houses

for the interpreter, blacksmiths, farmer, miller, and engineer, which shall not exceed in cost five hundred dollars each; and the Pawnees agree to prevent the members of their tribe from injuring or destroying the houses, shops, machinery, stock, farm-ing utensils, and all other things furnished by the Government, and if any such shall be carried away, injured, or destroyed by any of the members of their tribe, the value of the same shall be deducted from the tribal annuities. Whenever the President shall become satisfied that the Pawnees have sufficiently ad-vanced in the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the arts and pursuits to which this article relates, then, and in that case, be may turn over the property to the tribe, and dispense with the services of any or all of the employees herein named. 

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ARTICLE 5. The Pawnees acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens, nor on that of any other person belonging to any tribe or nation at peace with the United States. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agent may reside ou or near the Pawnee reservation; and the Pawnees agree to permit the United States to build forts and occupy military posts on their lands, and to allow the whites the right to open roads through their territories; but no white person shall be allowed to reside on any part of said reservation unless he or she be in the employ of the United States, or be licensed to trade with said tribe, or be a member of the family of such employé or licensed trader; nor shall the said tribe, or any of them, alienate any part of said reservation except to the United States; but, if they think proper to do so, they may divide said lands among themselves, giving to each person, or each head of a family, a farm, subject to their tribal regulations, but in no instance to be sold or disposed of to persons ontside, or not themselves of the Pawnee tribe.

ARTICLE 7. The United States agree to furnish, in addition to the persons heretofore mentioned, six laborers for three years, but it is expressly understood that while these laborers are to be under the control and subject to the orders of the United

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 States agent, they are employed more to teach the Pawnees how to manage stock and use the implements furnished than as merely laboring for their benefit; and for every laborer thus furnished by the United States, the Pawnees engage to furnish at least three of their tribe to work with them, who shall also be subject to the orders of the agent, and for whom the chiefs shall be responsible.

ARTICLE 8. The Pawnees agree to deliver up to the officers of the United States all offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, whenever they may be found within the limits of their reservation; and they further agree to assist such officers in discovering, pursuing, and capturing any such offender or offenders, anywhere, whenever called on so to do; and they agree, also, that if they violate any of the stipulations contained in this treaty, the President may, at his discretion, withhold a part or the whole of the annuities herein provided for.

ARTICLE 9. The Pawnees desire to have some provision made for the half-breeds of their tribe. Those of them who have preferred to reside and are now residing in the nation, are to be entitled to equal rights and privileges with other members of the tribes, but those who have chosen to follow the pursuits of civilized life, and to reside among the whites, viz: Baptiste Bayhylle, William Bayhylle, Julia Bayhylle, Frank Tatahyee, William Nealis, Julia Nealis, Catharine Papan, Politte Papan, Rousseau Papan, Charles Papan, Peter Papan, Emily Papan, Henry Geta, Stephen Geta, James Cleghorn, Eliza Deroine, are to be entitled to scrip for one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section of land for each, provided application shall be made for the same within five years from this time, which scrip shall be receivable at the United States land-offices the same as military bounty-land warrants, and be subject to the same rules and regulations.

ARTICLE 10. Samuel Allis has long been the firm friend of the Pawnees, and in years gone by has ministered to their wants and necessities. When in distress, and in a state of starvation, they took his property and used it for themselves, and when the small-pox was destroying them, he vaccinated more than two thousand of them; for all these things, the Pawnees desire that he shall be paid, but they think the Government should pay a part. It is therefore agreed that the Pawnees will pay to said Allis one thousand dollars, and the United States agree to pay him a similar sum of one thousand dollars, as a full remuneration for his services and losses.

29267 ARTICLE 11. Ta-ra-da-ka-wa, head-chief of the Tappahs 29268 band, and four other Pawnees, having been out as guides for

29269 the United States troops in their late expedition against the Cheyennes, and having to return by themselves, were overtaken 29270 29271 and plundered of everything given them by the officers of the 29272 expedition, as well as their own property, barely escaping with their lives; and the value of their services being fully acknowl-29273 29274 edged, the United States agree to pay to each one of them one 29275 hundred dollars, or, in lien thereof, to give to each a horse worth 29276 one hundred dollars in value.

ARTICLE 12. To enable the Pawnees to settle any just claims at present existing against them, there is hereby set apart, by the United States, ten thousand dollars, out of which the same may be paid, when presented, and proven to the satisfaction of the proper department; and the Pawnees hereby relinquish all claims they may have against the United States under former treaty stipulations.

Proclaimed May 26, 1858.

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## PIANKISHAWS.

A treaty between the United States of America and the Piankeshaw 29286 29287 tribe of Indians.

> The President of the United States, by William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio; and the chiefs and head-men of the Piankeshaw tribe, have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding upon the said parties.

ARTICLE 1. The Piankeshaw tribe relinquishes and cedes to the United States forever all that tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, and below Clark's grant, and the tract called the Vincennes tract, which was ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and a line connecting the said tract 29302 and grant, to be drawn parallel to the general course of the road leading from Vincennes to the Falls of the Ohio, so as not to pass more than half a mile to the northward of the most northerly bend of said road.

ARTICLE 2. The Piankeshaw tribe acknowledges explicitly the right of the Kaskaskia tribe to sell the country which they have lately eeded to the United States, and which is separated from the lands of the Piankeshaws by the ridge or high land which divides the waters of the Wabash from the waters of the 29311 Saline Creek; and by that which divides the waters of the said 29312 Wabash from those which flow into the Au-vase and other 29313 branches of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 3. An additional annuity of two hundred dollars shall be paid by the United States to the said tribe for ten years, in money, merchandize, provisions, or domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, at the option of the said tribe; and this annuity, together with goods to the value of seven hundred dollars, which are now delivered to them by the commissioner of the United States, is considered as a full compensation for the above-mentioned relinquishment.

ARTICLE 4. The United States reserve to themselves the right of dividing the whole annuity which they pay to the said tribe amongst the families which compose the same; allowing always a due proportion for the chiefs. And the said chiefs, whenever the President of the United States may require it, shall, upon proper notice being given, assemble their tribe for the purpose of effecting this arrangement.

Proclaimed February 6, 1805.

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29330 A treaty between the United States of America and the Piankishaw 29331 tribe of Indians.

Articles of a treaty made at Vincennes, in the Indian Territory, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the said Territory, superintendent of Indian affairs and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, of the one part, and the chiefs and head-men of the Piankishaw tribe of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The Piankishaw tribe cedes and relinquishes to the United States forever all that tract of country (with the exception of the reservation hereinafter made) which lies between the Wabash and the tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and south of a line to be drawn from the northwest corner of the Vincenues tract, north seventy-eight degrees west, until it intersects the boundary-line which has heretofore separated the lands of the Piankeshaws from the said tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe.

ARTICLE 2. The United States take the Piankishaw tribe under their immediate care and patronage, and will extend to them a protection as effectual as that which is enjoyed by the Kaskaskia tribe; and the said Piankishaw tribe will never commit any depredations or make war upon any of the other tribes without the consent of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The said United States will cause to be delivered to the Piankishaws yearly, and every year, an additional annuity of three hundred dollars, which is to be paid in the same manner and under the same conditions as that to which they are entitled by the treaty of Greenville: *Provided*, always, That the United States may, at any time they shall think proper, divide the said annuity amongst the individuals of the said tribe.

ARTICLE 4. The stipulations made in the preceding articles, together with the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, which is now delivered, the receipt whereof the said chiefs do hereby acknowledge, is considered a full compensation for the cession and relinquishments above mentioned.

ARTICLE 5. As long as the lands now ceded remain the property of the United States, the said tribe shall have the privilege of living and hunting upon them in the same manner that they have heretofore done; and they reserve to themselves the right of locating a tract of two square miles, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, the fee of which is to remain with them forever.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be in force as soon as it shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate.

Proclaimed May 23, 1807.

29377 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between
29378 William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, com29379 missioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on
29380 the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the
29381 undersigned, chiefs and warriors of the Piankishaw Tribe or
29382 Nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of
29383 the other part.

The parties being anxious of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things and in every respect on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the Piankishaw tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognise, re-establish, and confirm all and every treaty, contract, or agreement heretofore concluded between the United States and the said Piankishaw tribe or nation.

Ratified December 26, 1815.

#### PIANKISHAWS AND WEAS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Castor Hill, in the county
of Saint 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.

ARTICLE 1. 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 relinqush 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 land which may have been ceded by any portion of their said tribes.

ARTICLE 2. The United States eede 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, the tract being intended to include the present villages of the said Piankeshaws and Weas.

ARTICLE 3. 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 moving, the United States agree to pay them after the ratification of this treaty, cattle, hogs, and such farming utensils as may be required by said tribe on their land, to the amount of five hundred dollars annually, for five years; the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars will also be expended in assistance to said tribe in agriculture, and improvements on the land hereby ceded to them, together with the sum of two hundred dollars in merchandize and cash paid at the signing of this treaty, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by said tribe.

ARTICLE 4. As a full equivalent to the Wea tribe, for the improvements made by them on the lands of the United States which they removed from, for horses lost in consequence of such removal, and for all other claims which they have preferred, the

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29444 United States agree to pay them after the ratification of this 29445 treaty, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils on their land to the 29446 amount of five hundred dollars, together with two hundred dol-29447 lars this day paid them in cash and merchandize, the receipt of 29448 which is hereby acknowledged. The United States will also 29449 afford some assistance to that part of the Wea tribe now resid-29450 ing in the State of Indiana, to enable them to join the rest of 29451 their tribe on the lands hereby assigned them, and will also 29452furnish said portion of the tribe with provisions for one year 29453 after their arrival.

ARTICLE 5. The United States will also support a black-smith's shop for five years at a convenient place between the lands hereby ceded the said Piankeshaws and Weas, and the lands assigned to the Kaskaskias and Peorias; which shop is to be for the benefit of the said tribes of Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias in common.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty to be obligatory on the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 23, 1833.

29464 PONCAS.

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29465 Treaty between the United States and the Ponca tribe of Indians, 29466 concluded at Washington March 12, 1858; ratified by the 29467 Senate March 8, 1859.

29468 James Buchanan, President of the United States, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Wa-gah-sah-pi, or Whip; Gishtah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker; Mitchell P. Cera, or Wash-kommoni; A-shno-ni-kah-gah-hi, or Lone Chief; Shu-kah-bi, or Heavy Clouds; Tah-tungah-nushi, or Standing Buffalo, on the part of the Ponca tribe of Indians, they being duly authorized and empowered thereto by said tribe; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Wagah-sah-pi, or Whip; Gish-tah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker;

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Mitchell P. Cera, or Wash-kom-moni; A-shno-ni-kah-gah-hi, or Lone Chief; Shu-kah-bi, or Heavy Clouds; Tah-tungah-nushi, or Standing Buffalo, on the part of the Ponea tribe of Indians; they being thereto duly authorized and empowered by said tribe.

relinquish to the United States all the lauds now owned cr claimed by them, wherever situate, except the tract bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the Neobrara River and running due north, so as to intersect the Ponea River twenty-five miles from its mouth; thence from said point of intersection, up and along the Ponea River, twenty———— miles; thence due south to the Neobrara River; and thence down and along said river to the place of beginning; which tract is hereby reserved for the future homes of said Indians; and to which they agree and bind themselves to remove within one year from the date of the ratification of this agreement by the Senate and President of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment, the United States agree and stipulate as follows, viz:

First. To protect the Poncas in the possession of the tract of land reserved for their future homes, and their persons and property thereon, during good behavior on their part.

Second. To pay to them, or expend for their heuefit, the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) per annum for five years; commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes; ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per annum for ten years, from and after the expiration of the said five years; and thereafter eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) per annum for fifteen years; of which sums the President of the United States shall, from time to time, determine what proportion shall be paid to the Poneas in cash, and what proportion shall be expended for their benefit; and also in what manner or for what objects such expenditure shall be made. He shall likewise exercise the power to make such provision out of the same as he may deem to be necessary and proper for the support and comfort of the aged and infirm members of the tribe.

In case of any material decrease of the Poncas in number, the said amounts shall be reduced and diminished in proportion thereto, or they may, at the discretion of the President, be discontinued altogether should said Indians fail to make satisfactory efforts to advance and improve their condition; in which case such other provision shall be made for them as the President and Congress may judge to be suitable and proper.

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Third. To expend the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in maintaining and subsisting the Poncas during the first year after their removal to their new homes, purchasing stock and agricultural implements, breaking up and feneing land, building houses, and in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare.

Fourth. To establish and to maintain for ten years, at an annual expense not to exceed five thousand dollars, (\$5,000,) one or more manual-labor schools for the education and training of the Ponea youth in letters, agriculture, the mechanic arts, and housewifery; which school or schools shall be managed and conducted in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; the Poncas hereby stipulating to constantly keep thereat, during at least nine months in every year, all their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years; and that, if this be not done, there shall be deducted from the shares of the annuities due to the parents, guardians, or other persons having control of the children, such amounts as may be proportioned to the deficiency in their time of attendance, compared with the said nine months, and the cost of maintaining and edneating the children during that period. It is further agreed that such other measures may be adopted to compel the attendance of the children at the school or schools as the President may think proper and direct; and whenever he shall be satisfied of a failure to fulfil the aforesaid stipulation on the part of the Poneas, he may, at his discretion, diminish or wholly diseontinne the allowance and expenditure of the sum herein set apart for the support and maintenance of said school or schools.

Fifth. To provide the Poneas with a mill suitable for grinding grain and sawing timber, one or more mechanic shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, if one be necessary, farmer, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, the whole not to exceed in cost the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, (\$10,500;) and also to expend annually, for ten years, or during the pleasure of the President, an amount not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars, (\$7,500,) for the purpose of furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistauce in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of said mill, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them; the Poneas hereby stipulating to furnish from their tribe the number of young men that may be required as apprentices and assistants in the mill and mechanic shops, and at least three persons to work constantly with each laborer employed for them in agricultural pursuits, it being understood that such laborers are to be employed

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more for the instruction of the Indians than merely to work for their benefit. The persons so to be furnished by the tribe shall be allowed a fair and just compensation for their services, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Poncas further stipulate and bind themselves to prevent any of the members of their tribe from destroying or injuring the said houses, shops, mill, machinery, stock, farming utensils, or any other thing furnished them by the Government; and in case of any such destruction or injury, or of any of the things so furnished being carried off by any member or members of their tribe, the value of the same shall be deducted from And whenever the President shall be the tribal annuities. satisfied that the Poncas have become sufficiently confirmed in habits of industry, and advanced in acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts, he may, at his discretion, cause to be turned over to the tribe all of the said houses and other property furnished them by the United States, and dispense with the services of any or all of the persons hereinbefore stipulated to be employed for their benefit and assistance.

Sixth. To provide and set apart the sum of twenty thou sand dollars (\$20,000) to enable the Poncas to adjust and settle their existing obligations and engagements, including depredations committed by them on property of citizens of the United States prior to the date of the ratification of this agreement, so far as the same may be found and decided by their agent to be valid and just, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and in consideration of the long-continued friendship and kindness of Joseph Hollman and William G. Crawford toward the Poncas, of their furnishing them when in distress with large quantities of goods and provisions, and of their good counsel and advice, in consequence of which peace has often been preserved between the Poncas and other Indians and the whites, it is agreed that out of the above-mentioned amount they shall be paid the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, (\$3,500,) and the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) shall in like manner be paid to Jesse Williams, of Iowa, in full for his claim, as such has been admitted by the Poncas for depredations committed by them on his property.

ARTICLE 3. The Poncas being desirons of making provision for their half-breed relatives, it is agreed that those who prefer and elect to reside among them shall be permitted to do so, and be entitled to and enjoy all the rights and privileges of members of the tribe; but to those who have chosen and left the tribe to reside among the whites and follow the pursuits of civilized life, viz: Charles Leclaire, Fort Piere, N. T.; Cillaste Lec-

29623 laire, Pottowattomie, K. T.; Ciprian Leclaire, St. Louis, Missouri; Julia Harvey, Omaha, N. T.; Jenny Ruleau, Sionx City. 29624Iowa; David Leelaire, Amelia Deloge, and Laura Deloge, at 29625 29626 the Omaha mission, there shall be issued scrip for one hundred 29627 and sixty acres of land each, which shall be receivable at the 29628 United States land-offices in the same manner, and be subject to 29629 the same rules and regulations as military bounty-land warrants. And in eonsideration of the faithful services rendered to the 29630 29631 Poncas by Francis Roy, their interpreter, it is agreed that scrip 29632 shall, in the like manner and amount, be issued to his wife and to 29633 each of his six children now living, without their being required 29634 to leave the nation: Provided, That application for the said 29635 scrip shall be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs within 29636 five years from and after the date of the ratification of this 29637 agreement. 29638

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ARTICLE 4. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, roads, and Indian agencies as may be deemed necessary within the tract of country hereby reserved for the Poneas, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, roads, and agencies, the property of any Ponca shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made therefor by the United States. And all roads or highways authorized by competent authority, other than the United States, the lines of which shall lie through said tract, shall have the right of way through the same; the fair and just value of such right being paid to the Poncas therefor by the party or parties authorizing the same or interested therein; to be assessed and determined in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

ARTICLE 5. No white person, unless in the employment of the United States, or duly licensed to trade with the Poneas, or members of the family of such persons, shall be permitted to reside, or to make any settlement, upon any part of the tract herein reserved for said Indians, nor shall the latter alienate, sell, or in manner dispose of any portion thereof, except to the United States; but, whenever they may think proper, they may divide said tract among themselves, giving to each head of a family or single person a farm, with such rights of possession, transfer to any other member of the tribe, or of descent to their heirs and representatives, as may be in accordance with the laws, customs, and regulations of the tribe.

ARTICLE 6. Such persons as are now lawfully residing on the lands herein eeded by the Poncas shall each have the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres thereof, to include

any improvements they may have, at one dollar and twenty-five 29669 29670 cents per acre.

ARTICLE 7. The Poncas acknowledge their dependence upon 29671 the Government of the United States, and do hereby pledge and 29672 bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens 29673 thereof, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their per-29674 sons or property, nor on those of members of any other tribe; 29675 but, in case of any such injury or depredation, full compensation 29676 29677 shall, as far as practicable, be made therefor out of their tribal 29678 annuities; the amount in all cases to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. They further pledge themselves not to 29679 engage in hostilities with any other tribe, unless in self-defence, 29680 but to submit, through their agent, all matters of dispute and 29681 difficulty between themselves and other Indians for the decision 29682 of the President of the United States, and to acquiesce in and 29683 abide thereby. They also agree, whenever called upon by the 29684 proper officer, to deliver up all offenders against the treaties, 29685 laws, or regulations of the United States, who may be within 29686 the limits of their reservation, and to assist in discovering, pur-29687 suing, and capturing all such offenders, whenever required to do 29688 29689 so by such officer.

ARTICLE 8. To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated that if any of the Poncas shall drink, or procure for others, intoxicating liquor, their proportion of the tribal annuities shall be withheld from them for at least one year; and for a violation of any of the stipulations of this agreement on the part of the Poncas, they shall be liable to have their annuities withheld, in whole or in part, and for such length of time as the President of the United States shall direct.

ARTICLE 9. No part of the annuities of the Poncas shall be taken to pay any claims or demands against them, except such as may arise under this agreement, or under the trade and intercourse laws of the United States; and the said Indians do hereby fully relinquish and release the United States from all demands against them on the part of the tribe or any individuals thereof, except such as are herein stipulated and provided for.

ARTICLE 10. The expenses connected with the negotiation of this agreement shall be paid by the United States.

Proclaimed April 11, 1859.

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Supplemental treaty between the United States of America and the Ponca tribe of Indians, concluded March 10, 1865; ratification advised March 2, 1867.

29711 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 29712 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-29713 ing: 29714

Whereas a supplemental treaty was made and concluded at

29715 the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the tenth 29716 day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between William P. Dole, commis-29717 29718 sioner on the part of the United States, and Wah-gah-sap-pi, or 29719 Iron Whip; Gist tah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker; Wash-com-mo-29720 ni, or Mitchell P. Cerre; Ash-nan e-kah-gah-he, or Lone Chief; 29721 and Tah-ton-ga-nuz-zhe, or Standing Buffalo, chiefs and head-men 29722 of the Ponca tribe of Indians, on the part of said Indians, and 29723 duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words 29724 and figures following, to wit:

Supplemental treaty between the United States of America and the Ponca tribe of Indians, made at the city of Washington on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1865, between William P. Dole, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Wah-gah-sap-pi, or Iron Whip; Gist-tah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker; Wash-com-mo-ni, or Mitchell P. Cerre; Ash-nan-e-kah-gah-he, or Lone Chief; Tah-ton-ga-nuz zhe, or Standing Buffalo, on the part of the Ponca tribe of Indians, they being duly authorized and empowered by the said tribe, as follows, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The Ponca tribe of Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all that portion of their present reservation as described in the first article of the treaty of March 12th, 1858, (proclaimed April 11, 1859; see preceding treaty,) lying west of the range line between townships numbers (32) thirty-two and (33) thirty-three north, ranges (10) ten and (11) eleven west of the (6) sixth principal meridian, according to the Kansas and Nebraska survey, estimated to contain thirty thousand acres, be the same more or less.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession or release of that portion of the reservation above described by the Ponca tribe of Indians to the Government of the United States, the Government of the United States, by way of rewarding them for their constant fidelity to the Government and citizens thereof, and with a view of returning to the said tribe of Ponca Indians their old burying-grounds and corn-fields, hereby cede and relinquish to the tribe of Ponca Indians the following-described fractional townships, to wit: township (31) thirty-one north, range (7) seven west; also, fractional township (32) thirty-two north, ranges (6,) six, (7,) seven, (8,) eight, (9,) nine, and (10) ten west; also, fractional township (33) thirty-three north, ranges (7) seven and (8) eight west; and also all that portion of township (33) thirty-three north, ranges (9) nine and (10) ten west, lying south of Ponca Creek; and also all the islands in the Niobrara, or Running Water River, lying in front of lands or townships above ceded by the United States to the Ponca tribe

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of Indians. But it is expressly understood and agreed that the United States shall not be called upon to satisfy or pay the claims of any settlers for improvements upon the lands above ceded by the United States to the Poncas, but that the Ponca tribe of Indians shall, out of their own funds, and at their own expense, satisfy said claimants, should any be found upon said lands above ceded by the United States to the Ponca tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 3. The Government of the United States, in compliance with the first paragraph of the second article of the treaty of March 12th, 1858, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the Ponca tribe of Indians for indemnity for spoliation committed upon them, satisfactory evidence of which has been lodged in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and payment recommended by that officer, and also by the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen thousand and eighty dollars.

ARTICLE 4. The expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty or agreement shall be paid by the United States.

Proclaimed March 28, 1867.

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## PONCARS.

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## Treaty with the Poncar tribe.

For the purposes of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens and the Poncar tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Poncar tribe of Indians, on behalf of said tribe, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Poncar tribe of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Poncar

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tribe of Indians into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Poncar tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citizens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Poncar tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessaties may demand, the United States agree to admit and license traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations, in consideration of which the Poncar tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of the Poncar district of country. And the said Poncar tribe further agree that if any foreigner, or other person not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent, or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect, in their persons and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 5. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Poncar tribe should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished, agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white And it is agreed that the chiefs of said Poncar tribe 29848 shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any 29849 citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or in-29850 dividuals of said tribe, and the property so recovered shall be 29851 29852 forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. 29853 United States hereby guaranty to any Indian or Indians of said 29854 tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property 2985529856 which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Pro-29857vided, That the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and 29858 that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a 29859 citizen of the United States. And the said Poncar tribe engage, 29860 on the requisition or demand of the President of the United 29861States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident 29862 among them. 29863

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation or tribe of Indians not in amity with the United States with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

## 29869 PONCARARS.

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29870 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Wil-29871 liam Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part 29872 and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, 29873 and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Poncarar tribe 29874 of Indians, on their part and of their said tribe of the other 29875 part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and their said tribe, and of being placed, in all things and every respect, upon the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all of the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Poncarar tribe; and all 29888 the friendly relatious that existed between them before the war 29889 shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatever.

29894 Proclaimed December 26, 1817.

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## 29895 POTTAWOTTOMIES.

29896 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State 29897 of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benja-29898 min Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Pot-29899 avatamie Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Potawatamie Nation of Indians eede to the United States all the country comprehended within the following limits: Beginning at the mouth of the Tippecanoe River and running up the same to a point twenty-five miles in a direct line from the Wabash River; thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash River as practicable, to a point on the Vermilion River twenty-five miles from the Wabash River; thence down the Vermilion River to its month, and thence up the Wabash River to the place of beginning. The Potawatamics also cede to the United States all their claim to the country south of the Wabash River.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to purchase any just claim which the Kickapoos may have to any part of the country hereby ceded below Pine Creek. (See the 2d article of the treaty with the Kickapoos, proclaimed January 13, 1831, p. 439.)

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay to the Potawatamies a perpetual annuity of two thousand five hundred dollars in silver; one-half of which shall be paid at Detroit, and the other half at Chicago; and all annuities which, by any former treaty, the United States have engaged to pay to the Potawatamies, shall be hereafter paid in silver.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to grant to the persons named in the annexed schedule and their heirs the quantity of land therein stipulated to be granted; but the land so granted shall never be conveyed by either of the said persons, or their heirs, unless by the consent of the President of the United States.

Proclaimed January 15, 1819.

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty.

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 There shall be granted to James Burnett, Isaac Burnett, Jacob Burnett, and Abraham Burnett two sections of land each, and to Rebecca Burnett and Nancy Burnett one section of land each; which said James, John, Isaac, Jacob, Abraham, Rebecca, and Nancy are children of Cakimi, a Potawatamie woman, sister of Topinibe, principal chief of the nation; and six of the sections herein granted shall be located from the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, down the Wabash River, and the other six [five] sections shall be located at the mouth of Flint River.

There shall be granted to Perig, a Potawatamie chief, one section of land on the Flint River, where he now lives. There shall also be granted to Mary Chatalie, daughter of Neebosh, a Potawatamie chief, one section of land, to be located below the

29942 mouth of Pine River.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded near the mouth of the Mississinewa, upon the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, between Lewis Cass, James B. Ray, and John Tipton, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Potawatamie tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Potawatamie tribe of Indians cede to the United States their right to all the land within the following limits: Beginning on the Tippecanoe River where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Potawatamies to the United States, by the treaty of St. Mary's, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, intersects the same; thence in a direct line to a point on Eel River half way between the mouth of said river and Pierish's Village; thence up Eel River to Seek's Village, near the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St. Joseph's of the Miami, near Metea's Village; thence up the St. Joseph's to the boundary-line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence south to the Miami; thence up the same to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the said reservation to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamies in one thousand eight hundred and eighteen: thence with the said line to the Wabash River; thence with the same river to the mouth of the Tippecanoe River, and thence with the said Tippecanoe River to the place of beginning. said tribe also cede to the United States all their right to land within the following limits: Beginning at a point upon Lake Michigan ten miles due north of the southern extreme thereof: 29971 running thence due east to the land ceded by the Indians to 29972 the United States by the treaty of Chicago; thence south with 29973 the boundary thereof ten miles; thence west to the southern 29974 extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with the shore thereof to 29975 the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. As an evidence of the attachment which the Potawatamie tribe feel towards the American people, and par-ticularly to the soil of Indiana, and with a view to demonstrate their liberality, and benefit themselves by creating facilities for travelling and increasing the value of their remaining country, the said tribe do hereby cede to the United States a strip of land, commencing at Lake Michigan and running thence to the Wabash River, one hundred feet wide, for a road, and also, one section of good land contiguous to the said road for each mile of the same, and also for each mile of a road from the termina tion thereof through Indianapolis to the Ohio River, for the purpose of making a road aforesaid from Lake Michigan, by the way of Indianapolis, to some convenient point on the Ohio River. And the general assembly of the State of Indiana shall have a right to locate the said road and to apply the said sections, or the proceeds thereof, to the making of the same, or any part thereof; and the said grant shall be at their sole disposal.(a)

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession in the first article, the United States agree to pay to the Potawattamie tribe an annuity of two thousand dollars in silver, for the term of twenty-two years, and also to provide and support a blacksmith for them at some convenient point; to appropriate, for the purposes of education, 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; and also, to build for them a mill, sufficient to grind corn, on the Tippecanoe River, and to provide and support a miller, and to pay them annually one hundred and sixty bushels of salt; all of which annuities herein specified shall be paid by the Indian agent at Fort Wayne.

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ARTICLE 4. The commissioners of the United States have caused to be delivered to the Potawatamie tribe goods to the value of thirty thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents in goods, in consideration of the cession in the first article of this treaty. Now, therefore, it is agreed that, if this treaty should be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, the United States shall pay to the persons named in the schedule this day transmitted to the War Department, and signed by the commissioners, the sums affixed to their names, respectively, for goods furnished by them, and amounting to the said sum of thirty thousand five hundred and

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forty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents; and also, to the persons who may furnish the said further sum, the amount of nine hundred dollars thus furnished. And it is also agreed that payment for all these goods shall be made by the Potawatamie tribe out of their annuity, if this treaty should not be ratified by the United States.

ARTICLE 5. The Potawatamie tribe being anxious to pay certain claims existing against them, it is agreed as a part of the consideration for the cessions in the first article that these claims, which are stated in a schedule this day signed by the commissioners, and transmitted to the War Department, and amounting to the sum of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-three dollars.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to grant to each of the persons named in the schedule hereunto annexed the quantity of land therein stipulated to be granted; but the land so granted shall never be conveyed by either of the said persons or their heirs without the consent of the President of the United States; and it is also understood that any of these grants may be expunged from the schedule by the President or Senate of the United States without affecting any other part of the treaty.

ARTICLE 7. The Potawatamie Indians shall enjoy the right of hunting upon any part of the land hereby ceded as long as the same shall remain the property of the United States.

ARTICLE 8. The President and Senate of the United States may reject any article of this treaty, except those which relate to the consideration to be paid for the cession of the land; and such rejection shall not affect any other part of the treaty.

ARTICLE 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate, shall be binding upon the United States.

Proclaimed February 7, 1827.

Schedule of grants referred to in the foregoing treaty.

To Abraham Burnett, three sections of land, one to be located at, and to include Wynemac's Village, the centre of the line on the Wabash to be opposite that village, and running up and down the river one mile in a direct line and back for quantity, the two other sections commencing at the upper end of the prairie, opposite the month of the Passeanong Creek, and running down two miles in a direct line and back for quantity.

To Nancy Burnett, Rebecea Burnett, James Burnett, and William Burnett, each one section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, which said Abraham, Nancy, Rebecca, and James are the children, and the said William is the grand-child of Kaukeama, the sister of

30062 Topenibe, the principal chief of the Potawatamie tribe of In-30063 dians.

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To Eliza C. Kercheval, one section on the Miami River, commencing at the first place where the road from Fort Wayne to Defiance strikes the Miami on the north side thereof, about five miles below Fort Wayne, and from that point running half a mile down the river and half a mile up the river, and back for quantity.

To James Knaggs, son of the sister of Okeos, chief of the river Huron Potawatamies, one half-section of land upon the Miami where the boundary line between Indiana and Ohio crosses the same.

To the children of Joseph Barron, a relation of Richardville, principal chief of the Miamies, three sections of land, beginning at the mouth of Eel River, running three miles down the Wabash in a direct line, thence back for quantity.

To Zachariah Cicott, who is married to an Indian woman, one section of land below and adjoining Abraham Burnett's land, and to be located in the same way.

30081 To Baptiste Cicott, Sophi Cicott, and Emelia Cicott, children 30082 of Zachariah Cicott, and an Indian woman, one half-section each 30083 adjoining and below the section granted to Zachariah Cicott.

To St. Luke Bertrand and Julia Ann Bertrand, children of Madeline Bertrand, a Potawatamie woman, one section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To the children of Stephen Johnson, killed by the Potawatamie Indians, one half-section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To each of the following persons, Indians by birth, and who 30091 30092 are now, or have been, scholars in the Carey Mission-School, on 30093 the St. Joseph's, under the direction of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, one quarter-section of land, to be located under the direction of 30094 the President of the United States, that is to say: Joseph 30095 Bourissa, Noaquett, John Jones, Nuko, Soswa, Manotuk, Betsey 30096 Ash, Charles Dick, Susanna Isaacs, Harriet Isaacs, Betsey Plum-30097 30098 mer, Angelina Isaacs, Jemima Isaacs, Jacob Corbly, Konkapot, 30099 Celicia Nimbam, Mark Bourissa, Jude Bourissa, Annowussau, 30100 Topenibe, Terrez, Sheskho, Louis Wilmett, Mitchel Wilmett, 30101 Lezett Wilmett, Esther Baily, Resiann Baily, Eleanor Baily, Queh-30102 kna, William Turuer, Chankenozwoh, Lazarus Bourissa, Achan 30103 Bourissa, Achemukquee, Wesauwan, Peter Moose, Ann Sharp, 30104 Joseph Wolf, Misnoqua, Pomoqua, Wymego, Cheekeh, Wauwos-30105 semoqua, Meeksumau, Kakautmo, Richard Clements, Louis 30106 M'Neff, Shoshqua, Nscotenama, Chikawketeh, Musheewoh, 30107 Saugana, Msonkqua, Mnitoqua, Okutcheek, Naomi G. Browning, 30108 Autoine, St. Antoine, Mary, being in all fifty-eight.

To Jane Martin and Betsey Martin, of Indian descent, each one section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

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 To Mary St. Combe, of Indian descent, one quarter section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To Francois Dequindre, of Indian descent, one section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To Baptiste Jutreace, of Indian descent, one half-section of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To John B. Bourie, of Indian descent, one section of land, to be located on the Miami River, adjoining the old boundary-line below Fort Wayne.

To Joseph Parks, an Indian, one section of land, to be located at the point where the boundary-line strikes the St. Joseph's, uear Metea's Village.

To George Cicott, a chief of the Potawatamies, three sections and a half of land, two sections and a half of which to be located on the Wabash, above the mouth of Crooked Creek, running two miles and a half up the river, and back for quantity, and the remaining section at the falls of Eel River, on both sides thereof.

To James Conner, one section of land; to Henry Conner, one section, and to William Conner, one section, beginning opposite the upper end of the Big Island, and running three miles in a direct line down the Wabash, and back for quantity.

To Hyacinth Lassel, two sections of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

To Louison, a half Potawatamie, two sections of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States.

Treaty with Potawatamies, made September 19, 1827.

In order to consolidate some of the dispersed bands of the Potawatamie tribe in the Territory of Michigan at a point removed from the road leading from Detroit to Chicago, and as far as practicable from the settlements of the whites, it is agreed that the following tracts of land, heretofore reserved for the use of the said tribe, shall be, and they are hereby, ceded to the United States:

Two sections of land on the river Rouge, at Seginsairn's Village.

Two sections of land at Tonguish Village, near the river Rouge.

That part of the reservation at Macon, on the river Raisin, which yet belongs to the said tribe, containing six sections, ex-

cepting therefrom one-half of a section where the Potawatamie 30154 chief Moran resides, which shall be reserved for his use. 30155

One tract at Mang-ach-qua Village, on the river Peble, of six 30156 30157 miles square.

One tract at Mickesawbe, of six miles square.

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One tract at the village of Prairie Ronde, of three miles 30159 30160 square.

One tract at the village of Match-e-be-nash-she-wish, at the 30161 30162head of the Kekalamazoo River, of three miles square, which 30163 tracts contain in the whole ninety-nine sections and one half section of land. 30164

And in consideration of the preceding cession, there shall be reserved for the use of the said tribe, to be held upon the same terms on which Indian reservations are usually held, the following tracts of land:

Sections numbered five, six, seven, and eight, in the fifth township, south of the base-line, and in the ninth range west of the principal meridian in the Territory of Michigan.

The whole of the fifth township south, in the tenth range west, not already included in the Nottawa Sape reservation.

Sections numbered one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirtyfive, and thirty-six, in the fifth township south, and eleventh range west.

30178 The whole of the fourth township south, in the ninth range 30179

Sections numbered eight, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, 30180 30181 twenty, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, and thirty-two in the fourth township south, and ninth range west. 30182

Sections numbered one, two, eleven, twelve, thirteen, four-30184 teen, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-30185 five, and thirty-six in the fourth township south, and eleventh 30186 range west.

30187 Which tracts of land will form a continuous reservation, 30188 and contain ninety-nine sections.

After this treaty shall be ratified by the President and Senate, the same shall be obligatory on the United States and the said tribe of Indians.

Proclaimed February 23, 1829. 30192

30193 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the missionary estab-30194 lishments upon the St. Joseph, of Lake Michigan, in the Terri-30195 tory of Michigan, this 20th day of September, in the year of our 30196 Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, between 30197 Lewis Cass and Pierre Ménard, commissioners on the part of 30198 the United States, and the Potowatami tribe of Indians.

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ARTICLE 1. The Potowatami tribe of Indians cede to the United States the tract of laud included within the following boundaries:

1st. Beginning at the mouth of the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and thence running up the said river to a point ou the same river half way between La-vache-qui-pisse and Macousin Village; thence in a direct line to the 19th-mile tree, on the northern boundary-line of the State Indiana; thence with the same west to Lake Michigan; and thence with the shore of the said lake to the place of beginning.

2. Beginning at a point on the line run in 1817, due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, which point is due south from the head of the most easterly branch of the Kankekee River, and from that point running south ten miles; thence in a direct line to the northeast corner of Flatbelly's reservation; thence to the northwest corner of the reservation at Seek's Village; thence with the lines of the said reservation, and of former cessions, to the line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence, with the same to the former-described lined, running due east from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence, with the said line, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cessions aforesaid, there shall be paid to the said tribe an additional permanent annuity of two thousand dollars, and also an additional annuity of one thousand dollars for the term of twenty years; goods to the value of thirty thousand dollars shall be given to the said tribe, either immediately after signing this treaty or as soon thereafter as they can be procured; an additional sum of ten thousand dollars in goods, and another of five thousand dollars in specie shall be paid to them in the year 1829.

The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be expended for the said tribe, under the direction of the President of the United States, in clearing and fencing land, erecting houses, purchasing domestic animals and farming utensils, and in the support of labourers to work for them.

Two thousand pounds of tobacco, fifteen hundred weight of iron, and three hundred and fifty pounds of steel, shall be annually delivered to them.

One thousand dollars per annum shall be applied for the

30238 purposes of education, as long as Congress may think the ap-30239 propriation may be useful.

One hundred dollars, in goods, shall be annually paid to 30241 To-pen-i-be-the, principal chief of the said tribe, during his 30242 natural life. The blacksmith, stipulated by the treaty of Chicago 30243 to be provided for the term of fifteen years, shall be permanently 30244 supported by the United States.

Three labourers shall be provided, during four months of the 30246 year, for ten years, to work for the band, living upon the reservation south of the St. Joseph.

30248 ARTICLE 3. There shall be granted to the following persons, 30249 all of whom are Indians by descent, the tracts of land hereafter 30250 mentioned, which shall be located upon the second cessiou 30251above described, where the President of the United States may 30252 direct, after the country may be surveyed, and to correspond 30253 with surveys, provided that no location shall be made upon the 30254 Elkheart Prairie, nor within five miles of the same; nor shall 30255 the tracts granted be conveyed by the grantees, without the 30256 consent of the President of the United States.

30257 To Sah-ne-mo-quaw, wife of Jean B. Dutrist, one half-sec-30258 tion of land.

30259 To Way-pe-nah-te-mo-quay, wife of Thomas Robb, one half 30260 section of land.

To Me-no-ka-mick-quay, wife of Edward McCarty, one half section of land.

To Ship-pe-shick-quay, wife of James Wyman, one half-sec-30264 tion of land.

30265 To Assappo, wife of Antoine Gamlin, one half-section of 30266 land.

30267 To Moahquay, wife of Richard Chabert, one half-section of 30268 land.

30269 To Me-shaw-ke-to-quay, wife of George Cicot, two sections 30270 of land.

30271 To Mary Préjean, wife of Louis St. Combe, one section of 30272 land.

30273 To To-pe-naw-koung, wife of Peter Langlois, one section of 30274 land.

30275 To Au-bee-nan-bee, a Potowatami chief, two sections of 30276 land.

30277 To Me-che-hee, wife of Charles Minie, a half-section of 30278 land.

30279 To Louison, a Potowatamie, a reservation of one section, to 30280 include his house and corn-field.

30281 To Kes-he-wa-quay, wife of Pierre F. Navarre, one section 30282 of land.

30283 To Benac, a Potowatami, one section of land.

30284 To Pe-pe-ne-way, a chief, one section of land.

30285 To Pierre Le Clair, one section of land.

To Betsey Ducharme, one half section of land. The sec-30287 tion of land granted by the treaty of Chicago to Nancy Burnett, now Nancy Davis, shall be purchased by the United States, 30289 if the same can be done for the sum of one thousand dollars.

To Madeleine Bertrand, wife of Joseph Bertrand, one section of land.

ARTICLE 4. The sum of ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars shall be applied to the payments of certain claims against the Indians, agreeably to a schedule of the said claims herenuto annexed.(a)

ARTICLE 5. Circumstances rendering it probable that the missionary establishment now located upon the St. Joseph may be compelled to remove west of the Mississippi, it is agreed that when they remove the value of their buildings and other improvements shall be estimated, and the amount paid by the United States. But, as the location is upon the Indian reservation, the commissioners are unwilling to assume the responsibility of making this provision absolute, and therefore its rejection is not to affect any other part of the treaty.

30305 ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be obligatory after the same 30306 has been ratified by the President and Senate of the United

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30308 Proclaimed January 7, 1829.

After the signature of the treaty, and at the request of the 30310 Indians, it was agreed that of the ten thousand dollars stipu-30311 lated to be delivered in goods, in 1829, three thousand dollars shall be delivered immediately, leaving seven thousand dollars in goods to be delivered in 1829.

The reservation of Pe. Langlois' wife to be located upon the north side of Eel River, between Peerish's Village and Louison's reservation.

The reservation of Betsey Ducharme to be located at Loui-30318 son's Run.

30319 Schedule of claims referred to in the fourth article of the treaty of the 20th September, 1828, with the Pottawatamie Indians.

Thomas Robb, \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the Indians.

McGeorge, \$300, for provisions sold to the Indians.

30323 Jno. B. Godfroy, \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the In-30324 dians.

Jno. P. Hedges, \$200, for goods heretofore delivered to the local delivered d

dians while he was surveying.

Joseph Allen, \$145, for horses stolen from him by the In-

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30329 Jean B. Bourre, 700, for goods furnished the Indians, a 30330 part of them in relation to this treaty. 30331 Thomas Forsyth, \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the In-30332 dians. 30333 S. Hanna & Co., \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the In-30334 dians. 30335 Gabriel Godfroy, jr., \$500, for goods heretofore sold to the 30336 Indians. 30337 Timothy S. Smith, \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the In-30338 dians. 30339 W. G. and G. W. Ewings, \$200, for goods heretofore sold to 30340 the Indians. 30341 Joseph Bertrand, \$2,000, for goods heretofore sold to the 30342 Indians. 30343 To Eleanor Kinzie and her four children, by the late John 30344 Kinzie, \$3,500, in consideration of the attachment of the Indians 30345 to her deceased husband, who was long an Indian trader, and 30346 who lost a large sum in the trade by the credits given to them, 30347 and also by the destruction of his property. The money is in 30348 lien of a tract of land which the Indians gave the late John 30349 Kinzie long since, and upon which he lived. 30350 Robert A. Forsyth, \$1,250, in consideration of the debts due 30351

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.

- 30357 Jean B. Comparet, \$500, for goods heretofore sold to the 30358 Indians.
- 30359 C. and D. Donssean, \$100, for goods heretofore sold to the 30360 Indians.

  P. F. Navarre, \$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.

30365 Alexis Coquillard, \$200, for goods heretofore sold to the In-30366 dians.

Amounting, in the whole, to the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

30369 LEW. CASS, 30370 PIERRE MENARD.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded on Tippecanoe River, in the 30371 State of Indiana, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis, 30372 30373 and Marks Crume, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Pottawat-30374 imie Indians, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year eight-30375 30376 teen hundred and thirty-two.

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ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, head-men, 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 boundary of a cession made by the Pottawatimies, at the treaty of the Wabash, of eighteen hundred and twenty-six; thence east to the northwest 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 30389 the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-six with the Potta-30390 watimies; 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.

> ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid, the following reser. vations are made, (to wit:)

30398 For the band of Aub-be-naub-bee, thirty-six sections, to in-30399 clude his village.

30400 For the bands of Men-o-mi-nee, No-taw-kah, Muck-kah-tah-30401 mo-way, and Pee-pin-oh-waw, twenty-two sections.

30402 For the bands of O-kaw-wause, Kee-waw-nay, and Nee-bosh, 30403 eight sections.

30404 For J. B. Shadernah, one section of land in the Door Prai-30405 rie, where he now lives. 30406

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

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

30408 For the band of Mau ke kose, six sections.

30409 For the bands of Nees-waug-gee, and Quash-qua, three sec-30410 tions.

30411 ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the 30412 United States agree to pay to the Pottawatimie Indians an annuity for the term of twenty years of twenty thousand dollars, 30413 and will deliver to them goods to the value of one hundred thou-30414 sand dollars, so soon after the signing of this treaty as they can 30415

30416 be procured; and a further sum of thirty thousand dollars in 30417 goods shall be paid to them in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three by the Indian agent at Eel River.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay the debts due by the Pottawatimies, agreeably to a schedule hereuntoannexed, amounting to sixty-two thousand four hundred and twelve dollars.

ARTICLE 5. 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.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to erect a saw-mill on their lands, under the direction of the President of the United States.

30433 After the signing of this treaty, and at the request of the 30434 Indians, five thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars were applied to the purchase of horses, which were purchased and 30436 delivered to them, under our direction, leaving ninety-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars to be paid in mer-30438 chandize.

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:

30442 To Andrew Waymire, forty dollars.

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30443 Zacheriah Cicott, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

30444 H. Lassell, senior, four thousand dollars.

30445 Silas Atchison, two hundred and twenty dollars.

30446 Alexander McAllister, two hundred and twenty dollars.

30447 Walker and Davis, fifteen hundred dollars.

30448 Walker, Carter & Co., five thousand six hundred dollars.

30449 Edward McCartney, one thousand dollars.

30450 F. R. Kintner, six hundred and twenty dollars.

30451 Joseph Trucky, one hundred dollars.

30452 J. Vigus & C. Taber, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

30453 James Burnit, six hundred dollars.

30454 Samuel Hanna, executor of Abraham Burnet, three hundred 30455 and fifty dollars.

30456 James Hickman, sixty dollars.

30457 William Scott, two hundred and fifty dollars.

30458 M. Harse, seventy dollars.

30459 Emmerson and Huntington, assignees of Willis Fellows, 30460 four thousand five hundred dollars.

30461 W. G. and G. W. Ewing, one thousand dollars.

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30462	Peter Barron, seventeen hundred and sixty-six dollars.
30463	Hamilton & Taber, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars.
30464	Skelton & Scott, six hundred and fifty dollars.
30465	Cyrus Taber, three hundred and fifty dollars.
30466	G. S. Hubbard, one thousand dollars.
30467	Moses Rice, one hundred dollars.
30468	John E. Hunt, three thousand two hundred and sixteen
30469	dollars.
30470	John Baldwin, one thousand dollars.
30471	Louis Drouillard, sixty-eight dollars.
30472	George Crawford, eighty dollars.
30473	Thomas Hall, forty dollars.
30474	John B. Duret, four hundred dollars.
30475	Anthony Gambin, three hundred dollars.
30476	Joseph Barron, seven hundred and ninety-six dollars.
30477	James H. Kintner, three bundred and fifty-seven dollars.
30478	John B. Bourie, five hundred dollars.
30479	Henry Ossum, nine hundred dollars.
30480	Samuel Hanna, fifteen hundred dollars.
30481	Barnet & Hanna, three thousand five hundred dollars.
30482	Todd & Vigus, six thousand five hundred and thirteen dol-
30483	lars.
30484	Allen Hamilton, seven hundred dollars.
30485	W. G. and G. W. Ewing, three thousand dollars.
30486	George F. Turner, two hundred dollars.
30487	Peter Longlois, two thousand five hundred dollars.
30488	Thomas Robb, eight hundred and forty dollars.
30489	The estate of George Cicott, deceased, fifteen hundred dol-
30490	lars.
30491	George C. Speucer, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.
30492	John T. Douglass, one hundred dollars.
30493	W. G. and G. W. Ewing, seven hundred and sixteen dollars.
30494	H. B. M'Keeu, six hundred dollars.
30495	Joseph Bertrand, senior, fifteen hundred dollars.
30496	George C. Speneer, three hundred dollars.
30497	Jesse Buzaun, three hundred and sixteen dollars.
30498	Joseph Douglass, four hundred and fifty dollars.
30499	John Smith, four hundred and eighty dollars.
30500	Moses Barnett, eight hundred and forty-five dollars.
30501	Harison Barnett, two hundred and sixty-seven dollars.
30502	Lot Bozarth, ninety dollars.
30503	Silas Alchison, two hundred and forty-four dollars.
30504	Harrison Baruett & Co., one hundred and seventy-eight
30505	dollars.
30506	James Elliott, one hundred and nineteen dollars.
30507	Alexander Smith, one hundred dollars.

30508 Walker, Carter & Co., four hundred and four dollars. 30509 John Forsyth, amr., &c., of Thomas Forsyth, four hundred 30510 and seventy-three dollars. 30511 John Forsyth, six hundred dollars. 30512 Proclaimed January 21, 1833. 30513 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Potawattimie 30514 mills, in the State of Indiana, on the sixteenth day of Decem-30515 ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 30516 thirty-four, between William Marshall, commissioner on the 30517 part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, and war-30518 riors of the Potawattamis Indians. 30519 ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, head-men, and warriors aforesaid 30520 agree to cede to the United States their title and interest to a reservation made to them at the treaty on the Tippecanoe River 30521on the 27th day of October, 1832, (proclaimed 21 January, 1833; 30522 30523 see treaty next preceding,) of two sections of land, to include 30524their mills on said river. ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the 30525 United States agree to pay the Potawattimie Indians, at the 3052630527 payment of their annuities in 1835, the sum of seven hundred 30528 dollars in cash, and pay their just debts agreeably to a schedule 30529 hereunto annexed, amounting to nine hundred dollars. 30530 ARTICLE 3. The miller provided for by the 3d article of the 30531 treaty with the Potawattimie tribe of Indians on the sixteenth 30532 day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, is 30533 not to be supported by the United States, and to cease from and 30534 after the signing of this treaty. 30535 ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties 30536 from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States. 30537 30538 Proclaimed March 16, 1835. 30539 A PROCLAMATION 30540 By the President of the United States of America. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: 30541 30542 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Potta-30543 watomie agency on the Kansas River, in the State of Kansas, 30544 on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred

> of the Pottawatomie Nation of Indians, on the part of said nation; and Whereas the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate

> and sixty-one, between William W. Ross, commissioner on the

part of the United States, and the chiefs, braves, and head-men

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of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, by its resolution of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with certain amendments; and

Whereas said nation of Indians did, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by a committee composed of Shawque, (chief,) To-penubbee, (chief,) Weweh-seh, (chief,) Me-yenco, (chief,) and Shomen, (brave,) appointed to transact all their national business between them and the agent of the United States and the Indian Department, and by Joseph N. Bourassa, George L. Young, B. H. Bertrand, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, John Tipton, and Lewis View, in the presence of Clark W. Thompson, (superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency,) Lewis S. Hayden, John B. Gordon, and Elisha Goddard, give their free and voluntary assent to the amendments made by the Senate in the resolution aforesaid; which treaty, as amended by the Senate and assented to by said committee and others, is word for word as follows:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the agency on the Kansas River, on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Wm. W. Ross, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, braves, and head-men of the Pottawatomie Nation, on behalf of said nation.

ARTICLE 1. The Pottawatomie tribe of Indians believing that it will contribute to the civilization of their people to dispose of a portion of their present reservation in Kansas, consisting of five hundred and seventy-six thousand acres, which was acquired by them for the sum of \$87,000, by the fourth article of the treaty between the United States and the said Pottawatomies, proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 23d day of July, 1846, (see page 181,) and to allot lands in severalty to those of said tribe who have adopted the customs of the whites and desire to have separate tracts assigned to them, and to assign a portion of said reserve to those of the tribe who prefer to hold their lands in common: it is therefore agreed by the parties hereto that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the whole of said reservation to be surveyed in the same manner as the public lands are surveyed. the expense whereof shall be paid out of the sales of lands hereinafter provided for, and the quantity of land hereinafter provided to be set apart to those of the tribe who desire to take their lands in severalty, and the quantity hereinafter provided to be set a part for the rest of the tribe in common; and the

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remainder of the land, after the special reservations hereinafter provided for shall have been made, to be sold for the benefit of said tribe.

ARTICLE 2. It shall be the duty of the agent of the United States for said tribe to take an accurate census of all the members of the tribe, and to classify them in separate lists, showing the names, ages, and numbers of those desiring lands in severalty, and of those desiring lands in common, designating chiefs and head men, respectively; each adult choosing for himself or herself, and each head of a family for the minor children of such 30606 family, and the agent for orphans and persons of an unsound And thereupon there shall be assigned, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to each chief at the signing of the treaty, one section; to each head-man, one half section; to each other head of a family, one quarter section; and to each other person eighty acres of land, to include, in every case, as far as practicable, to, each family, their improvements and a reasonable portion of timber, to be selected according to the legal subdivision of survey. When such assignments shall have been completed, certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned, respectively, and that said tracts are set apart for the perpetual and exclusive use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs. Until otherwise provided by law, such tracts shall be exempt from levy, taxation, or sale, and shall be alienable in fee or leased or otherwise disposed of only to the United States, or to persons then being members of the Pottawatomie tribe and of Indian blood, with the permission of the President, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall provide, except as may be hereinafter provided. And on receipt of such certificates, the person to whom they are issued shall be deemed to have relinquished all right to any portion of the lands assigned to others in severalty, or to a portion of the tribe in common, and to the proceeds of sale of the same whensoever made.

ARTICLE 3. At any time hereafter when the President of the United States shall have become satisfied that any adults, being males and heads of families, who may be allottees under the provisions of the foregoing article, are sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control their affairs and interests, he may, at the request of such persons, cause the lands severally held by them to be conveyed to them by patent in fee-simple, with power of alienation; and may, at the same time, cause to be paid to them, in eash or in the bonds of the United States, their proportion of the cash value of the credits of the tribe, principal and interest,

then held in trust by the United States, and also, as the same 30642 may be received, their proportion of the proceeds of the sale of 30643 lands under the provisions of this treaty. And on such patents 30644 being issued and such payments ordered to be made by the Pres-30645 ident, such competent persons shall cease to be members of said 30646 tribe, and shall become citizens of the United States; and thereaf-30647 ter the lands so patented to them shall be subject to levy, taxation, 30648 30649 and sale, in like manner with the property of other citizens: Provided, That before making any such application to the Presi-30650 dent, they shall appear in open court in the district court of the 30651 United States for the district of Kansas, and make the same proof 30652and take the same oath of allegiance as is provided by law for 30653 the naturalization of aliens, and shall also make proof to the sat-30654isfaction of said court that they are sufficiently jutelligent and 30655 prudent to control their affairs and interests, that they have 30656 adopted the habits of civilized life, and have been able to sup-30657 port, for at least five years, themselves and families. 30658

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ARTICLE 4. To those members of said tribe who desire to hold their lands in common there shall be set apart an undivided quantity sufficient to allow one section to each chief, one half section to each head-man, and one hundred and sixty acres to each other head of a family, and eighty acres of land to each other person, and said land shall be held by that portion of the tribe for whom it is set apart by the same tenure as the whole reserve has been held by all of said tribe under the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and forty-six. And upon such land being assigned in common the persons to whom it is assigned shall be held to have relinquished all title to the lands assigned in severalty and in the proceeds of sales thereof whenever made.

ARTICLE 5. The Pottawatomies believing that the construction of the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, from Leavenworth City to the western boundary of the former reserve of the Delawares, is now rendered reasonably certain, and being desirous to have said railroad extended through their reserve 30676 in the direction of Fort Riley, so that the value of the lands retained by them may be enhanced, and the means afforded them of getting the surplus product of their farms to market, it is provided that the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company shall have the privilege of buying the remainder of their lands within six months after the tracts herein otherwise disposed of shall have been selected and set apart, provided they purchase the whole of such surplus lands at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

> And if said company make such purchase, it shall be subject to the considerations following, to wit: They shall construct and fully equip a good and efficient railroad from Leavenworth

30688 City to a point half way between the western boundary of the said former Delaware reserve and the western boundary of the 30689 30690 said Pottawatomie reserve, (being the first section of said road,) 30691 within six years from the date of such purchase, and shall con-30692 struct and fully equip such road from said last-named point to 30693 the western boundary of said Pottawatomie reserve, (being the 30694 second section of said road,) within three years from the date 30695 fixed for the completion of said first sectiou; and no patent 30696 or patents shall issue to said company or its assigns for any of 30697 said lands purchased until the first section of said railroad shall have been completed and equipped, and then for not more than 30698 30699 half of said lands; and no patent or patents shall issue to said com-30700 pany or its assigns for any of the remaining portion of said lands 30701 until said second section of said railroad shall have been completed 30702 and equipped as aforesaid; and before any patents shall issue for 30703 any part of said lands, payment shall be made for the lands to 30704 be patented at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per 30705 acre; and said company shall pay the whole amount of the purchase-money for said lands in gold or silver coin to the Secre-30706 30707 tary of the Interior of the United States, in trust for said Pottawatomie Indians, within nine years from the date of such pur-30708 chase, and shall also in like manner pay to the Secretary of the 30709 30710 Interior of the United States, in trust as aforesaid, each and 30711 every year, until the whole purchase money shall have been paid, interest from date of purchase, at six per cent. per an-30712 30713 nnm, on all the purchase money remaining unpaid.

And if said company shall fail to complete either section of such railroad in a good and efficient manner, or shall fail to pay the whole of the purchase-money for said land within the times above prescribed, or shall fail to pay all or any part of the interest upon said purchase-money each year as aforesaid within thirty days from the date when such payment of interest shall fall due, then the contract or purchase shall be deemed and held absolutely null and void, and shall cease to be binding on either of the parties thereto, and said company and its assigns shall forfeit all payments of principal and interest made on such purchase, and all right and title, legal and equitable, of any kind whatsoever, in and to all and every part of said lands which shall not have been before the date of such forfeiture earned and patented pursuant to the provisions of this treaty.

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And whenever any patent shall issue to said railroad company for any part of said lands, it shall contain the condition that the said company shall sell the land described in such patent, except so much as shall be necessary for the working of the road, within five years from the issuing of such patent.

And said company shall have the perpetual right of way

30734 over the lands of the Pottawatomies not sold to it for the con-30735 struction and operation of said railroad, not exceeding one 30736 hundred feet in width, and the right to enter on said lands and 30737 take and use such gravel, stone, earth, water, and other material, 30738 except timber, as may be necessary for the construction and 30739 operation of said road, making compensation for any damages 30740 to improvements done in obtaining such material, and for any 30741. damages arising from the location or running of said road to im-30742 provements made before the road is located. Such damages and 30743 compensation, in cases where said company and the persons whose improvements are injured or property taken cannot agree, to be 30744 ascertained and adjusted under the direction of the Commis-30745 sioner of Indian Affairs. And in case said company shall not 30746 promptly pay the amount of such damages and compensation, 30747 the Secretary of the Interior may withhold patents for any part 30748 of the lands purchased by them until payment be made of the 30749 30750 amount of such damages, with six per cent. interest thereon 30751 from the date when the same shall have been ascertained and 30752 demanded.

And in case said company shall not purchase said surplus lands, or, having purchased, shall forfeit the whole or any part thereof, the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon cause the same to be appraised at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall sell the same, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at auction to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than such appraised value.

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ARTICLE 6. There shall be selected by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs three hundred and twenty acres of land, including the church, school-houses, and fields of the St. Mary's Catholic Mission, but not including the buildings and enclosures occupied and used by persons other than those connected with the mission, without the consent of such persons, which shall be conveyed by the Secretary of the Interior to John F. Diel. John Summaker, and M. Gerillain, as trustees for the use of the society under whose patronage and control the church and school have been conducted within the last fourteen years; on condition, however, that, so long as the Pottawatomie Nation shall continue to occupy its present reservation, or any portion thereof, the said land shall be used and its products devoted exclusively to the maintenance of a school and church for their And there shall be reserved and conveyed in like manner, and upon like conditions, three hundred and twenty acres of land, including the Baptist Mission buildings and enclosures. such conveyances to be made to such persons as may be designated by the Baptist Board of Missions.

ARTICLE 7. By article eight of the treaty of June 5th, 1846, between the United States and the Pottawatomie Indians

it is stipulated "that the annual interest of their improvement fund shall be paid out promptly and fully for their benefit at If, however, at any time thereafter, the Pres-their new homes. ident of the United States shall be of opinion that it would be advantageous to the Pottawatomie Nation, and they should request the same to be done, to pay them the interest of said money in lieu of the employment of persons, or the purchase of implements or machines, he is hereby authorized to pay the same, or any part thereof, in money, as their annuities are paid, at the time of the general payment of annuities."

It is hereby agreed that the interest arising from said improvement-fund shall, in all cases hereafter, be paid in such machines and implements as will be useful to the people in their agricultural pursuits, as long as the nation shall desire it to be done, except that the shops and mechanics and physicians, now sustained by the funds of the nation, shall continue to be maintained, as at this time, for one year after this treaty shall have been ratified.

ARTICLE 8. If at any time hereafter any band or bands of the Pottawatomie Nation shall desire to remove from the homes provided for them in this treaty, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to have their proportionate part of the lands which may be assigned to the tribe appraised and sold, and invest such portion of the proceeds thereof as may be necessary in the purchase of a new home for such band or bands, leaving the remainder, should any remain after paying the expense of their removal, to be invested in six per cent. bonds of the United States, for the benefit of such band or bands. Such band or bands so removed shall continue to receive their proportion of the annuities of the tribe.

ARTICLE 9. No provision of this treaty shall be so construed as to invalidate any claim heretofore preferred by the Pottawatomies against the United States arising out of previous treaties.

ARTICLE 10. It is hereby agreed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall set apart, for the benefit of said allottees, their equal pro rata share of the improvement-fund of the tribe, which sum so set apart may be expended, in whole or in part, by the said Commissioner, and under his direction, for agricultural purposes, as he shall from time to time deem expedient and for the welfare of the said Indians.

ARTICLE 11. Should the Senate reject or amend any of the above articles, such rejection or amendment shall not affect the other provisions of this treaty, but the same shall go into effect when ratified by the Senate and approved by the President.

Proclaimed April 19, 1862.

30827 Supplemental article to the treaty of November 15, 1861, between 30828 the United States of America and the Pottawatomie tribe of 30829 Indians, concluded March 29, 1866; ratification advised April 26, 1866.

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Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a supplemental article to the treaty between the United States of America and the Pottawatomie Nation of Indians, of the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Dennis N. Cooley, commissioner on the part of the United States, and J. N. Bourassa, U. F. Navane, and B. N. Bertrand, business committee, ou the part of said nation of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which supplemental article is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas certain amendments are desired by the Pottawatomie Indians to their treaty concluded at the Pottawatomie agency on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1861, and amended by resolution of the Senate of the United States dated April the fifteenth, A. D. 1862; and whereas the United States are willing to assent to such amendments, it is therefore agreed by and between Dennis N. Cooley, commissioner on the part of the United States, thereunto duly authorized, and the undersigned business committee, acting on behalf of said tribe, and being thereunto duly authorized, in manner and form following, that is to say:

ARTICLE 1. The beneficial provisions in behalf of the more prudent and intelligent members of said tribe, contained in the third article of the amended treaty above recited, shall not hereafter be confined to males and heads of families, but the same shall be, and are hereby, extended to all adult persons of said tribe, without distinction of sex, whether such persons are or shall be heads of families or otherwise, in the same manner, to the same extent, and upon the same terms, conditions, and stipulations as are contained in said third article of said treaty with reference to "males and heads of families."

Treaty between the United States of America and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, concluded February 27, 1867; ratification advised, with amendments, July 25, 1868; amendments accepted August 4, 1868.

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30871 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 30872 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, W. H. Watson, Thomas Murphy, and L. R. Palmer, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Mazhee, Miauco, Shawgwe, B. H. Bertrand, J. N. Bourassa, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, and George L. Young, of the Pattawatomie tribe of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement concluded at Washington, D. C., on the twenty-seventh day of February, 1867, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; W. H. Watson, special commissioner; Thos. Murphy, supt. of Indian affairs for Kansas; and Luther R. Palmer, U. S. Indian agent, duly authorized, and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, represented by their chiefs, braves, and head-men, to wit: Mazhee, Mianco, Shawgwe, B. H. Bertrand, J. N. Bourassa, M. B. Beaubien, L. H. Ogee, and G. L. Young.

Whereas the Pottawatomies believe that it is for the interest of their tribe that a home should be secured for them in the Indian country south of Kansas, while there is yet an opportunity for the selection of a suitable reservation; and whereas the tribe has the means of purchasing such reservation from funds to arise from the sale of lands under the provisions of this treaty, without interfering with the exclusive rights of those of their people who hold their lands in common to the ownership of their diminished reserve, held by them in common, or with their right to receive their just proportion of the moneys arising from the sale of unallotted lands, known as surplus lands: Now, therefore, it is agreed—

ARTICLE 1. It being the intention of the Government that a commission shall visit the Indiau country as soon as practicable after the ratification of the treaties contemplating the removal of certain tribes from Kansas, accompanied by delegates from the several tribes proposing to remove, it is agreed that a delegation of the Pottawatomies may accompany said commission.

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sion in order to select, if possible, a suitable location for their people without interfering with the locations made for other Indians; and if such location shall be found satisfactory to the Pottawatomies, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such tract of land, not exceeding thirty miles square, shall be set apart as a reservation for the exclusive use and occupancy of that tribe; and upon the survey of its lines and boundaries, and ascertaining of its area, and payment to the United States for the same as hereinafter mentioned and set forth, the said tract shall be patented to the Pottawatomie Nation: Provided, That if the said Pottawatomies shall prefer to select a new home among the Cherokees, by agreement with the said Cherokees, for a price within the means of the Pottawatomies, the Government will confirm such agreement.

ARTICLE 2. In case the new reservation shall be selected upon the lands purchased by the Government from the Creeks, Seminoles, or Choctaws, the price to be paid for said reservation shall not exceed the cost of the same to the Government of the United States; and the sum to be paid by the tribe for said reservation shall be taken from the amount which may be received for the lands which were offered for sale to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, under the treaty dated November fifteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, which amount shall be the common property of the tribe, except the Prairie band, who shall have no interest in said reservation to be purchased as aforesaid, but in lieu thereof shall receive their prorata share of the proceeds of the sale of said land in money, as the same may be received: Provided, That if the United States shall advance the amount necessary to purchase the said reservation, the interest due upon the deferred payments for said lands, sold as hereinafter provided, shall, when received by the United States, be retained and credited to said tribe interested in said reservation, or so much of said interest as may be due said tribe under this treaty: And provided further, That the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, having failed to purchase said lands, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company may, within thirty days after the promulgation of this treaty, purchase of the said Pottawatomies their said unallotted lands, except as hereinafter provided, to St. Mary's Mission, at the price of one dollar per acre, lawful money of the United States, and upon filing their bond for the purchase and payment of said lands in due form, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior within the time above named, the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the last-named railroad company certificates of purchase, and such certificates of purchase shall be deemed and holden in

30958 all courts as evidence of title and possession in the said railroad 30959 company to all or any part of said lands, unless the same shall 30960 be forfeited as herein provided. The said purchase-money shall 30961 be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for said Indians, within five years from the date of such purchase, with interest at 30962 30963 the rate of six per cent. per annum on all deferred payments, until the whole purchase-money shall have been paid; and be-30964 30965 fore any patents shall issue for any part of said lands, one hun-30966 dred thousand dollars shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, to be forfeited in case the whole of the lands are 30967 30968 not paid for as herein provided; (said money may be applied as the payment for the last one hundred thousand acres of said 30969 30970 land;) payments shall also be made for at least one-fourth of 30971 said unallotted lands at the rate of one dollar per acre, and 30972 when so paid the President is authorized hereby to issue patents 30973 for the land so paid for; and then for every additional part of 30974 said land, upon the payment of one dollar per acre. The inter-30975 est on said purchase-money shall be paid annually to the Secre-30976 tary of the Interior for the use of said Indians. If the said com-30977 pany shall fail to pay the principal when the same shall become due, or to pay all or any part of the interest upon said purchase-30978 30979 money within thirty (30) days after the time when such payment of interest shall fall due, then this contract shall be deemed and 30980 held absolutely null and void, and cease to be binding upon either 30981 30982 of the parties thereto, and said company and its assigns shall forfeit all payments of principal and interest made on such pur-30983 chase, and all right and title, legal and equitable, of any kind 30984 30985 whatsoever, in and to all and every part of said lands which 30986 shall not have been, before the date of such forfeiture, paid for, 30987 as herein provided: Provided, however, That in case any of said 30988 lands have been conveyed to bona-fide purchasers by said Atch-30989 ison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, such purchasers 30990 shall be entitled to patents for said land so purchased by them 30991 upon the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed 30992 30993 by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 3. After such reservation shall have been selected and set apart for the Pottawatomies, it shall never be included within the jurisdiction of any State or Territory, unless an Indian Territory shall be organized, as provided for in certain treaties made in eighteen hundred and sixty-six with the Choctaws and other tribes occupying the "Indian country;" in which case, or in case of the organization of a legislative council or other body, for the regulation of matters affecting the relations of the tribes to each other, the Pottawatomies resident thereon shall have the

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31003 right to representation, according to their numbers, on equal 31004 terms with the other tribes.

31005 ARTICLE 4. A register shall be made, under the direction of 31006 the agent and the business committee of the tribe, within two 31007 years after the ratification of this treaty, which shall show the 31008 names of all members of the tribe who declare their desire to 31009 remove to the new reservation, and of all who desire to remain 31010 and to become citizens of the United States; and after the filing 31011 of such register in the office of the Commissioner of Indian 31012 Affairs, all existing restrictions shall be removed from the sale 31013 and alienation of lands by adults who shall have declared their 31014 intention to remove to the new reservation: But, provided, That 31015 no person shall be allowed to receive to his own use the avails of 31016 the sale of his land, unless he shall have received the certificate 31017 of the agent and business committee that he is fully competent 31018 to manage his own affairs: nor shall any person also be allowed 31019 to sell and receive the proceeds of the sale of the lands belonging 31020 to his family, unless the certificate of the agent and business 31021 committee shall declare him competent to take the charge of 31022 their property; but such persons may negotiate for the sales of 31023 their property and that of their families, and any contracts for 31024 sales so made, if certified by the agent and business committee 31025 to be at reasonable rates, shall be confirmed by the Secretary of 31026 the Interior, and patents shall issue to the purchaser upon full 31027 payment; and all payments for such land shall be made to the 31028 agent, and the funds by him deposited on the first of each month 31029 in some Government depository, to be designated by the Secretary 31030 of the Treasury, and triplicate certificates of deposit taken there-31031 for, one to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 31032 one to be retained at the agency, and the third to be sent to the superintendent of Indian affairs for Kansas; after which deposit 31033 31034 the United States will be responsible for said funds until drawn 31035 out for use as hereinafter provided, and the bonds of the agent shall be increased to a sufficient amount to cover his increased 31036 31037 liabilities under this section.

ARTICLE 5. The moneys received and deposited as provided in the preceding article shall be retained until the party on whose behalf it is held shall be ready to remove to the new reservation, and shall then, or such part thereof as may from time to time be necessary, be drawn out, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by the agent, and expended for the benefit of the owner in providing for his removal and that of his family to the new reservation, and in such articles and for such uses as may, with the advice of the business committee, be deemed for his best interest at his new home.

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ARTICLE 6. The provisions of article third of the treaty of

April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (the next preeeding) relative to Pottawatomies who desire to become citizens, shall continue in force, with the additional provision that, before patents shall issue and full payments be made to such persons, a certificate shall be necessary from the agent and business commit-tee that the applicant is competent to manage his own affairs; and when computation is made to ascertain the amount of the funds to the tribe to which such applicants are entitled, the amounts invested in the new reservation provided for in the treaty shall not be taken into account; and where any member of the tribe shall become a citizen under the provisions of the said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the families of said parties 31061. shall also be considered as citizens, and the head of the family shall be entitled to patents and the proportional share of funds belonging to his family; and women who are also heads of families, and single women of adult age, may become eitizens in the same manner as males.

ARTICLE 7. (Stricken out.)

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ARTICLE 8. Where allottees under the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty one shall have died, or shall hereafter decease, such allottees shall be regarded, for the purpose of a careful and just settlement of their estates, as citizens of the United States, and of the State of Kansas, and it shall be competent for the proper courts to take charge of the settlement of their estates under all the forms and in accordance with the laws of the State, as in the case of other citizens deceased; and in cases where there are children of allottees left orphans, guardians for such orphans may be appointed by the probate court of the county in which such orphans may reside, and such guardians shall give bonds, to be approved by the said court, for the proper care of the person and estate of such orphans, as provided by law.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed that an examination shall be made of the books of the Indian Office, in order to ascertain what amount is justly due to the Pottawatomies under the provisions of their treaties of eighteen hundred and eighteen and eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, providing for the payment of their annuities in coin, whereas they have been paid for several years in currency; and the result of such examination shall be reported to Congress, and the difference in amount due to said Indians shall be paid to them.

ARTICLE 10. It is further agreed that, upon the presentation to the Department of the Interior of the claims of said tribe for depredations committed by others upon their stock, timber, or other property, accompanied by evidence thereof, examination and report shall be made to Congress of the amount found to be

31095 equitably due, in order that such action may be taken as shall 31096 be just in the premises.

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And it is further agreed that the claims of the Pottawatomies heretofore examined and reported on by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of Congress of March two, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be submitted to two commissioners, to be named by the President of the United States, for examination, and said commissioners, after being sworn impartially to decide on said claims, shall make report of their judgment in the premises, together with the evidence taken, to the Secretary of the Interior, and the same shall be communicated to Congress at its next session: *Provided*, That no part of the money reported due by the said commissioners shall be paid until the same shall be appropriated by Congress.

ARTICLE 11. The half sections of land heretofore set apart for the mission-schools, to wit, those of the St. Mary's mission, and the American Baptist mission, shall be granted in fee-simple, the former to John F. Diels, John Schoenmaker, and M. Gillaud, and the latter to such party as the American Baptist Board of Missions shall designate.

And the said John F. Deils, John Shoemaker, and M. Gillaud shall have the right to purchase in a compact body ten hundred and thirteen 54-100 acres of the unallotted lands, at the price of one dollar per acre, to be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, for the use of said tribe, and when the consideration shall be paid as aforesaid the President shall issue patents to said purchasers therefor; and in selecting said ten hundred and thirteen 54-100 acres, said purchasers shall have the preference over all other parties.

ARTICLE 12. No provisions of this treaty shall be held to apply in such manner as to authorize any interference with the exclusive rights in their own lands of those members of the tribe who hold their lands in common; but such Indians shall be entitled to their share in the ownership of the new reservation; and it shall not be necessary at any future time to treat with the representatives of the whole people for a cession of the lands of those who hold in common, but special treaty arrangements may be made at any time with the class of persons last named for the sale of their lands, and the disposition to be made of the proceeds thereof.

ARTICLE 13. All provisions of former treaties inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty shall be hereafter null and void.

ARTICLE 14. The expenses of negotiating this treaty shall be paid by the United States, not to exceed six thousand dollars.

Proclaimed August 7, 1868.

31140	POTTAWOTTOMIES RESIDING ON THE RIVER IL
31141	LINOIS.
31142	A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will
31143	iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis
31144	sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the
31145	part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the under
31146	signed chiefs and warriors of the Poutawatamie tribe or nation
31147	residing on the river Illinois, on the part and behalf of the said
31148	tribe or nation, of the other part.
31149	The parties, being desirous of re-establishing peace and
31150	friendship between the United States and the said tribe or na
31151	tion, and of being placed, in all things and in every respect, or
31152	the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have
31153	agreed to the following articles:
31154	ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either
31155	of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually
31156	forgiven and forgot!
31157	ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship
31158	between all the citizens of the United States of America and all
31159	the individuals composing the said Poutawatamie tribe or na
31160	tion.
31161	ARTICLE 3. The contracting parties hereby agree, promise
31162	and bind themselves reciprocally to deliver up all the prisoners
3.163	now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have
31164	come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Fort
31165	Clarke, on the Illinois River, as soon as it may be practicable.
31166	ARTICLE 4. The contracting parties, in the sincerity of mu-
31167	tual friendship, recognise, re-establish, and confirm all and every
31168	treaty, contract, and agreement heretofore concluded between
31169	the United States and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation.
31170	Ratified December 26, 1815.
31171	POTTAWOTTOMIES OF THE PRAIRIE AND KAN-
31172	KAKEE.
31173	Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Camp Tippecanoe, in the
31174	State of Indiana, this twentieth day of October, in the year of

31180 ARTICLE 1. The said Potawatamie tribe of Indians cede to 88 1 T

dians of the Prairie and Kaukakee, of the other part.

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our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between

Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis, and Marks Crume, com-

missioners, on the part of the United States, of the one part,

and the chiefs and head-men of the Potawatamie tribe of In-

the United States the tract of land included within the follow-31181 31182 ing boundary, viz:

Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan ten miles southward 31183 of the mouth of Chicago River; thence, in a direct line, to a 31184 point on the Kaukakee River ten miles above its mouth; 31185 thence, with said river and the Illinois River, to the mouth of 31186 Fox River, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 31187 1816; thence, with the southern boundary of the Indian Ter-31188 ritory, to the State line between Illinois and Indiana; thence, 31189 north, with said line, to Lake Michigan; thence, with the shore 31190 31191 of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning.

> ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the following tracts shall be reserved, to wit:

31194 Five sections for Shaw-waw-nas-see, to include Little Rock 31195 Village.

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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.

31201 For Maw-te-no, daughter of Francois Burbonnois, jun., one 31202 section, at Soldier's Village.

31203 For Catish, wife of Francis Burbonnois, sen., one section, 31204 at Soldier's Village.

31205 For the children of Wais-ke-shaw, two sections, to include 31206 the small grove of timber on the river above Rock Village.

31207 For Jean B. Chevallier, one section, near Rock Village; and 31208 for his two sisters, Angelique and Josette, one half-section each, 31209 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.

31212 For the five daughters of Mo-nee, by her last husband, 31213 Joseph Bailey, two sections.

31214 For Me-saw-ke-qua and her children, two sections, at Wais-31215 us-kucks's Village. 31216

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

31217 For Josette Beaubien and her children, two sections, to be 31218 located on Hickory Creek.

31219 For Therese, wife of Joseph Laframboise, one section; and 31220 for Archange Pettier, one section, both at Skunk Grove.

31221 For Mau-i-to-qua and son, one half-section each; for the 31222children of Joseph Laframboise, one section, at Skunk Grove.

31223 For Washington Burbonnois, one section, joining his moth-31224er's reservation, (Calish Burbonnois.)

31225 For Ah-be-te-kezhic, one section, below the State-line on the 31226Kaukakee River.

01007	Day November College and Detroit Countries of De
31227	For Nancy, Sally, and Betsey Countreman, children of En-
31228	do-ga, one section, joining the reserves near Rock Village.
31229	For Jacque Jonveau, one section, near the reservation of
31230	Me-she-ke-ten-o.
31231	For Wah-pon-seh and Qna-qui-to, five sections each, in the
31232	prairie near Rock Village.
31233	The persons to whom the foregoing reservations are made,
31234	are all Indians and of Indian descent.
31235	ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession in the first
31236	article, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid Potawa-
31237	tamie Indians an annuity of fifteen thousand dollars for the term
31238	of twenty years. Six hundred dollars shall be paid annually to
31239	Billy Caldwell, two hundred dollars to Alexander Robinson, and
31240	two hundred dollars to Pierre Le Clerc, during their natural
31241	lives.
31242	ARTICLE 4. The sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hun-
31243	dred and forty-six dollars shall be applied to the payment of
31244	certain claims against the Indians, agreeably to a schedule of
31245	the said claims hereunto annexed.
31246	The United States further agree to deliver to the said In-
31247	dians forty-five thousand dollars in merchandize immediately
31248	after signing this treaty; and, also, the further sum of thirty
31249	thousand dollars in merchandize is hereby stipulated to be paid
31250	to them, at Chicago, in the year 1833.
31251	There shall be paid by the United States the sum of one
31252	thousand four hundred dollars to the following-named Indians,
31253	for horses stolen from them during the late war, as follows, to
31254	wit:
31255	To Pe-quo-no, for two horses, eighty dollars \$80 00
31256	To Pa-ca-cha-be, for two ditto, eighty dollars 80 00
31257	To Shaw-wa-nas-see, for one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31258	To Francis Sho-bon-nier, for three ditto, one hundred
31259	and twenty dollars
31260	To Sho-bon-ier, or Cheval-ier, for one ditto, forty
31261	dollars 40 00
31262	To Naw-o-kee, for one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31263	To Me-she-ke-ten-o, for one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31264	To Aun-take, for two horses, eighty dollars 80 00
31265	To Che-chalk-ose, for one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31266	To Naa-a-gue, for two ditto, eighty dollars 80 00
31267	To Pe-she-ka-of-le-beouf, one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31268	To Naw-ca-a-sho, for four ditto, one hundred and sixty
31269	dollars
31270	To Nox-sey, for one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31271	To Ma-che-we-tah, for three ditto, one hundred and
31272	twenty dollars
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01070	The Manage for one ditte forty dellars \$40.00
31273	To Masco, for one ditto, forty dollars
31274	To Wah-pou-seh, for one horse, forty dollars 40 00
31275	To Waub-e-sai, for three ditto, one hundred and
31276	twenty dollars
31277	To Chi-cag, for one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31278	To Mo-swah-en-wah, one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31279	To She-bon-e-go, one ditto, forty dollars 40 00
31280	To Saw-saw-wais-kuk, for two ditto, eighty dollars 80 00
31281	The said tribe having been the faithful allies of the United
31282	States during the late conflict with the Sacs and Foxes, in con-
31283	sideration thereof the United States agree to permit them to
31284	hunt and fish on the lands ceded, as also on the lands of the
31285	Government on Wabash and Sangamon Rivers so long as the
31286	same shall remain the property of the United States.
31287	After the signing of this treaty, and at the request of the
31288	Indians, three thousand dollars was applied to the purchasing of
31289	horses; which were purchased and delivered to the Indians by
31290	our direction, leaving the ballance to be paid in merchandize at
31291	this time, forty-two thousand dollars.
31292	It is agreed, on the part of the United States, that the fol-
31293	lowing claims shall be allowed, agreeably to the fourth article of
31294	the foregoing treaty, viz:
31295	To Gurdon S. Hubbard, five thousand five hundred and
31296	seventy-three dollars.
31297	Samuel Miller, seven hundred and ninety dollars.
31298	John Bt. Bobea, three thousand dollars.
31299	Robert A. Kinzie, four hundred dollars.
31300	Jacque Jombeaux, one hundred and fifty dollars.
31301	Jacque Jombeaux, senior, fifteen hundred dollars.
31302	Medad B. Bobeaux, five hundred and fifty dollars.
31303	Noel Vasier, eighteen hundred dollars.
31304	Joseph Balies, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.
31305	Joseph Shawnier, one hundred and fifty dollars.
31306	Thomas Hartzell, three thousand dollars.
31307	Bernardus H. Lawton, three thousand five hundred dollars.
31308	George Walker, seven hundred dollars.
31309	Stephen J. Scott, one hundred dollars.
31310	Cole Weeks, thirty-eight dollars.
31311	Timothy B. Clark, one hundred dollars.
31312	George Pettijohn, fifty dollars.
31313	Thomas Forsyth, five hundred dollars.
31314	Antoine Le Clerc, fifty-five dollars.
31315	James B. Campbell, fifty-three dollars.
31316	John W. Blackstone, sixty dollars.
31317	Alexander Robinson, ninety-one dollars.
31318	Francis Bulbona, jr., one thousand dollars.
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01019	som Bt. Chevaner, six hundred and sixty donars.
31320	Joseph La Frombois, four hundred and forty-one dollars.
31321	Leon Bourasau, eight hundred dollars.
31322	Peter Menard, jr., thirty-seven dollars.
31323	Joseph Shoemaker, eighteen dollars.
31324	Tunis S. Wendell, one thousand dollars.
31325	F. H. Countraman, forty dollars.
31326	Samuel Morris, one hundred and forty dollars.
31327	William Conner, two thousand dollars.
31328	John B. Bourie, twelve hundred dollars.
31329	Proclaimed January 21, 1833.
31330	POTTAWOTTOMIES OF THE STATE OF INDIANA AND
31331	TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.
31332	Articles of a treaty made and concluded on the Tippecanoe River,
31333	in the State of Indiana, on the twenty-seventh day of October,
31334	in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be-
31335	tween Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis, and Marks Crume,
31336	commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs
31337	and warriors of the Potowatomies of the State of Indiana and
31338	Michigan Territory.
31339	ARTICLE 1. The chiefs and warriors aforesaid cede to the
31340	United States their title and interest to lands in the States of
31341	Indiana and Illinois, and in the Territory of Michigan, south of
31342	Grand River.
31343	ARTICLE 2. From the cession aforesaid the following re-
31344	servations are made, to wit: The reservation at Po-ca-gan's vil-
31345	lage for his band, and a reservation for such of the Potowatomies
31346	as are resident at the village of Notta-we-sipa, agreeably to the
31347	treaties of the nineteenth of September, eighteen hundred and
31348	twenty-seven, and twentyeth of September, 1828.
31349	For the band of Kin-Kash, four sections.
31350	For O-ca-chee, one section.
31351	For the band Mes-qua-buck, four sections, to include his
31352	village.
31353	For the band of Che-kase, four sections, to include his
31354	village.
31355	For the band of Che-Chaw-kose, ten sections, to include his
31356	village.
31357	For the Potowatomies, two sections, to include their mills
31358	on Tippecanoe River.
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31359 For the band of To-i-sas brother Me-mot-way, and Che-quam-31360 ka-ko, ten sections, to include their village. For the band of Ma-sac, four sections. 31361 31362 For the band of Ash-kum and Wee-si-o-nas, sixteen sections, 31363 to include their village. For the band of Wee-sau, five sections of land, including 31364 one section granted to him by the treaty of eighteen hundred and 31365 twenty-eight, and to include his present residence. 31366 For the bands of Mo-ta and Men o quet, four sections each, 31367 to include their villages. 31368 For Be-si-ah, four sections. 31369 31370 ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to grant to each of the following persons the quantity of land annexed to their names. 31371 31372 which land shall be conveyed to them by patent: 31373 For Mon-i-taw-quah, daughter of Swa-gaw, one section, to include Wi-me-gos village. 31374 For Wee-saw, three sections. 31375 For Po-quia, the sister of Jose, one section. 31376 For Ben-ack, eight sections. 31377 For Ursule Du-quin-dre, one section. 31378 For Ge-neir, one section. 31379 To To-pen-ne-bee, principal chief, one section. 31380 To Poch-a-gan, second chief, one section. 31381 To Pet-chi-co, two sections. 31382 31383 To Sau gana, one section. 31384 To Louis Barnett, one section. To Mam-qua, daughter of Sau-ga-na, one section. 31385 To Mish-a-wa, adopted daughter of Pit-e-chew, one section, 31386 31387 To Kesis Shadana, one section. To Louis Chadana, one half-section. 31388 31389 To Charles Chadana, one half-section. To John B. Chadana, one section. 31390 31391 To Pier Navarre's wife, one section. To John B. Ducharm, one section. 3139231393 To Mie-saw-bee, one quarter-section. To Baptiste L. Clare, one half-section. 31394 To Mary Lacomb's children, one half-section. 31395 To Joseph Bertrand's, jr., children, one half-section jointly, 31396 To Francis Page, jr., one half-section. 31397 To Alexander Rollane, a half-blood, one half-section. 31398 To Re-re-mo-sau, (alias) Panish, one section and one half-31399 section, on the McCou, on the river Raison, in the Michigan 31400 Territory, which was reserved to his use at St. Joseph's treaty, 31401 of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight. 31402

To Mary Nedeau, one quarter-section.

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

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31405	To Isadore Mo-mence and Wa-be-ga, sons of Pier Morans,
31406	one quarter-section each.
31407	To Poch-a-gan's wife, one section.
31408	To Pet-qua and Kee-see, sons of Ma-kee-sa-be, one half-sec-
31409	tion.
31410	To Pe-nem-chis, one half-section.
31411	To Neu-a-tau-naut, one half-section.
31412	To Francis de Jean, one section.
31413	To Mary Ann Ben-ack, wife of Edward McCartuey, three
31414	sections of land, to be located on the south side of the Turkey
31415	Creek Prairie.
31416	For Francis Besion, one half-section.
31417	For Miss-no-qui, a chieftess, four sections.
31418	For Luther Rice, one quarter-section.
31419	For Med-lin Aucharm, one quarter-section.
31420	For Sheaupo Truckey, one section.
31421	For Ju-be Actrois, one section.
31422	For Ash-kum, two sections.
31423	For Pee-pees-kah, one section.
31424	For Po-ka-kause, one half-section.
31425	For Nas-wau-kee, one section.
31426	For Man me-nass, one half-section.
31427	For Paul Longlois, one half-section.
31428	For Peter Longlois, junr., one half-section.
31429	For Shaw-bo wah-tuck, one quarter-section.
31430	For Betsey Rousau, one quarter-section.
31431	For John Davis, one half-section.
31431 $31432$	For Nancy Cicott, one quarter-section.
	For Amelia Cicott, one quarter-section.
31433	For Lazette Allen, one quarter-section.
31434	For Polly Griffith, daughter of Ne bosh, two sections.
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31436	For Chop-y-tuck, or John Payne, one section.
31437	For Joe Borisau, one quarter-section.
31438	For Quash-man, one quarter section.
31439	For Mas-co, one quarter-section.
31440	For Mis-sink-qu-quah, six sections.
31441	For Aub-e-naub-bee, ten sections.
31442	For Nee-kaw Dizzardee, one quarter-section.
31443	For Mog-see, one half-section.
31444	To Kaubee, one half-section.
31445	To old Ann Mac-i-to, one half-section.
31446	To old Wee-saw, one half-section.
31447	To Pe-te-no-on, one half-section.
31448	To Tou-se-qua, the wife of Joe Baily, one section.
31449	To Au-taw co-num, daughter of the Crane, one section.
31450	To Sen-niss-quah and her daughter Nancy, two sections.

31451 To James Burnett, one section.

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31452 To To-gah, a Potawatomie woman, one quarter-section.

31453 To Mary Ann Bruner, one quarter-section.

31454 The foregoing reservations shall be selected, under the di-31455 rection of the President of the United States, after the lands 31456 shall have been surveyed and the boundaries to correspond with 31457 the public surveys.

ARTICLE 4. 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.

The section of land granted by the treaty of St. Joseph to 31467 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.

The United States agree to appropriate, for the purposes 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

31494 Joseph Smith, twenty-six dollars.

31495 James Aveline, ninety-eight dollars.

31496 Edward Smith, forty-seven dollars.

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31497	Gustavus A. Everts, two hundred dollars.
31498	Alexis Coquillard, five thousand one hundred dollars.
31499	Lathrop M. Taylor, two thousand two hundred and eight
31500	dollars.
31501	Peter and J. J. Godfroy, three thousand five hundred dol
31502	lars.
31503	R. A. Forsyth, eighteen hundred dollars.
31504	Louis Dupuis, forty dollars.
31505	Timothy S. Smith, three hundred and ninety dollars.
31506	William Huff, one hundred dollars.
31507	Thomas Jones, two hundred and seventy-five dollars.
31508	Michael Cadieux, four hundred and ninety dollars.
31509	Arthur Patterson, nine hundred dollars.
31510	Samuel McGeorge, three hundred and fifty dollars.
31511	D. H. Colerick, one hundred and fifty dollars.
31512	James Conner, one thousand dollars.
31513	Proclaimed January 21, 1833.
31514	POTTAWOTOMIES—CAM-O-ZA, CHIEF.
31515	Articles of a treaty made and concluded at a eamp on Lake

31515 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at a eamp on Lake
31516 Max-ee-nie-kue-kee, in the State of Indiana, between William
31517 Marshall, eommissioner on the part of the United States, and
31518 Com-o-za, a chief of the Potawattimie tribe of Indians, and his
31519 band, on the fourth day of December, in the year eighteen hun31520 dred and thirty-four.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named chief and his band hereby cede to the United States the two sections of land reserved for them by the 2d article of the treaty between the United States and the Pottawattimie Indians on Tippecanoe River on the 26th day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ARTICLE 2. The above-named chief and his band agree to yield peaceable possession of said sections within three years from the date of the ratification of said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay the above-named chief and his band the sum of four hundred dollars in goods at the signing of this treaty, and an annuity of four hundred dollars for one year, the receipt of which former sum of (four hundred dollars in goods) is hereby acknowledged.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed March 16, 1835.

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POTTAWOTTOMIES-MUCK-ROSE, CHIEF. 31541

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at a camp on Tippecanoe 31542 River, in the State of Indiana, between William Marshall, 31543 commissioner on the part of the United States, and Muck-Rose, 31544 a chief of the Potawattamie tribe of Indians, and his band, on 31545 the tenth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and 31546 31547 thirty-four.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named chief and his band hereby cede to the United States six sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Pottawattamie Indians on Tippecanoe River on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ARTICLE 2. The above named chief and his band agree to 31555 yield peaceable possession of the said sections of land to the United States within three years from the date of the ratification of said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

> ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay to the above-named chief and his band four hundred dollars in goods at the signing of this treaty, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for two years, the receipt of which former sum of (four hundred dollars in goods) is hereby acknowledged.

31564 ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate 31565 31566 of the United States.

Proclaimed March 16, 1835.

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#### 31568 POTTAWATTOMIES-MOTA, CHIEF.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Indian agency, Lo-31569 31570 gansport, Indiana, between William Marshall, commissioner 31571 on the part of the United States, and Mota, a chief of the Po-31572 tawattimie tribe of Indians, and his band, on the 17th day of 31573 December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ARTICLE 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 Potawattimie Indians on the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

31579 ARTICLE 2. The above-named chief and head-men and their band do hereby agree to yield peaceable possession of said sections, and to remove, with their families, to a country provided for them by the United States west of the Mississippi River within three years or less from the date of the ratification of said treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ARTICLE 3. The United States, in consideration of the cession made in the first article of this treaty, do hereby stipulate to remove the above-named chief and head-men and their bands to the new country provided for them, and to furnish them either goods, farming-utensils, or other articles necessary for them, agreeably to the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

ARTICLE 4. The United States further stipulate to pay to the above-named chief and head-men and their bands the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars in goods at the signing of this treaty, and the further sum of six hundred dollars in cash at the payment of their annuities in 1835, the receipt of which former sum of (six hundred and eighty dollars in goods) is hereby acknowledged.

31599 ARTICLE 5. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties, 31600 from the date of its ratification by the Senate of the United 31601 States.

31602 Proclaimed March 16, 1835.

## POTTAWOTTOMIES-MES-QUAW-BUCK, CHIEF.

31604 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at eamp in Turkey Creek
31605 Prairie, in the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, a
31606 commissioner of the United States, and Mes-quaw-buck, a chief
31607 of the Pottawatamy tribe of Indians, and his band, on twenty
31608 sixth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 3. The United States stipulate to provide for the

payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. The above named chief and his band agree to

31622 ARTICLE 4. The above-named chief and his band agree to 31623 yield peaceable possession of the above sections of land and re-31624 move to the country west of the Mississippi provided for the 31625 Pottawatamy Nation by the United States within two years 31626 from this date.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty shall be binding upon both parties from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

31630 Proclaimed June 4, 1836.

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# 31631 POTTAWATTOMIES—WAU-KE-WA, CHE-COSE'S ONLY 31632 SON, A CHIEF.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded on Tippecanoe River, in the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Wau-ke-wa, Che-cose's only son, a Pottawatamy chief, and his band, on the twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

31638 ARTICLE 1. The above-named chief and his band hereby 31639 cede to the United States the four sections of land reserved for 31640 them by the second article of the treaty between the United 31641 States and the Pottawatamy Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The above-named chief and his band agree to yield peaceable possession of said land within three months from this date, and to remove to the country provided for the Pottawatamy Nation west of the Mississippi River within two years.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay the above-named chief and his band twenty-five hundred and sixty dollars in specie at the first payment of annuity after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty shall be binding upon both the parties from the date of its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed June 4, 1836.

## 31657 POTTAWATTOMIES-PAU-KOO-SHUCK, CHIEF, ETC.

- 31658 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at a camp on Tippecanoe
  31659 River, in the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, com31660 missioner on the part of the United States, and Pau-koo-shuek,
  31661 Aub-ba-naub-ba's oldest son, and the head-men of Aub-ba31662 naub-ba's band of Potawattimie Indians, this eleventh day of
  31663 April, in the year cighteen hundred and thirty-six.
- ARTICLE 1. The aforesaid Pau-koo-shuck and the head-men of Aub-ba-naub-ba's band hereby cede to the United States the thirty-six sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Potawattimie Indians on Tippecanoe River on the twenty-sixth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

31670 ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the 31671 United States stipulate to pay to the aforesaid band the sum of 31672 twenty-three thousand and forty dollars in specie, one half at the 31673 first payment of annuity after the ratification of this treaty, and 31674 the other half at the succeeding payment of annuity.

31675 ARTICLE 3. The above-named Pan-koo-shuck and his band 31676 agree to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River 31677 provided for the Potawattimie Nation by the United States 31678 within two years.

31679 ARTICLE 4. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by 31680 the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding 31681 upon both parties.

31682 Proclaimed May 25, 1836.

### 31683 POTTAWOTTOMIES—O-KAH-MAUSE, CHIEF, ETC.

- 31684 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Indian agency in 31685 the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on 31686 the part of the United States, and O-kah-mause, Kee-waw-nay, 31687 Nee-boash, and Mat-chis-jaw, chiefs and head-men of the Patawattimie tribe of Indians, and their bands, on the twenty-second day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.
- 31690 ARTICLE 1. The above-named chiefs and head-men and 31691 their bands hereby cede to the United States ten sections of 31692 land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty besteep tween the United States and the Patawattimie tribe of Indians

31694 on Tippecanoe River on the 26th day of October, in the year 31695 1832.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay to the above-named chiefs and head-men and their bands the sum of six thousand four hundred dollars at the first payment of annuity after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 3. The above-named chiefs and head-men and their bands agree to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River provided for the Patawattimie Nation by the United States within two years.

ARTICLE 4. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding upon both parties.

31711 Proclaimed May 25, 1836.

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## 31712 POTTAWOTTOMIES—NAS-WAW-KEE, ETC., CHIEFS.

31713 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Indian agency in 31714 the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on 31715 the part of the United States, and Nas-waw-kee and Quash-31716 quaw, chiefs and head-men of the Patawattimie tribe of In-31717 dians, and their bands, on the 22d day of April, 1836.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named chiefs and head-men and their bands hereby cede to the United States three sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Patawattimie tribe of Indians on Tippecanoe River on the 26th day of October, 1832.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay the above chiefs and head-men and their bands nineteen hundred and twenty dollars at the first payment of annuity after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 3. The above-named chiefs and head-men and their bands agree to give possession of the aforesaid three sections of land and remove to the country west of the Mississippi River provided by the United States for the Potawattimie Nation of Indians within two years from this date.

ARTICLE 4. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

31735	ARTICLE 5. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by
31736	the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding
31737	upon both parties.

31738 Proclaimed May 25, 1836.

## 31739 POTTAWOTIOMIES—TO-I-SA'S BROTHER, ETC., 31740 CHIEFS.

31741 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Chippewanaung, in the 31742 State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the 31743 part of the United States, and To-i-sa's brother, Me-mat-way, 31744 and Che-quaw-ka-ko, chiefs and head-men of the Patawattimie 31745 tribe of Indians, and their band, on the twentieth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named chiefs and head-men and their band hereby cede to the United States ten sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Patawattimie tribe of Indians on Tippecanoe River on the 27th day of October, in the year 1832.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay the above-named chiefs and head-men and their band the sum of eight thousand dollars on or before the first day of May next.

ARTICLE 3. The above named chiefs and head-men and their band agree to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River provided for the Patawattimie Nation by the United States within two years.

ARTICLE 4. At the request of the above-named band it is stipulated that after the ratification of this treaty the United States shall appoint a commissioner, who shall be authorized to pay such debts of the said band as may be proved to his satisfaction to be just, to be deducted from the amount stipulated in the second article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

31770 ARTICLE 6. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by 31771 the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding upon both parties.

31773 Proclaimed February 18, 1837.

## 31774 POTTAWOTTOMIES—PE-PIN-A-WAW, ETC., CHIEFS.

31775 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at a camp near Yellow 31776 River, in the State of Indiana, between Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Pepin-a-waw, 31778 No-taw kah, & Mac-kah-tah-mo-ah, chiefs and head-men of the 31779 Potawattimie tribe of Indians, and their bands, on the fifth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named chiefs and head men 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.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid the United States stipulate to pay to the above-named chiefs and head-men and their bands the sum of fourteen thousand and eighty dollars in specie after the ratification of this treaty, and on or before the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof-

ARTICLE 3. The above-named chiefs and head-men and their bands agree to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River provided for the Potawattimie Nation by the United States within two years.

ARTICLE 4. At the request of the above named band it is stipulated that after the ratification of this treaty the United States shall appoint a commissioner, who shall be authorized to pay such debts of the said band as may be proved to his satisfaction to be just, to be deducted from the amount stipulated in the second article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expences attending the making and concluding this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding upon both parties.

Proclaimed February 18, 1837.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Chippe-way-naung, in

31811	the State of Indiana, on the twenty-third day of September, in
31812	the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, between
31813	Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States,
31814	and the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the Potawattamie
31815	Indians of the Wabash.
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31816	ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the Pota-
31817	wattamies of the Wabash hereby cede to the United States, all
31818	the land belonging to the said tribe in the State of Indiana, and
31819	designated in the treaty of 1832, (proclaimed January 21, 1833,)
31820	(between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis, and Marks Crume,
31821	commissioners of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors
31822	of the Potawattimies of the State of Indiana and Michigan
31823	Territory,) as reservations for the use of the following bands, viz:
31824	For the band of Kin-krash, four sections 4 sec.
31825	For the band of Che-chaw-kose, ten sections 10 do.
31826	For the band of Ash kum and Wee-si-o-nas, sixteen sec-
31827	tions 16 do.
31828	For the band of We-saw, four sections 4 do.
31829	For the band of Mo-ta, four sections 4 do.
31830	For the bands of Mi-no-quet, four sections 4 do.
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31833	ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States stipulate to pay the above chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the Potawattimie Nation one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or thirty-three thousand six hundred dollars, (33,600,) in specie, on or before the first of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.—(Procliamed January 21, 1833.)

ARTICLE 3. The above-named chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the Potowattimies of the Wabash agree to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River provided for the Potawattimie Nation by the United States within two years.

ARTICLE 4. At the request of the above-named chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the Potawattimies aforesaid, it is stipulated that, after the ratification of this treaty, the United States shall appoint a commissioner, who shall be authorized to pay such debts of said Wabash Potawattimies as may be proved to his satisfaction to be just, to be deducted from the amount stipulated in the 2d article of this treaty.

31851	ARTICLE 5. The United States stipulate to provide for the
31852	payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and
31853	concluding this treaty.

31854 ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be binding upon the parties 31855 aforesaid from the date of its ratification by the President and 31856 Senate of the United States.

Proelaimed February 18, 1837.

## 31858 POTTAWOTTOMIES, MO-SACK, CHIEF.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Chippewanaung, in the
State of Indiana, between A. C. Pepper, commissioner on the
part of the United States, and Mo-sack, ehief of the Potawattimie
tribe of Indians, and his band, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named chief and his band hereby cede to the United States four sections of land, reserved for him and his band by the 2nd article of the treaty between the United States and the Potawattimie tribe of Indians, on Tippecanoe River, on the 27th day of Oetober, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, (proclaimed January 21, 1833.)

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States stipulate to pay the above-named chief and his band the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars, on or before the first of May next.

ARTICLE 3. The above-named chief and his band agree to remove to the country west of the Mississippi River provided for the Potawattimie Nation by the United States within two years.

ARTICLE 4. At the request of the above-named chief and his band, it is stipulated that after the ratification of this treaty the United States shall appoint a commissioner, who shall be authorized to pay such debts of the said band as may be proved to his satisfaction to be just, to be deducted from the amount stipulated in the second article of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The United States stipulate to provide for the payment of the necessary expenses attending the making and concluding this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding upon both parties.

Proclaimed February 16, 1837.

31891 POTTAWOTTOMIES, CHEE-CHAW-KOSE, CHIEF.

31892 Articles of a treaty concluded in the city of Washington on the 31893 eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, 31894 between John T. Douglass, commissioner on the part of the 31895 United States, and Chee-chaw-kose, Ash-kum Wee-saw, or Lou-31896 ison, Muck-kose, and Qui-qui-to, chiefs of the Potawatomie 31897 tribe of Indians.

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ARTICLE 1. The chiefs and head-men above named do, for themselves and their respective bands, sanction and give their assent to the provisions of the treaties concluded between A. C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and young men of the Potawatomie tribe of Indians, on the 5th day of August and 23d day of September, 1836, (both proclaimed February 18, 1837,) in which were ceded to the United States certain lands in the State of Indiana, in which the chiefs and head-men above named have an interest, the same having been reserved for them and their bands, respectively, in the treaties of October 26th and 27th, 1832. And the chiefs and head-men above named, for themselves and their bands, do hereby cede to the United States all their interest in said lands, and agree to remove to a country that may be provided for them by the President of the United States southwest of the Missouri River, within two years from the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree that the several sums, for the payment of which provision is made in the treaties of August and September, 1836, referred to in the preceding article, shall be paid to the respective chiefs and bands for whose benefit the lands ceded by said treaties were reserved.

ARTICLE 3. The United States further agree to convey, by patent, to the Potawatomies of Indiana, a tract of country on the Osage River, southwest of the Missouri River, sufficient in extent and adapted to their habits and wants; remove them to the same; furnish them with one year's subsistence after their arrival there, and pay the expenses of this treaty and of the delegation now in this city.

ARTICLE 4. It is further stipulated that the United States will purchase the "five sections in the prairie, near Rock Village," reserved for Qui-qui-to in the second article of the treaty of October 20th, 1832, for the sum of \$4,000, to be paid to said chief at such times and places as the President of the United States may think proper.

ARTICLE 5. This treaty to be obligatory upon the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 18, 1837.

31936 QUAPAWS.

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A treaty of friendship, cession, and limits, made and entered into this twenty-fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighteen, by and between William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Quapaw tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of their said tribe or nation, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe or nation, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other state, power, or sovereignty whatsoever.

ARTICLE 2. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe or nation, do hereby, for and in consideration of the promises and stipulations hereinafter named, cede and relinquish to the United States forever all the lands within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansaw River; thence extending up the Arkansaw to the Canadian Fork, and up the Canadian Fork to its source; thence south to Big Red River, and down the middle of that river to the Big Raft; thence a direct line so as to strike the Mississippi River thirty leagues in a straight line below the mouth of Arkansaw, together with all their claims to land east of the Mississippi and north of the Arkansaw River included within the coloured lines 1, 2, and 3 on the above map, \* with the exception and reservation following, that is to say, the tract of country bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansaw River opposite the present post of Arkansaw, and running thence a due southwest course to the Washita River; thence up that river to the Saline Fork; and up the Saline Fork to a point from whence a due north course would strike the Arkansaw River at the Little Rock; and thence down the right bank of the Arkansaw to the place of beginning; which said tract of land, last above designated and reserved, shall be surveyed and marked off at the expense of the United States as soon as the same can be done with convenience, and shall not be sold or disposed of by the said Quapaw tribe or nation to any individual whatever, nor to any State or nation, without the approbation of the United States first had and obtained.

ARTICLE 3. It is agreed between the United States and the said tribe or nation that the individuals of the said tribe or nation shall be at liberty to hunt within the territory by them

<sup>\*</sup>A map accompanies the original treaty. (Reservation.)

ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably and offer no injury or annoyance to any of the citizens of the United States, and until the said United States may think proper to assign the same, or any portion thereof; as hunting-grounds to other friendly Indians.

ARTICLE 4. No citizen of the United States, or any other person, shall be permitted to settle on any of the lands hereby allotted to and reserved for the said Quapaw tribe or nation to live and hunt on; yet it is expressly understood and agreed on, by and between the parties aforesaid, that at all times the citizens of the United States shall have the right to travel and pass freely, without toll or exaction, through the Quapaw reservation, by such roads or routes as now are or hereafter may be established.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the cession and stipulations aforesaid, the United States do hereby promise and bind themselves to pay and deliver to the said Quapaw tribe or nation, immediately upon the execution of this treaty, goods and merchandize to the value of four thousand dollars, and to deliver, or cause to be delivered, to them, yearly, and every year, goods and merchandize to the value of one thousand dollars, to be estimated in the city or place in the United States where the same are procured or purchased.

ARTICLE 6. Least the friendship which now exists between the United States and the said tribe or nation should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but, instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured to the other by the tribe or nation aforesaid to the governor, superintendent of Indian affairs, or some other person authorized and appointed for that purpose; and by the governor, superintendent, or other person authorized, to the chiefs of the said tribe or nation. And it shall be the duty of the said tribe or nation, upon complaint being made, as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to the said tribe or nation, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. Aud it is further agreed that the chiefs of the said tribe or nation shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from any

citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or in-dividuals of the said tribe or nation; and the property so re-covered shall be forthwith delivered to the governor, superin-tendant, or other person authorized to receive the same, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And in cases where the exertions of the chiefs shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen, as aforesaid, if sufficient proof can be obtained that such property was actually stolen by an Indian or Indians belonging to the said tribe or nation, a sum equal to the value of the property which has been stolen may be deducted by the United States from the annuity of said tribe or nation. And the United States hereby guaranty to the individuals of the said tribe or nation a full indemnification for any horse or horses or other property which may be taken from them by any of their citizens: Provided, The property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen or citizens of the United States. 

ARTICLE 7. 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.

Proclaimed July 5, 1818.

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 Articles of a treaty between the United States of America and the Quapaw Nation of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Quapaw Nation of Indians cede to the United States of America, in consideration of the promises and stipulations hereinafter made, all claim or title which they may have to lands in the Territory of Arkansas, comprised in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas River, opposite to the post of Arkansas, and ruuning thence a due southwest course to the Ouachita River; and thence up the same to the Saline Fork; and up the Saline Fork to a point from whence a due northeast course will strike the Arkansas River at Little Rock; and thence down the right (or south bank) of the Arkansas River to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession made in the first article of this treaty by the aforesaid chiefs and warriors, the United States engage to pay to the four head chiefs of the Quapaw Nation the sum of five hundred dollars each, in consideration of the losses they will sustain by removing from their farms and improvements, the payment to be made at the time they receive their annuity for the year 1825; and also to the said nation the sum of four thousand dollars, to be paid in goods at the signing of this treaty. And the United States also engage

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to pay to the Quapaw Nation one thousand dollars in specie, annually, for the term of eleven years, in addition to their present annuity.

ARTICLE 3. The United States hereby guaranty to the said nation of Indians the same right to hunt on the lands by them hereby ceded as was guarantied to them by a treaty concluded at St. Louis on the 24th of August, 1818, between the said Quapaw Nation of Indians and William Clark and August Choteau, commissioners on the part of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. The Quapaw tribe of Indians will hereafter be concentrated and confined to the district of country inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and form a part of said tribe. The said nation of Indians are to commence removing to the district allotted them before the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

ARTICLE 5. For the purpose of facilitating the removal of the said tribe to the district of country allotted them, and as a compensation for the losses sustained and the inconveniences to which they may be exposed by said removal, the United States will furnish them with corn, meat, and salt, for six months, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. The United States further agree to furnish a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be expended by their agent, to facilitate the transportation of the said tribe to the district of country herein assigned them. An agent, sub-agent, or interpreter, shall be appointed to accompany said tribe and to reside among them.

ARTICLE 6. From the cession aforesaid there shall be reserved to James Scull, in consideration of a debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars due to him from the Quapaw Nation, and recognized in open conneil, two sections of land, commencing on the Arkansas River opposite to Mrs. Embree's and running up and back from said river for quantity. And the United States guaranty to the Quapaw Nation the payment of the said debt of seven thousand five hundred dollars, either by the ratification of the grant made in this article or by the payment of said amount in money, exclusive of the amount stipulated to be paid to the said nation by this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. There shall be granted by the United States to the following persons, being Indians by descent, the following tracts of land: To Francois Imbeau, one quarter-section of land, commencing at a point on the Arkansas River opposite the upper end of Wright Daniel's farm, and thence up and back from said river for quantity. To Joseph Duchassien, one quarter-section of land, commencing at the lower corner of the quarter-section granted to Francois Imbeau, and running down and

back from said river for quantity. To Saracen, a half-breed 32114 Quapaw, eighty acres of land, to be laid off so as to include his 32115 improvement, where he now resides, opposite Vaugine's. 32116 Batiste Socie, eighty acres of land laying above and adjoining 32117 To Joseph Bonne, eighty acres of land lying 32118 Saracen's grant. above and adjoining Socie's grant. To Baptiste Bonne, eightv 32119 acres of land lying above and adjoining Joseph Bonne's grant. 32120 32121 To Lewis Bartelmi, eighty acres of land lying above and adjoining Baptiste Bonne's grant. To Antoine Duchassin, eighty 32122 acres of land lying above and adjoining Bartelmi's grant. 32123 Baptiste Imbeau, eighty acres of land lying above and adjoining 32124A. Duchassiu's grant. To Francois Coupot, eighty acres of land 32125 lying above and adjoining Baptiste Imbeau's grant. To Joseph 32126 32127 Valliere, eighty acres of land lying above and adjoining Francois Coupot's grant. All the said tracts of land shall be laid off 32128 32129 so as to conform to the lines of the United States surveys and 32130 binding on the Arkansas River.

32131 ARTICLE 8. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory 32132 on the contracting parties so soon as the same shall be ratified 32133 by the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 18, 1825.

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32135 Articles of agreement or a treaty between the United States and the 32136 Quapaw Indians entered into by John F. Schermerhorn, com-32137 missioner of Indian affairs West, on the part of the United 32138 States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Quapaw Indians.

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," (see article 4, preceding treaty:) 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 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

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to perish, if they continued there, or to return to their old residence on the Arkansas, they therefore chose the latter; and

ARTICLE 1. 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 Bayon Treache of Red River.

ARTICLE 2. 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.

ARTICLE 3. 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 endeavor 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 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,

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

ARTICLE 4. 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.

ARTICLE 5. 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, untill 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.

ARTICLE 6. 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.

32249	The amount due from the Quapaw tribe of Indians to th	e
32250	following-named persons:	
32251	Frederick Notrabe \$567 0	0
32252	Joseph Dardene	0
32253	Ignace Bogy	0
32254	Alexander Dickerson	0
32255	William Montgomery	0
32256	Joseph Bonne	
32257	Joseph Duchasin	
32258	Baptiste Bonne	
32259	Antoine Barraque 2, 235 0	
32260	George W. Boyer	
32261	Weylon King	
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32265	QUI-NAI-ELTS, ETC.	
32266	Treaty between the United States and the Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh	_
32267	ute Indians, concluded on the Qui-nai-elt River, in the Terri	
32268	tory of Washington, July 1, 1855, and at the city of Olympic	
32269	January 25, 1856; ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.	.0
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32270	JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America	,
32271	to all and singular to whom these presents shall come	,
32272	greeting:	
32273	Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the Qui-uai	
32274	elt River, in the Territory of Washington, on the first day o	
32275	July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the city	y
32276	of Olympia, also in said Territory, on the twenty-fifth day o	f
32277	January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between	1
32278	Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs	3
32279	in the Territory aforesaid, on the part of the United States, and	1
32280	the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the	3
32281	different tribes and bands of the Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute	е
32282	Indians, on the part of said tribes and bands, and duly author	-
32283	ized thereto by them; which treaty is in the words and figures	
32284	following, to wit:	
32285	Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded by	7
32286	and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent	
32287	of Indian affairs of the Territory of Washington, on the	
32288	part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head	
32289	men, and delegates of the different tribes and bands of the	
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Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians, on the part of said tribes and bands, and duly authorized thereto by them.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes and bands hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Pacific coast, which is the southwest corner of the lands lately ceded by the Makah tribe of Indians to the United States, and running easterly with and along the southern boundary of the said Makah tribe to the middle of the coast range of mountains; thence southerly with said range of mountains to their intersection with the dividing ridge between the Chehalis and Quiniatl Rivers; thence westerly with said ridge to the Pacific coast; thence northerly along said coast to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE  $\bar{2}$ . There shall, however, be reserved, for the use and occupation of the tribes and bands aforesaid, a tract or tracts of land sufficient for their wauts within the Territory of Washington, to be selected by the President of the United States, and hereafter surveyed or located and set apart for their exclusive use, and no white man shall be permitted to reside thereon without permission of the tribe and of the superintendent of Indian affairs or Indian agent. And the said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished In the meantime it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any lands not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any lands claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant. sary for the public convenience, roads may be run through said reservation, on compensation being made for any damage sustained thereby.

ARTICLE 3. The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations is secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing the same, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on all open and unclaimed lands: *Provided*, *however*, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens; and provided, also, that they shall alter all stallions not intended for breeding, and shall keep up and confine the stallions themselves.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, two thousand

32336 five hundred dollars; for the next two years, two thousand 32337 dollars each year; for the next three years, one thousand six 32338 hundred dollars each year; for the next four years, one thousand 32339 three hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, one 32340 thousand dollars each year; and for the next five years, seven 32341 hundred dollars each year; all of which sums of money shall 32342 be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians under the 32343 directions of the President of the United States, who may, from 32344 time to time, determine at his discretion upon what beneficial 32345 objects to expend the same; and the superintendent of Indian 32346 affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the Presi-32347 dent of the wishes of said Indians in respect thereto.

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ARTICLE 5. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon such reservation as may be selected for them by the President, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the Presideut, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 6. The President may be reafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted by it, remove them from said reservation or reservations to such other suitable place or places within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands, in which latter case the anuuities payable the consolidated tribes respectively shall also be consolidated; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands to be reserved, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. Any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indians, and which they shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President, and payment made accordingly therefor.

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes and bands shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The said tribes and bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens!;

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 and should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as is prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes and bands agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 9. The above tribes and bands are desirous to exclude from their reservations the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservations, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Puget Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for a period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to the children of the said tribes and bands in common with those of the other tribes of said district, and to provide the said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, and also to provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and to employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for a term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations. And the United States further agree to employ a physician to reside at the said central agency, who shall furnish medicine and advice to their sick, and shall vaccinate them; the expenses of the said school, shops, employees, and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from their annuities.

ARTICLE 11. The said tribes and bands agree to free all slaves now held by them, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

ARTICLE 12. The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside on their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

32427	ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall be obligatory on the con-
32428	tracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the
32429	President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 11, 1859.

#### RICARAS.

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## Treaty with the Ricara tribe.

To put an end to an unprovoked hostility on the part of the Ricara tribe of Indians against the United States, and to restore harmony between the parties, the President of the United States, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, commissioners duly appointed and commissioned to treat with the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi River, give peace to the said Ricara tribe; the chiefs and warriors thereof having first made suitable concessions for the offence. And for the purpose of removing all further or future cause of misunderstanding as respects trade and friendly intercourse between the parties, the above named commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Ricara tribe of Indians on the part of said tribe, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. Henceforth there shall be a firm and lasting peace between the United States and the Ricara tribe of Indians; and a friendly intercourse shall immediately take place between the parties.

ARTICLE 2. It is admitted by the Ricara tribe of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to receive the Ricara tribe of Indians into their friendship, and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. All trade and intercourse with the Ricara tribe shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through

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32468 his agents; and none but American citizens, duly authorized by 32469 the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse 32470 with said tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 5. That the Ricara tribe may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said tribe, under mild and equitable regulations; in consideration of which, the Ricara tribe bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, while they remain within the limits of their district of country. And the said Ricara tribe further agree that if any foreigner or other person, not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. they further agree to give safe-conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 6. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Ricara tribe shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but, instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished, agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said Ricara tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper And the United States hereby guaranty to any Indian

or Indians of said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Provided, That the property so stolen cannot be re-covered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. And the said Ricara tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the Pres-ident of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

ARTICLE 7. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage that their tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or bands of Indians not in amity with the United States with guus, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 26, 1825.

## 32528 ROGUE RIVERS.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and entered into at Table Rock, near Rogue River, in the Territory of Oregon, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1853, by and between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Samuel H. Culver, Indian agent, on the part of the United States, and Jo-aps-er-ka-har, principal chief, Sam To-qua-he-ar, and Jim Ana-cha-a-rah, subordinate chiefs, and others, head-men of the bands of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Rogue River tribe of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish, for the considerations hereinafter specified, to the United States, all their right, title, interest, and claim to all the lands lying in that part of the Territory of Oregon, and bounded by lines designated as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point one mile below the month of Applegate Creek, on the south side of Rogue River, running thence sontherly to the highlands dividing the waters of Applegate Creek from those of Althouse Creek; thence along said highlands to the summit of the Siskiyon range of mountains; thence easterly to Pilot Rock; thence northeasterly to the summit of the Cascade range; thence northerly along the said Cascade range to Pitt's Peak, continuing northerly to Rogue River; thence westerly to the head-waters of Jump-off-jo Creek; thence down said creek to the intersection of the same with a line due north from the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

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ARTICLE 2. It is agreed on the part of the United States that the aforesaid tribe shall be allowed to occupy temporarily that portion of the above-described tract of territory bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Rogue River, at the mouth of Evan's Creek; thence up said creek to the upper end of a small prairie bearing in a northwesterly direction from Table Mountain, or Upper Table Rock; thence through the gap to the sonth side of the cliff of the said mountain; thence in a line to Rogue River, striking the southern base of Lower Table Rock; thence down said river to the place of beginning. It being understood that this described tract of land shall be deemed and considered an Indian reserve, until a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President of the United States for their permanent residence and buildings erected thereon, and provision made for their removal.

ARTICLE 3. For and in consideration of the cession and relinguishment contained in article 1st, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid tribe the sum of sixty thousand dollars fifteen thousand of which sum to be retained, (according to the stipulations of article 4th of a "treaty of peace made and en tered into on the 8th day of September, 1853, between Gen'l Jo. Lane, commanding forces of Oregon Territory, and Jo., principal chief, Sam and Jim, subordinate chiefs, on the part of the Rogne River tribe of Indians,") by the superintendent of Indian affairs, to pay for the property of the whites destroyed by them during the late war, the amount of property so destroyed to be estimated by three disinterested commissioners, to be appointed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or otherwise, as the President may direct. Five thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of agricultural implements, blankets, clothing, and such other goods as may be deemed by the superintendent or agent most conducive to the comfort and necessities of said tribe, on or before the 1st day of September, 1854, and for the payment of such permanent improvements as may have been made by land claimants on the aforesaid reserve, the value of which to be ascertained by three persons appointed by the said superintendent.

The remaining forty thousand dollars to be paid in sixteen equal annual instalments, of two thousand five hundred dollars each, (commencing on or about the 1st day of September, 1854,) in blankets, clothing, furming-utensils, stock, and such other articles as may be deemed most conducive to the interests of said tribe.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed that there shall be erected, at the expense of the United States, one dwelling-house for each of the three principal chiefs of the aforesaid tribe, the cost of

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which shall not exceed five hundred dollars each, the aforesaid buildings to be erected as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible. And when the tribe may be removed to another reserve, buildings and other improvements shall be made on such reserve of equal value to those which may be relinquished; and upon such removal, in addition to the before-mentioned sixty thousand dollars, the United States agree to pay the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, in five equal instalments, commencing at the expiration of the before-named instalments.

ARTICLE 5. The said tribe of Indians further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be authorized to pass through their reserve, and to protect, in their person and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside among them; they further agree not to molest or interrupt any white person passing through their reserve.

ARTICLE 6. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Rogue River tribe of Indians shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it ishereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but, instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the Indian agent; and it shall be the duty of the chiefs of the said tribe, that upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States; and, in like manner, if any violation, robbery, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said tribe, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished according to the laws of the United States. And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said tribe shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which has or may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual of said tribe; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Indian agent or other person authorized to receive the same, that it may be restored to the proper owner.

And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of the said tribe a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any citizens of the United States: Provided, That the property stolen or taken cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen or taken by a citizen of the United States. And the chiefs and head-men of the said tribe engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States,

32648 superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, to deliver up 32649 any white person or persons resident among them.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed between the United States and the Rogue River tribe of Indians, that, should it at any time hereafter be considered by the United States as a proper policy to establish farms among and for the benefit of said Indians, it shall be discretionary with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to change the annuities herein provided for, or any part thereof, into a fund for that purpose.

ARTICLE 8. 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.

Proclaimed April 12, 1854.

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FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America and the chiefs and headmen of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of an agreement entered into and concluded this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed on the part of said tribe, that the Table Rock reserve, described in the treaty of the 10th September, 1853, (the next preceding treaty,) between the United States and the Rogue River tribe, shall be possessed and occupied jointly by said tribe and such other tribes and bands of Indians as the United States shall agree with by treaty stipulations, or the President of the United States shall direct to reside thereupon, the place of residence of each tribe, part of tribe, or band on said reserve, to be designated by the superintendent of Indian affairs or Indian agent; that the tribes and bands hereafter to be settled on said reserve shall enjoy equal rights and privileges with the Rogue River tribe; and that the annuities paid to the Indians now residing or hereafter to reside on said reserve shall be shared by all alike, from and after said residence thereon: Provided, That the annuity of the Rogue River tribe, as agreed on in the treaty of the 10th September, 1853, shall not be diminished or in any way impaired thereby. It is also agreed that the United States

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shall have the right to make such roads, highways, and railroads through said reserve as the public good may from time to time require, a just compensation being made therefor.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, 32696 32697 it is agreed on the part of the United States to pay to the Rogue 32698 River tribe, as soon as practicable after the signing of this agree-32699 ment, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, in the following articles: twelve horses, one beef, two yokes of oxen, with 32700 32701 yokes and chains, one wagon, one hundred men's coats, fifty 32702 pairs of pantaloons, and fifty hickory shirts; also, that in the 32703 treaties to be made with other tribes and bands, hereafter to be 32704 located on said reserve, that provision shall be made for the erection of two smith-shops; for tools, iron, and blacksmiths for 32705 the same; for opening farms and employing farmers; for a hos-32706 pital, medicines, and a physician; and for one or more schools; 32707 the uses and benefits of all which shall be secured to said Rogue 32708 River tribe equally with the tribes and bands treated with; all 32709 32710 the improvements made, and schools, hospital, and shops 32711 erected, to be conducted in accordance with such laws, rules, 32712 and regulations as the Congress or the President of the United 32713 States may prescribe.

ARTICLE 3. It is further agreed, that when at any time hereafter the Indians residing on this reserve shall be removed to another reserve, or shall be elsewhere provided for, that the fifteen thousand dollars thereafter to be paid to said Rogue River tribe, as specified in the treaty of the 10th September, 1853, shall be shared alike by the members of all the tribes and bands that are, or hereafter shall be, located on the said Table Rock reserve.

ARTICLE 4. It is also further provided that, in the event that this agreement shall not be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, or that no other tribe or band shall be located on said reserve, the two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars stipulated in article second of this agreement to be paid said Rogue River tribe, shall be deducted from their annuities hereafter to be paid said Indians.

Proclaimed April 7, 1855.

SACS RESIDING ON MISSOURI RIVER.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between 32731 32732William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, com-32733 missioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and 32734the undersigned chiefs and warriors of that portion of the Sac 32735 32736 Nation of Indians now residing on the Missouri River, of the 32737 other part.

Whereas the undersigned chiefs and warriors, as well as that portion of the nation which they represent, have at all times been desirous of fulfilling their treaty with the United States, with perfect good faith; and for that purpose found themselves compelled, since the commencement of the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their nation, and remove to the Missouri River, where they have continued to give proofs of their friendship and fidelity; and

Whereas the United States, justly appreciating the conduct of said Indians, are disposed to do them the most ample justice that is practicable, the said parties have agreed to the followering articles:

ARTICLE 1. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and that portion of the Sacs which they represent, do hereby assent to the treaty between the United States of America and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes, which was concluded at St. Louis, on the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and four, (proclaimed February 21, 1805;) and they moreover promise to do all in their power to re-establish and enforce the same.

ARTICLE 2. The said chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do further promise to remain distinct and separate from the Saes of Rock River, giving them no aid or assistance whatever, until peace shall also be concluded between the United States and the said Sacs of Rock River.

ARTICLE 3. The United States, on their part, promise to allow the said Sacs of the Missouri River all the rights and privileges secured to them by the treaty of St. Louis before mentioned, and also, as soon as practicable, to furnish them with a just proportion of the annuities stipulated to be paid by that treaty; provided they shall continue to comply with this and their former treaty.

Ratified December 26, 1815.

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SACS OF ROCK RIVER.

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32772 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will-32773 iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis-32774 sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 32775 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Sacs of Rock River and 32777 the adjacent country, of the other part.

Whereas, by the ninth article of the treaty of peace, which was concluded on the twenty-fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen, between the United States and Great Britain, at Ghent, and which was ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, it was stipulated that the said parties should severally put an end to all hostilities with the Indian tribes with whom they might be at war at the time of the ratification of said treaty, and to place the said tribes inhabiting their respective territories on the same footing upon which they stood before the war: *Provided*, They should agree to desist from all hostilities against the said parties, their citizens or subjects respectively, upon the ratification of the said treaty being notified to them, and should so desist accordingly; and

Whereas the United States being determined to execute every article of the treaty with perfect good faith, and wishing to be particularly exact in the execution of the article above alluded to, relating to the Indian tribes, the President, in consequence thereof, for that purpose, on the eleventh day of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, appointed the undersigned William Clark, governor of Missouri Territory, Ninian Edwards, governor of Illinois Territory, and Auguste Choutean, esq., of the Missouri Territory, commissioners, with full power to conclude a treaty of peace and amity with all those tribes of Indians, conformably to the stipulations contained in the said article, on the part of the United States, in relation to such tribes; and

Whereas the commissioners, in conformity with their instructions, in the early part of last year notified the Sacs of Rock River and the adjacent country of the time of the ratification of said treaty; of the stipulations it contained in relation to them; of the disposition of the American Government to fulfil those stipulations, by entering into a treaty with them conformably thereto; and invited the said Sacs of Rock River and the adjacent country to send forward a deputation of their chiefs to meet the said commissioners at Portage des Sioux, for the

purpose of concluding such a treaty as aforesaid, between the United States and the said Indians; and the said Sacs of Rock River and the adjacent country having not only declined that friendly overture, but having continued their hostilities, and committed many depredations thereafter, which would have justified the infliction of the severest chastisement upon them, but having earnestly repented of their conduct, now imploring mercy, and being anxious to return to the habits of peace and friendship with the United States, and the latter being always disposed to pursue the most liberal and humane policy towards the Indian tribes within their territory, preferring their reclama-tion by peaceful measures to their punishment by the application of the military force of the nation: Now, therefore, 

The said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners, as aforesaid, and the undersigned, chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, for the purpose of restoring peace and friendship between the parties, do agree to the following articles:

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ARTICLE 1. The Sacs of Rock River and the adjacent country do hereby unconditionally assent to recognize, re-establish, and confirm the treaty between the United States of America and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes, which was concluded at St. Louis on the third day of November, one thou sand eight hundred and four, as well as all other contracts and agreements heretofore made between the Sac tribe or nation and the United States.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to place the aforesaid Sacs of Rock River on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, provided they shall, on or before the first day of July next, deliver up to the officer commanding at Cantonment Davis, on the Mississippi, all the property they, or any part of their tribe, have plundered or stolen from the citizens of the United States since they were notified, as aforesaid, of the time of the ratification of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

ARTICLE 3. If the said tribe shall fail or neglect to deliver up the property aforesaid, or any part thereof, on or before the first day of July aforesaid, they shall forfeit to the United States all right and title to their proportion of the annuities which, by the treaty of St. Louis, were covenanted to be paid to the Sac tribe; and the United States shall forever afterwards be exonerated from the payment of so much of said annuities as, upon a fair distribution, would fall to the share of that portion of the Sacs who are represented by the undersigned chiefs and warriors.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory

32860 on the contracting parties, unless the same shall be disapproved 32861 by the President and Senate of the United States, or by the 32862 President only, and in the mean time all hostilities shall cease 32863 from this date.

32864 Proclaimed December 30, 1816.

## 32865 SACS AND FOXES.

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32866 A treaty between the United States of America and the united 32867 tribes of Sac and Fox Indians.

Articles of a treaty made at St. Louis, in the district of Louisiana, between William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory and of the district of Louisiana, superintendant of Indians affairs for the said territory and district, and commissioner plenepotentiary of the United States for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the northwestern tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the chiefs and head-men of the united Sac and Fox tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The United States receive the united Sac and Fox tribes into their friendship and protection, and the said tribes agree to consider themselves under the protection of the United States, and of no other power whatsoever.

ARTICLE 2. The general boundary-line between the lands of the United States and of the said Indian tribes shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of the Gasconade River; thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down the said Jefferson to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouisconsing River, and up the same to a point which shall be thirty-six miles in a direct line from the mouth of the said river; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox River (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox River to the Illinois River, and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said tribes, for and in consideration of the friendship and protection of the United States which is now extended to them, of the goods (to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents) which are now delivered, and of the annuity hereinafter stipulated to be paid, do hereby cede and relinquish forever to the United States all the lands included within the above-described boundary.

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ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment of land made in the preceding article, the United States will deliver to the said tribes, at the town of St. Louis, or some other convenient place on the Mississippi, yearly and every year, goods suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of one thousand dollars, (six hundred of which are intended for the Sacs and four hundred for the Foxes,) reckoning that value at the first cost of the goods in the city or place in the United States where they shall be procured. And if the said tribes shall hereafter, at an annual delivery of the goods aforesaid, desire that a part of their annuity should be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils convenient for them, or in compensation to useful artificers who may reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit, the same shall at the subsequent annual delivery be furnished accordingly.

ARTICLE 4. The United States will never interrupt the said tribes in the possession of the lands which they rightfully claim, but will on the contrary protect them in the quiet enjoyment of the same against their own citizens and against all other white persons who may intrude upon them. And the said tribes do hereby engage that they will never sell their lands or any part thereof to any sovereign power but the United States, nor to the citizens or subjects of any other sovereign power, nor to the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. Lest the friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but, instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured to the other—by the said tribes or either of them to the superintendant of Indian affairs or one of his deputies, and by the superintendant or other person appointed by the President to the chiefs of the said tribes. be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and in like manner if any robery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to the said tribes or either of them, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, punished in the like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is further agreed that the chiefs of the said tribes shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from any eitizen or citi-

zens of the United States by any individual or individuals of 32947 their tribes, and the property so recovered shall be forthwith 32948 delivered to the superintendant or other person authorised to 32949 32950receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner; and in 32951 cases where the exertions of the chiefs shall be ineffectual in 32952 recovering the property stolen as aforesaid, if sufficient proof can 32953 be obtained that such property was actually stolen by any Indian 32954 or Indians belonging to the said tribes or either of them, the United States may deduct from the annuity of the said tribes a 32955 sum equal to the value of the property which has been stolen. 32956 32957 And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or In-32958 dians of the said tribes a full indemnification for any horses or 32959 other property which may be stolen from them by any of their 32960 citizens: Provided, That the property so stolen cannot be recov-32961ered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually 32962 stolen by a citizen of the United States.

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ARTICLE 6. If any citizen of the United States or other white person should form a settlement upon lands which are the property of the Sac and Fox tribes, upon complaint being made thereof to the superintendant or other person having charge of the affairs of the Indians, such intruder shall forthwith be removed.

ARTICLE 7. As long as the lands which are now ceded to the United States remain their property, the Indians belonging to the said tribes shall enjoy the priviledge of living and hunting upon them.

ARTICLE 8. As the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, are already extended to the country inhabited by the Saukes and Foxes, and as it is provided by those laws that no person shall reside as a trader in the Indian country without a license under the hand [and] seal of the superintendant of Indian affairs, or other person appointed for the purpose by the President, the said tribes do promise and agree that they will not suffer any trader to reside amongst them without such license; and that they will from time to time give notice to the superintendant or to the agent for their tribes of all the traders that may be in their country.

ARTICLE 9. Abrogated by the treaty of September 3, 1822, (proclaimed February 12, 1823, page 740.)

ARTICLE 10. In order to evince the sincerity of their friendship and affection for the United States, and a respectful deference for their advice by an act which will not only be acceptable to them but to the common Father of all the nations of the earth, the said tribes do hereby solemnly promise and agree that they will put an end to the bloody war which has heretofore raged

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between their tribes and those of the Great and Little Osages. And for the purpose of burying the tomahawk and renewing the friendly intercourse between themselves and the Osages, a meeting of their respective chiefs shall take place, at which, under the direction of the above-named commissioner or the agent of Indian affairs residing at St. Louis, an adjustment of their differencies shall be made, and peace established upon a firm and lasting basis.

ARTICLE 11. As it is probable that the Government of the United States will establish a military post at or near the mouth of the Onisconsing River, and as the land on the lower side of the river may not be suitable for that purpose, the said tribes hereby agree that a fort may be built either on the upper side of the Ouisconsing or on the right bank of the Mississippi, as the one or the other may be found most convenient, and a tract of land not exceeding two miles square shall be given for that purpose. And the said tribes do further agree that they will at all times allow to traders and other persons travelling through their country under the authority of the United States a free and safe passage for themselves and their property of every discription. And that for such passage they shall at no time and on no account whatever be subject to any toll or exaction.

ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

## 33019 Additional article.

33020 It is agreed that nothing in this treaty contained shall affect the claim of any individual or individuals who may have obtained 33022 grants of land from the Spanish government, and which are not included within the general boundary-line laid down in this treaty:

33024 Provided, That such grant have at any time been made known to the said tribes, and recognized by them.

Proclaimed February 21, 1805.

33027 Articles of a treaty entered into and concluded at Fort Armstrong, 33028 by and between Thomas Forsyth, agent of Indian affairs, authorized on the part of the United States for that purpose, of the one part, and the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the United Sac and Fox tribes, for themselves and their tribes, of the other part.

Whereas by the niuth article of the treaty made and entered into between the United States and the Sac and Fox tribes of

Indians, concluded and signed at Saint Louis, in the district of Louisiana, on the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and four, it is stipulated, in order to put a stop to the abuses and impositions which are practised upon the said tribes by the private traders, the United States will, at a convenient time, establish a trading-house or factory, where the individuals of the said tribes can be supplied with goods at a more reason-able rate than they have been accustomed to procure them. Now, we, the said chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribes, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dol-lars to us now paid in merchandize out of the United States factory, by said Thomas Forsyth, on behalf of the United States, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do exonerate; re-lease, and forever discharge the United States from the obliga-tion contained in the ninth article above recited, and the afore-said ninth article is, from the date hereof, abrogated and of no effect.

Proclaimed February 12, 1823.

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## Treaty with the Sock and Fox Indians.

To perpetuate peace and friendship between the United States and the Sock and Fox tribes or nations of Indians, and to remove all future cause of dissensions which may arise from undefined territorial boundaries, the President of the United States of America, by William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, and sole commissioner specially appointed for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Sock and Fox tribes or nations, fully deputised to act for and in behalf of their said nations, of the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The Sock and Fox tribes or nations of Indians, by their deputations in council assembled, do hereby agree, in consideration of certain sums of money, &c., to be paid to the said Sock and Fox tribes, by the Government of the United States, as hereinafter stipulated, to cede and forever quit-claim, and do, in behalf of their said tribes or nations, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit-claim, unto the United States, all right, title, interest, and claim, to the lands which the said Sock and Fox tribes have or claim, within the limits of the State of Missouri, which are situated, lying, and being between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and a line running from the Missouri, at the entrance of Kansas River, north one hundred miles to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, and from thence east to the Mississippi. It being understood that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoin and the

Mississippi, and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Desmoin, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sock and Fox Nations; they holding it, however, by the same title, and in the same mauner, that other Indian titles are held.

ARTICLE 2. The chiefs and head-men who sign this convention, for themselves and in behalf of their tribes, do acknowledge the lands east and south of the lines described in the first article, so far as the Indians claimed the same, to belong to the United States, and that none of their tribes shall be permitted to settle or hunt upon any part of it, after the first day of January, 1826, without special permission from the superintendent of Indian affairs.

ARTICLE 3. It is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, as a full consideration for the claims and lands ceded by the Sock and Fox tribes in the first article, there shall be paid to the Sock and Fox Nations, within the present year, one thousand dollars in cash, or merchandize; and in addition to the annuities stipulated to be paid to the Sock and Fox tribes by a former treaty, the United States do agree to pay to the said Sock tribe five hundred dollars, and to the Fox tribe five hundred dollars annually for the term of ten succeeding years; and, at the request of the chiefs of the said Sock and Fox Nations, the commissioner agrees to pay to Morice Blondeau, a half Indian of the Fox tribe, the sum of five hundred dollars, it being a debt due by the said nation to the aforesaid Blondeau, for property taken from him during the late war.

ARTICLE 4. The United States engage to provide and support a blacksmith for the Sock and Fox Nations so long as the President of the United States may think proper, and to furnish the said nations with such farming-utensils and cattle, and to employ such persons to aid them in their agriculture, as the President may deem expedient.

ARTICLE 5. The annuities stipulated to be paid by the 3d article are to be paid either in money, merchandize, provisions, or domestic animals, at the option of the aforesaid tribes, and when the said annuities or part thereof is paid in merchandize, it is to be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods at St. Louis, free from cost of transportation.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties so 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.

Proclaimed January 18, 1825.

33123 Articles of a treaty of peace, friendship, and cession, concluded at
33124 Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, between the United
33125 States of America, by their commissioners, Major-General Win33126 field Scott, of the United States Army, and his Excellency
33127 John Reynolds, governor of the State of Illinois, and the con33128 federated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, represented, in general
33129 council, by the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors.

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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 tranquility 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.

33145 ARTICLE 1. Accordingly the confederated tribes of Sacs 33146 and Foxes hereby cede to the United States forever all the 33147lands to which the said tribes have title or claim (with the ex-33148 ception of the reservation hereinafter made) included within 33149 the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi 33150 River at the point where the Sac and Fox northern boundary-33151 line, as established by the second article of the treaty of Prai-33152 rie du Chien, of the fifteenth of July, one thousand eight hun-33153 dred and thirty, (proclaimed February 24, 1831; see page 782,) 33154 strikes said river; thence up said boundary line to a point fifty 33155 miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence in a 33156 right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar of the Ioway, forty miles from the Mississippi River; thence in a right line 33157 33158 to a point in the northern boundary-line of the State of Missouri 33159 fifty miles, measured on said boundary, from the Mississippi 33160 River; thence by the last-mentioned boundary to the Mississippi 33161 River and by the western shore of said river to the place of 33162 beginning. And the said confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes 33163 hereby stipulate and agree to remove from the lands herein 33164 ceded to the United States on or before the first day of June 33165 next; and, in order to prevent any misunderstanding, it is expressly understood that no band or party of the Sac or Fox 33166 tribes shall reside, plant, fish, or hunt on any portion of the 33167 33168 ceded country after the period just mentioned.

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ARTICLE 2. 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 Ke-o-kuck's principal village on its right bank, which village is about twelve miles from the Mississippi River.

ARTICLE 3. 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.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed that the United States shall establish and maintain within the limits and for the use and benefit of the 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.

ARTICLE 5. 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 head-men 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.

ARTICLE 6. 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.

ARTICLE 7. 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 head-men, 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.)

ARTICLE 8. 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.

ARTICLE 9. 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.

ARTICLE 10. The United States, besides the presents delivered at the signing of this treaty, wishing to give a striking evidence of their merey 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.

ARTICLE 11. 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 authorised 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.

ARTICLE 12. 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.

Proclaimed February 13, 1833.

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In a convention held this twenty-seventh day of September, 33260 1836, between Henry Dodge, superintendent of Indian affairs, 33261 and the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the Sac and Fox 33262 tribe of Indians, it has been represented that, according to the 33263 stipulations of the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien,  $33\overline{2}64$ of the 15th July, 1830, (see page 782,) the country thereby 33265 33266 is "to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes now living thereon, or 33267 to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for 33268 33269 hunting and other purposes." And;

Whereas it is further represented to us, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the tribe aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to, and become a part of, said State, and the Indian title thereto be entirely extinguished, but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure;

Now we, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question, that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collisions with the citizens of the United States; and further believing that the extension of the Stateline in the direction indicated would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby, for ourselves and on behalf of our respective tribes, (having full power and authority to this effect,) forever cede, relinquish, and quitclaim to the United States all our right, title, and interest of whatsoever nature in and to the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien aforesaid, or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands, fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or neces-

Proclaimed February 25, 1837.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at the treaty-ground on the right bank of the Mississippi River, in the county of De-buque and Territory of Wisconsin, opposite Rock Island, on the twenty-eight day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, between Henry Dodge, commissioner on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, represented in general council by the un-dersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said tribes, of the other part.

Whereas by the second article of the treaty made between the United States and the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians on the twenty-first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, (proclaimed February 13, 1833; see page 744,) a reservation of four hundred sections of land was made to the Sac and Fox Indians, to be laid off under the direction of the President of the United States in conformity to the provisions of said article, and the same having been so subsequently laid out accordingly, and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes being desirous of obtaining additional means of support, and to pay their just creditors, have entered into this treaty, and make the following cession of land:

ARTICLE 1. The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, for the purpose above expressed, and for and in consideration of the stipulations and agreements hereinafter expressed, do hereby cede to the United States forever the said reservation of four hundred sections of land as designated in the second article of the treaty made between the United States and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, as the same has been surveyed and laid off by order of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States hereby agree as follows, to wit: To pay to the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and for ten successive years thereafter the sum of ten thousand dollars each year in specie, to be paid at the treaty-ground opposite Rock Island, or such other place as may be designated by the President of the United States; to pay to the widow and children of Felix St. Urain, deceased, former Indian agent, who was killed by the Indians, one thousand dollars; and also to pay the sum of forty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars eighty-seven and a half cents, to enable said Indians to pay such debts as may be ascertained by their superintendent to be justly due from them to individuals, and if said debts so ascertained to be just amount to more than said sum, then the same

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shall be divided among the said creditors *pro rata*; and, if less, then the overplus to be paid to said Indians for their own use.

ARTICLE 3. The United States further agree to deliver to the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes two hundred horses, as near that number as can be procured with the sum of nine thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars, to be delivered at the payment of the annuities in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

ARTICLE 4. At the special request of the Sac and Fox Indians aforesaid, the United States agree to make the following provision for the benefit and support of seven half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Nation, to wit: The United States agree to pay to - Wayman, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by a Fox woman named Ni-an-no, one thousand dollars; to Wharton R. McPhearson, for the use and benefit of his halfbreed child by To-to-qua, a Fox woman, one thousand dollars; to James Thorn, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by Ka-kee-o-sa-qua, a Fox woman, one thousand dollars; to Joseph Smart, for the use of his half-breed child by Ka-ti-qua, a Fox woman, one thousand dollars; to Nathan Smith, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by Wa-na-sa, a Sac woman, one thousand dollars; and to Joseph M. Street, Indian agent, two thousand dollars for the use and benefit of two half-breed children-one the child of Niwa-ka-kee, a Fox woman, by one Mitchell; the other the child of Ni-an-na by Amos Farrar—the two thousand dollars to be put at interest, and so much of said interest arising therefrom to be expended for the benefit of the children as said agent shall deem proper and necessary; and when each shall arrive at the age of twenty years, the said agent shall pay to each half-breed one thousand dollars and any balance of interest remaining in his hands at the time.

ARTICLE 5. At the special request of the said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, it is further agreed by the United States to pay to Joseph M. Street, their agent, two hundred dollars for the use and benefit of Thompson Connoly and James Connoly, children of their friend John Connoly, deceased, to be by said agent put at interest and expended on the education of said Thompson and James Connoly, children of said John Connoly, deceased.

ARTICLE 6. The said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians hereby stipulate and agree to remove from off the lands herein in the first article of this treaty ceded to the United States, by the first of November next ensuing the date hereof, and, in order to prevent any future misunderstanding, it is expressly agreed and understood that no band or party of the said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians shall plant, fish, or

33394 hunt on any portion of the country herein ceded after the period 33395 just mentioned.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

[The Ioway Indians having set up a claim to a part of the lands eeded by this treaty, it is therefore hereby provided that the President of the United States shall cause the validity and extent of said claim to be ascertained, and upon a relinquishment of said claim to the United States, he shall cause the reasonable and fair value thereof to be paid to said Ioway Indians, and the same amount to be deducted from the sum stipulated to be paid to the said Sacs and Foxes.

Proclaimed February 27, 1837.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into at the treaty-ground on the right bank of the Mississippi River, in the county of De-buque and Territory of Wisconsin, opposite Rock Island, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, between Henry Dodge, commissioner on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, represented in general council by the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said tribes, of the other part: 

Whereas by the second article of the treaty made between the United States and the confederate tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians on the twenty-first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, a reservation of four hundred sections of land was made to the Sac and Fox Indians, to be laid off under the directions of the President of the United States in conformity to the provisions of said article, and the same having been so subsequently laid out accordingly, and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes being desirous of obtaining additional means of support, and to pay their just creditors, have entered into this treaty, and make the following cession of land.

ARTICLE 1. The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, for the purposes above expressed, and for and in consideration of the stipulations and agreements hereinafter expressed, do hereby cede to the United States forever the said reservation of four hundred sections of land as designated in the second article of the treaty made between the United States and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, (see page 744,) as the same has been surveyed and laid off by order of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the 33438 preceding article, the United States hereby agree as follows, to 33439 wit: To pay to the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox In-33440 diaus, in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and 33441 thirty-seven, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and for ten 33442 successive years thereafter the sum of ten thousand dollars, each 33443 year in specie, to be paid at the treaty-ground opposite Rock 33444 Island; to pay to the widdow and children of Felix St. Vrain, 33445 deceased, former Indian agent, who was killed by the Indians, 33446 one thousand dollars; to pay to the following named persons 33447 the sums set opposite to their names respectively, being the 33448 one-half of the amount agreed to be due and owing by the cou-33449 federated tribes of Sacs and Foxes to their creditors, provided 33450 said ereditors will wait for the other half untill the same can be 33451 paid out of their annuities, for which purpose the Sacs and 33452 Foxes will set apart the sum of five thousand dollars each year, 33453 beginning in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, out 33454 of their annuities to be paid upon said debts, in the proper pro-33455 portion, untill the whole amount is discharged; to wit: To John 33456 Campbell, ten thousand dollars; to Jeremiah Smith, six hundred 33457 and forty dollars; to Stephen Dubois, three hundred and five 33458 dollars and twenty cents; to Nathaniel Knapp, one hundred dol-33459 lars; to Wharton R. McPhearson, two hundred and fifty dollars; 33460 to S. S. Phelps & Co., four thousand dollars; to Jesse W. Shull, 33461 five hundred dollars; to James Jordan, one hundred and fifty 33462 dollars; to John R. Campbell, fifteen dollars; to Amos Farrar, one 33463 hundred dollars; to the owners of the S. boat Warrior, one hun-33464 dred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents; to George 33465 Davenport, two thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars 33466 and fifty eents; to Madame St. Ament, five hundred dollars; to 33467 Madame Joseph Gunville, five hundred dollars; to Madame Le 33468 33469 Claire, one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Miss Blondeau, 33470 one hundred and twenty-five dollars; to Antoine Le Claire, two thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents; to 33471 33472 Francis Labachiere, one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven 33473 dollars and seventy-five cents; to Pratte Chouteau & Co., twenty 33474 thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty-two and 33475 a half eents; to Nathaniel Patterson, four hundred and fifty-six 33476 dollars.t 33477

ARTICLE 3. The United States further agree to deliver to the confederated tribes of Saes and Foxes two hundred horses, as near that number as can be procured with the sum of nine thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars, to be delivered at the payment of the annuities in June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

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ARTICLE 4. At the special request of the Sac and Fox In-

dians aforesaid, the United States agree to make the following provisions for the benefit and support of seven half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Nation, to wit: The United States agree to pay to — Wayman, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by a Fox woman named Ni-an-no, one thousand dollars; to Whar-ton R. McPherson, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by To-to-qua, a Fox woman, one thousand dollars; to James Thorn, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by Ka-kee-e-sa-qua, a Fox woman, one thousand dollars; to Joseph Smart, for the use of his half-breed child by Ka-ti-qua, a Fox woman, one thousand dollars; to Nathan Smith, for the use and benefit of his half-breed child by Wa-na-sa, a Sac woman, one thousand dollars, and to Joseph M. Street, Indian agent, two thousand dollars for the use and benefit of two half-breed children-one the child of Niwa-ka-kee, a Fox woman, by one Mitchell; the other the child of Ni-an-na by Amos Farrar—the two thousand dollars to be put at interest, and so much of said interest arising there-from to be expended for the benefit of the children as said agent shall deem proper and necessary, and when each shall arrive at the age of twenty years the said agent shall pay to each half-breed one thousand dollars and any balance of interest remaining in his hands at the time.

ARTICLE 6. At the special request of the said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians it is further agreed by the United States to pay to Joseph M. Street, their agent, two hundred dollars for the use and benefit of Thompson Connoly and James Connoly, children of their friend John Connoly, deceased, to be by said agent put at interest and expended on the education of said Thompson and James Connoly, children of said John Connoly, deceased.

ARTICLE 6. The said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians hereby stipulate and agree to remove from off the lands herein in the first article of this treaty ceded to the United States, by the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof; and, in order to prevent any future misunderstanding, it is expressly agreed and understood that no band or party of the said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians shall plant, fish, or hunt on any portion of the country herein ceded after the period just mentioned.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed December 13, 1837.

33527 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington between Carey 33528 A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, thereto author-33529 ized by the President of the United States, and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, by their chiefs and delegates.

33531 ARTICLE 1. The Sacs and Foxes make to the United States 33532 the following cessions:

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First. Of a tract of country containing 1,250,000 (one million two hundred and fifty thousand) acres lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21st, 1832. It is understood that the points of (see page 744) termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them, so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles.

Second. Of all right or interest in the land ceded by said confederated tribes on the 15th of July, 1830, which might be claimed by them, under the phraseology of the first article of said treaty.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cessions contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part:

First. To cause the land ceded to be surveyed at the expense of the United States, and permanent and prominent landmarks established in the presence of a deputation of the chiefs of said confederated tribes.

Second. To pay the debts of the confederated tribes which may be ascertained to be justly due, and which may be admitted by the Indians, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000:) Provided, That if all their just debts amount to more than this sum, then their creditors are to be paid pro rata upon their giving receipts in full; and if said debts fall short of said sum, then the remainder to be paid to the Indians: And provided also, That no claim for depredations shall be paid out of said sum.

Third. To deliver to them goods suited to their wants, at cost, to the amount of twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, (\$28,500.)

Fourth. To expend in the erection of two grist-mills, and the support of two millers for five years, ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.)

Fifth. To expend in breaking up and fencing in ground on

the land retained by said confederate tribes, and for other beneficial objects, fourteen thousand dollars, (\$14,000.)\*

Sixth. To supply them with provisions to the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) a year for two years.\*

Seventh. To expend in procuring the services of the necessary number of laborers, and for other objects connected with aiding them in agriculture, two thousand dollars (\$2,000) a year, for five years.

Eighth. For the purchase of horses and presents, to be delivered to the chiefs and delegates on their arrival at St. Louis, four thousand five hundred dollars, (\$4,500,) one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of which is in full satisfaction of any claim said tribe may have on account of the stipulation for blacksmiths in the treaty of 1832.

Ninth. To invest the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in safe State stocks, and to guarantee to the Indians an annual income of not less than five per cent., the said interest to be paid to them each year in the manner annuities are paid, at such time and place, and in money or goods, as the tribe may direct: *Provided*, That it may be competent for the President to direct that a portion of the same may, with the consent of the Indians, be applied to education or other purposes calculated to improve them.

ARTICLE 3. The two blacksmiths' establishments and the gunsmith's establishment, to which the Sacs and Foxes are entitled under treaties prior to this, shall be removed to and be supported in the country retained by them, and all other stipulations in former treaties inconsistent with this, or with their residence, and the transaction of their business on their retained land, are hereby declared void.

ARTICLE 4. The Sacs and Foxes agree to remove from the tract ceded, with the exception of Keokuck's Village, possession of which may be retained for two years, within eight months from the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The expenses of this negotiation and of the chiefs and delegates signing this treaty to this city and to their homes to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

Proclaimed February 21, 1838.

33612 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the agency of the Sac 33613 and Fox Indians in the Territory of Iowa, between the United 33614 States of America, by John Chambers their commissioner, thereto specially authorized by the President, and the confederated 33616 tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, represented by their chiefs, head-33617 men, and braves.

 ARTICLE 1. The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the United States, forever, all the lands west of the Mississippi River to which they have any claim or title, or in which they have any interest whatever, reserving a right to occupy for the term of three years from the time of signing this treaty all that part of the land hereby ceded which lies west of a line running due north and south from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast Fork of the Des Moines River, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to pay anually to the Sacs and Foxes an interest of five per centum upon the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and to pay their debts mentioned in the schedule annexed to and made part of this treaty, amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents; and the United States also agree—

First. That the President will, as soon after this treaty is ratified on their part as may be convenient, assign a tract of land suitable and convenient for Indian purposes to the Sacs and Foxes for a permanent and perpetual residence for them and their descendants, which tract of land shall be upon the Missouri River or some of its waters.

Second. That the United States will cause the blacksmiths' and gunsmiths' tools, with the stock of iron and steel on hand at the present agency of the Sacs and Foxes, to be removed, as soon after their removal as convenient, to some suitable point at or near their residences west of the north and south line mentioned in the first article of this treaty; and will establish and maintain two blacksmiths' and two gunsmiths' shops convenient to their agency, and will employ two blacksmiths, with necessary assistance, and two gunsmiths to carry on the said shops for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes; one blacksmith's and one gunsmith's shop to be employed exclusively for the Sacs, and one of each to be employed exclusively for the Foxes; and all expenses attending the removal of the tools, iron and steel, and the erection of new shops, and the purchase of iron and steel, and the support and maintenance of the shops, and wages of the smiths

33657 and their assistants are to be paid by the tribes, except such 33658 portion thereof as they are now entitled to have paid by the 33659 United States under the 4th article of the treaty made with 33660 them on the 4th of August, 1824, (proclaimed January 18. 33661 1825; see page 742,) and the 4th article of the treaty of the 21st 33662 of September, 1832, (see page 744.) And when the said tribes 33663 shall remove to the land to be assigned them by the President of 33664 the United States under the provisions of this treaty, the smiths' 33665 shops above stipulated for shall be re-established and maintained 33666 at their new residence, upon the same terms and conditions as 33667 are above provided for their removal and establishment west of 33668 the north and south line mentioned in the first article of this treaty. 33669

Third. That the President of the United States will, as soon as convenient after the ratification of this treaty, appoint a commissioner for the purpose, and cause a line to be run north from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast, to the southern boundary of the neutral ground, and south from the said rocks to the northern boundary of Missouri, and will have the said lines so marked and designated that the Indians and white people may know the boundary which is to separate their possessions.

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ARTICLE 3. The Sacs and Foxes agree that they will remove to the west side of the line running north and south from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast on or before the first of May next, and that so soon after the President shall have assigned them a residence upon the waters of the Missouri, as their chiefs shall consent to do so, the tribe will remove to the land so assigned them, and that if they do not remove before the expiration of the term of three years, they will then remove at their own expense; and the United States agree, that whenever the chiefs shall give notice to the Commissioner of Indiau Affairs of the time at which they will commence their removal to the land to be assigned them by the President, a quantity of provisions sufficient for their subsistence while removing shall be furnished them at their agency, and an additional quantity, not exceeding one year's supply, shall be delivered to them upon their arrival upon the lands assigned them, the cost and expenses of which supplies shall be retained out of any money payable to them by the United States.

ARTICLE 4. It is agreed that each of the principal chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes shall hereafter receive the sum of five hundred dollars annually out of the annuities payable to the tribe, to be used and expended by them for such purposes as they may think proper, with the approbation of their agent.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed that there shall be a fund

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amounting to thirty thousand dollars retained at each annual payment to the Sacs and Foxes in the hands of the agent appointed by the President for their tribe, to be expended by the chiefs, with the approbation of the agent, for national and charitable purposes among their people, such as the support of their poor, burying their dead, employing physicians for the sick, procuring provisions for their people in cases of necessity, and such other purposes of general utility as the chiefs may think proper and the agent approve. And if at any payment of the annuities of the tribe a balance of the fund so retained from the preceding year shall remain unexpended, only so much shall be retained in addition as will make up the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed that the Sacs and Foxes may, at any time, with the consent of the President of the United States, direct the application of any portion of the annuities payable to them, under this or any former treaty, to the purchase of goods or provisions, or to agricultural purposes, or any other object tending to their improvement or calculated to increase the comfort and happiness of their people.

ARTICLE 7. The United States agree that the unexpended balance of the fund created by the seventh paragraph of the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, 1837, (proclaimed February 21, 1838; see page 753,) for agricultural purposes, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used and employed in the cultivation of the pattern farm near the present Sac and Fox agency, in the year 1843, for the exclusive use and benefit of the tribe. And the v further agree that such portion of the fund for erecting mills and supporting millers, specified in the fourth paragraph of the second article of the aforesaid treaty of October 21st, 1837, as may be and remain unexpended on the 1st day of May next. shall be transferred to and made part of the sum designated in the fifth paragraph (as amended) of the article and treaty above named, for breaking up land, and other beneficial objects, and become thereafter applicable to the same purposes as were in the said fifth paragraph originally intended.

ARTICLE 8. The Sacs and Foxes have caused the remains of their late distinguished chief Wa-pel-lo to be buried at their agency, near the grave of their late friend and agent, General Joseph M. Street, and have put into the hands of their agent the sum of one hundred dollars to procure a tombstone to be erected over his grave similar to that which has been erected over the grave of General Street; and because they wish the graves of their friend and their chief to remain in the possession of the family of General Street, to whom they were indebted in

his life-time for many acts of kindness, they wish to give to his 33749 widow, Mrs. Eliza M. Street, one section of land, to include the 33750 said graves and the agency-house and enclosures around and 33751 near it; and as the agency-house was built at the expense of 33752 33753 the United States, the Sacs and Foxes agree to pay them the sum of one thousand dollars, the value of said building, assessed 33754 33755 by gentlemen appointed by them and Governor Chambers, commissioner on the part of the United States, to be deducted from 33756 33757 the first annuity payable to them under the provisions of this 33758 treaty. And the United States agree to grant to the said Eliza M. Street, by one or more patents, six hundred and forty acres 33759 33760 of land in such legal subdivisions as will include the said burial-33761 ground, the agency-house and improvements around and near it in good and convenient form, to be selected by the said E.M. 33762 Street or her duly-authorized agent. 33763 33764

ARTICLE 9. It is finally agreed that this treaty shall be binding on the two contracting parties so soon as it shall have been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States: Provided always, That should the Senate disagree to and reject, alter, or amend any portion or stipulation thereof, the same must be again submitted to the Sacs and Foxes, and assented to by them, before it shall be considered valid and obligatory upon them; and if they disagree to such alteration or amendment the treaty shall be returned to the Senate, for ratification or rejection, in the form in which it was sigued.

Proclaimed March 23, 1843.

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33775 Schedule of debts due from the confederated tribes of the Sac and 33776 Fox Indians to be paid by the United States under the provisions of a treaty made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency, 33778 in the Territory of Iowa, on the eleventh day of October in the 33779 year 1842; to which this schedule is annexed as a part thereof.

33780	Name of claimant and place of residenc.	Amoun	t.
33781	Pierre Chouteau, jr. & Co., St. Louis, Missouri,		
33782	licensed traders	\$112, 109	47
33783	W. G. & G. W. Erving, Indiana, licensed traders.	66,371	83
33784	J. P. Eddy & Co., Ioway, licensed traders	52,332	78
33785	Thomas Charlton, Van Buren C'ty, Ioway	76	69
33786	R. B. Willoughby, Van Buren C'ty, Ioway	25	00
33787	Francis Withington, Lincoln County, Missouri	4,212	58
33788	Jesse B. Webber, Burlington, Ioway	116	60
33789	J. C. Ware, Jefferson County, Ioway	50	00
33790	W. C. Cameron, assignee of A. M. Bissel, (bank-		
33791	rupt,) Burlington	283	14
33792	David Bailey, Lincoln C'ty, Missouri	75	00

	Name of claimant and place of residence.	Amount.
33793	Thomas W. Bradley, Ioway	\$20 00
33794	John J. Grimes, Lincoln C'ty, Missouri	$625 \ 00$
33795	William Settles, Lincoln C'ty, Missouri	320 00
33796	John S. David, Burlington, Ioway	20 00
33797	F. Hancock, Van Buren, Ioway	20 00
33798	C. G. Pelton, Burlington, Ioway	34 00
33799	J. Tolman, Van Buren, Ioway	115 00
33800	J. L. Burtiss, Lee County, Ioway	715 00
33801	Isaac A. Lefevre, Van Buren, Ioway	348 00
33802	Jeremiah Smith, jr., Burlington, Ioway	4,000 00
33803	William & Sampson Smith, Jefferson County, Ioway,	60 00
33804	John Koontz	6 50
33805	Robert Moffet, New Lexington, Ioway	129 63
33806	Antoine Leclaire, Davenport, Ioway	$1,375\ 00$
33807	Margaret Price, Lee County, Ioway	9 00
33808	Jesse Sutton, Van Buren, Ioway	$22 \ 00$
33809	Jefferson Jordon, Van Buren, Ioway	175 00
33810	Jeremiah Wayland, St. Francisville, Missonri	15 00
33811	Robert Brown, assignee of Cutting & Gordon, Van	
33812	Buren C'ty, Ioway	73 25
33813	William Rowland, Van Buren C'ty, Ioway	460 32
33814	Edward Kilbourne, Lee County, Ioway	10, 411 80
33815	Perry & Best, Lee County	22 75
33816	P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., St. Louis, Missouri	26 00
33817	Job Carter, Van Buren C'ty	28 00
33818	Francis Bosseron, St. Louis, Mo	$26 \ 00$
33819	James Jordon, Van Buren, Ioway	$1,775\ 00$
33820	Sampson Smith, Ioway	54 00
33821	Louis Laplant, Ioway	122 00
33822	William Phelps, Clark County, Missouri	310 00
33823	William B. Street, Ioway	300 00
33824	Julia Ann Goodell, Ioway	855 00
33825	George L. Davenport, Davenport, Ioway	320 00
33826	G. C. R. Mitchell, Davenport, Ioway	100 00
33827	David Noggle, Van Buren, Ioway	20 00
33828	-	
33829	Amount	258, 566 34
33830	FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States	of America
33831	to all and singular to whom these presents	
33832	greeting:	shan come,
33833	Whereas a treaty was made and concluded a	t the city of
33834	Washington on the eighteenth day of May, one the	one only of
33835	hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, c	ommiasissas
33836	on the part of the United States and the fallening.	ommissioner
	on the part of the United States, and the following	named dele-
33837	gates of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, viz: Pe-	to-o-ke-man,

or Hard Fish; Mo-less or Wah-pe-nem mah, or Sturgeon; Ne-33839 son-quoit, or Bear; Mo-ko-ho-ko, or Jumping Fish; and No-ko-33840 what, or Fox; they being thereto duly authorized by the said 33841 Sac and Fox Indians, which treaty is in the words following, 33842 to wit:

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, viz: Pe-to-o-ke-mah, or Hard Fish; Mo-less or Wah-pe-nem-mah, or Sturgeon; Ne-son-quoit, or Bear; Mo-ko-ho-ko, or Jumping Fish; and No-ko-what, or Fox; they being thereto duly authorized by the said Sac and Fox Indians.

33853 ARTICLE 1. The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri hereby cede. 33854 relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, 33855 and interest in and to the country assigned to them by the treaty 33856 concluded on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand 33857 eight hundred and thirty-six, (proclaimed February 15, 1837; 33858 see page 407,) between William Clark, superintendent of In-33859 dian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the 33860 Ioways and Missouri Sacs and Foxes, being the lower half 33861 of the country described in the second article thereof as "the 33862 small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, 33863 lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary-line and the 33864 Grand Nemahaw River, and extending from the Missouri back 33865 and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand 33866 Nemahaw, making four hundred sections; to be divided between 33867 the said Ioways and Missouri band of Sacs and Foxes; the lower 33868 half to the Sacs and Foxes, the upper half to the Ioways," saving 33869 and reserving fifty sections, of six hundred and forty acres 33870 each, which shall be selected in the western part of the cession by the delegates parties hereto, and the agent for the tribe, after 33871 33872 their return home, and which shall be located in one body and 33873 set off by metes and bounds: Provided, That the delegates and 33874 agent can find such an amount of land in one body within said 33875 specified section of country suitable to the wants and wishes of the Indians: And it is further provided, That should a suitable 33876 33877 location, upon examination, to the full extent of fifty sections 33878 not be found within said western part of this cession, then the 33879 said delegates and agent shall be permitted to extend the loca-33880 tion west or northwest of the country herein ceded and south of 33881 the Great Nemahaw River, over so much of the public domain, 33882 otherwise unappropriated, as shall make up the deficiency; or 33883 to make a selection entirely beyond the limits of the country

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 herein ceded upon any lands of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, lying as aforesaid west or northwest of the ceded country and south of the Great Nemahaw. And in either case they shall describe their selection, which must be made within six months from the date hereof, by metes and bounds, and transmit the description thereof, signed by said delegates and agent, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and thereupon the selection so made shall be taken and deemed as the future permanent home of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. pressly understood that these Indians shall elaim under this article no more than fifty sections of land, and if that quantity, or any portion thereof, shall be selected, as provided above, outside of the reservation herein made, then said reservation or a quantity equal to that which may be selected outside thereof shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment made in the preceding article, the United States agree to pay to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars, in manner following, viz: Fifteen thousand dollars in the month of October in each of the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; ten thousand dollars in the same month of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and eight thousand dollars in the same month of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; which several sums shall be paid directly to the Indians, or otherwise, as the President may deem advisable, for building houses, breaking and fencing lands, purchasing stock, farming-implements, seeds, and such other articles as may be necessary for their comfort and prosperity.

ARTICLE 3. The President may cause to be surveyed, in the same manner in which the public lands are surveyed, the reservation herein provided for the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and may assign to each person or family desiring it such quantity of land as, in his opinion, will be sufficient for such person or family, with the understanding that he or they will occupy, improve, and cultivate the same, and comply with such other conditious as the President may prescribe. The land thus assigned may hereafter be confirmed by patent to the parties, or their representatives, under such regulations and restrictions as Congress may prescribe.

ARTICLE 4. The said Indians reserve a tract of one section of land at the site of their present farm and mill, and to include the same; and, if they desire it, said farm may be cultivated for them for a term not exceeding two years, at the end of which time, or sooner, if the Indians request it, the said tract and mill

33930 may be sold by the President to the highest bidder, and, upon 33931 payment being made, a patent to issue to the purchaser; the proceeds of the sale to be paid over to the Indians with their other 33933 moneys.

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ARTICLE 5. At the request of the Indians, it is hereby agreed that the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church shall have a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be selected by said board, at a distance not exceeding two miles in a westerly direction from the grant made to said board at their mission by the Ioway Indians; and the President is authorized to issue a patent for the same to such person or persons as said board may designate.

ARTICLE 6. The said Indians release the United States from all claims or demands of any kind whatsoever arising, or which may hereafter arise, under former treaties, and agree to remove within six months after the ratification of this treaty, and to subsist themselves, without cost to the United States. In consideration of which release and agreement, the United States agree to pay them the sum of five thousand dollars, three thousand of which may be applied to the settlement of their affairs preparatory to removal.

ARTICLE 7. The invested fund provided by the second clause of the second article of the treaty of twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, (being one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars,) shall remain with the United States at an annual interest of five per cent., which interest, as it accumulates, shall be expended under the direction of the President, in such manner as he may deem best for the interests of the Indians, and a like disposition may be made of any unexpended balance of interest now on hand. (N. B.—The clause referred to is probably the ninth, and not the second. See page 753.)

ARTICLE 8. No part of the moneys hereby stipulated to be paid to the Indians or for their benefit, or of their invested fund, shall be applied to the payment of debts contracted by them in their private dealings as individuals, whether with traders or otherwise.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed by said Indians that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through their reservation on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines of their roads necessarily pass through the lands of these Indians, shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 10. The said Indians promise to use their best 96 I T

efforts to prevent the introduction and use of ardent spirits in their country; to encourage industry, thrift, and morality; and by every possible means to promote their advancement in civil-They desire to be at peace with all men, and therefore bind themselves to commit no depredation or wrong upon either Indians or citizens, and whenever difficulties arise, to abide by the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided, as they expect to be protected and to have their own rights vindi-cated by them.

ARTICLE 11. The object of these articles of agreement and convention being to advance the true interests of the Sac and Fox Indians, it is agreed, should they prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provisions by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 12. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed July 17, 1854.

33998 Treaty between the United States and the confederated tribes of 33999 Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; made October 1, 1859; 34000 ratified July 9, 1860.

By the President of the United States of America:

## A PROCLAMATION.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency, in the Territory of Kansas, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and head-men hereinafter named, representing the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the Sac and Fox agency, in the Territory of Kansas, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Alfred B. Greenwood, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates, rep-

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resenting the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, viz: Ke-o-kuk, Mack-a-sah-pee, Sha-bah-caw-kah, Mat-tah-tah, My-ah-pit, Kaw-ah-kee, Kah-sha-moh-mee, Maw-mee-won-e-kah, and Che-ko-skuk, they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes.

ARTICLE 1. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi having now more lands than are necessary for their occupancy and use, and being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof, in severalty, to the individual members of the tribe, to be cultivated and improved for their individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the portion of their present reservation contained within the following boundaries, that is to say: beginning at a point on the northern boundary-line of their reservation, six miles west of the northeastern corner of the same; running thence due south to the southern boundary of the same, twenty miles; thence west, and along said southern boundary, twelve miles; thence due north, to the northern boundary of said reservation, twenty miles; and thence east, along said boundary-line, twelve miles, to the place of beginning-estimated to contain about one hundred and fifty-three thousand and six hundred acresshall be set apart and retained by them for the purposes aforesaid.

ARTICLE 2. Out of the lands so set apart and retained there shall be assigned to each member of said confederated tribe, without distinction of age or sex, a tract of eighty acres, to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion One hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands of timber. shall also be set apart and appropriated to the use and occupancy of the agent for the time being of said confederated tribe: and one hundred and sixty acres shall also be reserved for the establishment and support of a school for the education of the youth of the tribe. The location of the tracts, the assignment of which is provided for in this article, shall be made in as regular and compact a manner as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them and any intermediate portions or parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the tracts assigned in sev-All such intermediate parcels of land and water shall be owned by the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in common; but, in case of increase in the tribe, or other cause, rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and assignment in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and direct.

whole of the lands, assigned or unassigned, embraced within said exterior boundary, shall constitute and be known as the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; and all laws which have been, or may be, passed by the Congress of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes shall have full force and effect over the same, and no white person, except such as shall be in the employment of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation, without the written permission of the superintendent of the central superintendency, or of the agent of the tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The division and assignment in severalty among the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi of the land hereinbefore reserved for that purpose shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and his decision of all questions arising thereupon shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned, respectively, and that the said tracts are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the assignees and their heirs. And said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to members of the Sac and Fox tribe, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. tracts shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by Congress. Prior to the issue of the certificates aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned abandon them, the said Secretary may take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary and proper.

ARTICLE 4. For the purpose of establishing the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi comfortably upon the lands to be assigned to them in severalty, by building them houses, and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock-animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, the lands embraced in that portion of their present reservation, not stipulated to be retained and divided as aforesaid, shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder, for eash; the sale to be made upon sealed proposals, to be duly

invited by public advertisement, and the proceeds thereof to be expended, for the purposes hereinbefore recited, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may think proper. any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Gov-ernment purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both the land and the improvements. And if, after assign-ing to all the members of the tribe entitled thereto their proportion of land in severalty, there shall remain a surplus of that portion of the reservation retained for that purpose, outside of 34120. the exterior boundaries of the lands assigned in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized and empowered, whenever he shall think proper, to cause such surplus to be sold in the same manner as the other lands to be so disposed of, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the purposes and in the mode hereinbefore provided with respect to that portion of their present reservation not retained for distribution.

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ARTICLE 5. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi being anxious to relieve themselves from the burden of their present liabilities, and it being essential to their best interests that they should be allowed to commence their new mode of life free from the embarrassments of debt, it is stipulated and agreed that debts which may be due and owing at the date of the signing and execution hereof, either by the said confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, or by individual members thereof, shall be liquidated and paid out of the fund arising from the sale of their surplus lands, so far as the same shall be found to be just and valid on an examination thereof, to be made by their agent and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the central superintendency, subject to revision and correction by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 6. Should the proceeds of the surplus lands aforesaid prove insufficient to carry out the purposes and stipulations of this agreement, and further aid be, from time to time, requisite to enable the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural or other industrial pursuits, such additional means as may be necessary therefor shall be taken from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties; and so much of said moneys as may be required to furnish them further aid, as aforesaid, shall be applied in such manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as he shall consider best calculated to improve and promote their welfare. And, in order to render unnecessary any further treaty engagements or arrangements hereafter with the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the President, with the assent of Congress, shall have full power to

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modify or change any of the provisions of former treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in such manner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their welfare and best interest.

ARTICLE 7. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, parties to this agreement, are anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages herein provided for respecting their improvement and civilization, and to that end to induce all that are now separated to rejoin and reunite with them. therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted to have them notified of this agreement and its advantages, and to induce them to come in and unite with their brethren; and to enable them to do so, and to sustain themselves for a reasonable time thereafter, such assistance shall be provided for them at the expense of the tribe as may be actually necessary for that purpose: Provided, however, That those who do not rejoin and permanently re-unite themselves with the tribe within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of its stipulations.

ARTICLE 8. All the expenses connected with and incident to the making of this agreement, and the carrying out of its provisions, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 9. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by anthority of law shall have right of way through the lands within the reservation hereinbefore specified, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the lines pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 10. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi being anxious to make some suitable provision for their mixed and half bloods, and such of their women (whole-bloods) who have intermarried with white men, it is agreed that there shall be assigned to the mixed and half bloods of their tribe, and to such whole-blood females as have intermarried with white men, at the date of this agreement, three hundred and twenty acres each; the location and allotments of said lands to be made out of that portion relinquished by this treaty to the United States in trust, provided the mixed or half bloods, and such females of their tribes as have intermarried with white men, desire to do so. The allotments to such of the mixed or half bloods as may be minors to be made by the agent of the tribe, subject to the confirmation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and

34202 in allotting lands to those provided for in this article, said allotments shall be made so as to include their improvements, (if any,) 34203 34204 provided it can be done, and at the same time make said allot-34205 ments conform to the public surveys. And it is further agreed 34206 between the parties to this agreement that Thomas Councily, a 34207 half-breed, and a member of the tribe, who has been uniformly 34208 kind to his people, shall be permitted to so locate his three hun-34209 dred and twenty acres as to include Randal's dwelling and trad-34210 ing house, if it can be done so as to harmonize with the public 34211 surveys; and provided the said Connelly shall pay to the owner 34212 of said improvements a fair valuation therefor. 34213 granted by this article shall remain inalienable except to the 34214 United States or members of the tribe, nor shall the mixed or 34215 half bloods, or such females as have intermarried with white 34216 men, participate in the proceeds of the lands herein ceded. 34217

ARTICLE 11. The United States also agree to cause to be paid to the tribe any funds that may have heretofore been with held under the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the same to be expended for their benefit, or paid in money, as the Secretary may direct.

34222 ARTICLE 12. This instrument shall be obligatory on the 34223 contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the 34224 President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed July 9, 1860.

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34226 Treaty between the United States of America and the tribe of Sac 34227 and Fox Indians of the Mississsppi, concluded February 18, 34228 1867; ratification advised, with amendments, July 25, 1868; 34229 amendments accepted September 2, 1868; proclaimed October 34230 14, 1868.

34231 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 34232 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 34233 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. Watson, Thomas Murphy, and Henry W. Martin, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and Keokuk, Chekuskuk, Uc-quaw-no-ko, Mut-tut-tah, and Man-ah-to-wah, chiefs of the tribe of Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

34244 Articles of agreement made and concluded this eighteenth day

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of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, William H. Watson, special commissioner, Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs for Kansas, and Henry W. Martin, United States Indian agent, duly authorized, and the tribes of Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, represented by Keokuk, Chekus-kuk, Uc-quaw-ho-ko, Mut-tut-tah, and Man-ah-to-wah, chiefs of said tribes.

ARTICLE 1. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi cede to the Government of the United States all the lands, with the improvements thereon, contained in their unsold portion of their diminished reserve, defined in the first article of their treaty ratified July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, (the said tract containing about eighty-six thousand and four hundred acres, and being more particularly described by the survey and plats on file in the Department of the Interior,) except as reserved in previous treaties, or in this treaty.

ARTICLE 2. The said Indians also cede to the United States a full and complete title to the lands, with the improvements thereon, now remaining unsold in that portion of their old reservation provided by article four of the treaty of July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to be sold by the Government for their benefit, the cession herein made being subject to the exceptions defined in this treaty.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay to the Sac and Fox Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of one dollar an acre for the whole of the land ceded in the two preceding sections, being about one hundred and fifty-seven thousand acres of land, less the amount of land set apart for individuals; and further agree to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the said tribe, now represented by scrip issued under the provisions of previous treaties, and amounting on the first of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to twenty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars, besides the interest thereon, out of the proceeds of the sale of lands ceded in this treaty, and the amount herein provided to be paid to said Indians, after deducting such sums as, under the provisions of this treaty, are to be expended for their removal, subsistence, and establishing them in their new country, shall be added to their invested funds, and five per cent. interest paid thereon in the same manner as the interest of their present funds is now paid.

ARTICLE 4. At any time after the ratification of this treaty the lands ceded in the first article shall be held and considered at the disposal of the United States, except that until the time for the removal of the Indians is fixed by public notice, under

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the provisions of this treaty, no interference shall be made with the rights of the Indians as the occupants of the lands, but they shall remain in all respects without molestation in the same manner as if this treaty had not been made: And provided further, That inasmuch as there are valuable improvements upon said reservation, such improvements shall be appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the appraised value of the same shall be paid to the United States, before title is given to any individual or corporation for the lands upon which such improvements are situated.

ARTICLE 5. The lands ceded in the second article of this treaty, being the unsold remainder of the lands provided in the fourth article of the treaty of July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to be sold in trust for said Indians, shall, immediately upon the ratification of this treaty, become the property of the United States, and shall be open to entry and settlement, and the lands in the second article ceded, as well as those ceded in the first article, shall be subject to all the laws. and regulations of the General Land-Office the same as other public lands, except as relates to the provisions in the next preceding article relating to the time when they shall be open for settlement, and the requirement of payment for the improvements; and should there be any improvements upon the land ceded in the second article, they shall be appraised, and payment shall be required therefor: "Provided, That such lands shall be subject to sale, in tracts of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, and at a price not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre."

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree, in consideration of the improvements upon the said reservation, to give to the Sacs and Foxes for their future home a tract of land in the Indian country south of Kansas, and south of the Cherokee lands, not exceeding seven hundred and fifty square miles in extent. selection of such new reservation shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and with his approval, by commissioners appointed by the said Secretary, who shall visit the Indian country, with delegations from all the tribes proposing to remove thereto, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty; and said reservation shall be surveyed as to its exterior lines, at the cost of the United States, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not to exceed three thousand dollars: Provided, That if it shall be found impracticable to select a suitable home for the tribe except by purchase from the Cherokees, the United States will pay toward the said purchase the same amount that would have been paya-

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ble to the Creeks if the reservation had been selected upon the former Creek lands; and in that case the balance of the money payable to the Cherokees shall be deducted from the amount due the Sacs and Foxes under this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. As soon as practicable after the selection of the new reservation herein provided for, there shall be erected thereon, at the cost of the United States, a dwelling-house for the agent of the tribe, a house and shop for a blacksmith, and dwelling-house for a physician, the aggregate cost of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and also, at the expense of the tribe, five dwelling-houses for the chiefs, to cost in all not more than five thousand dollars.

As soon as practicable after such selection of a reservation as it may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be deemed advisable for the Indians to remove thereto, regard being had to the proper season of the year for such removal, notice shall be given to their agent directing such removal; and whenever such time shall be fixed, public notice thereof shall be given in three leading newspapers of Kansas, and thereafter the land ceded to the United States by the first article of this treaty shall be open to entry and settlement under the provisions of the fourth article.

ARTICLE 8. No part of the invested funds of the tribe, or of any moneys which may be due to them under the provisions of previous treaties, nor of any moneys provided to be paid to them by this treaty, shall be used in payment of any claims against the tribe accruing previous to the ratification of this treaty unless herein expressly provided for.

ARTICLE 9. In order to promote the civilization of the tribe, one section of land, convenient to the residence of the agent, shall be selected by said agent, with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and set apart for a manual-labor school; and their shall also be set apart, from the money to be paid to the tribe under this treaty, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the erection of the necessary school-buildings and dwelling for teacher, and the annual amount of five thousand dollars shall be set apart from the income of their funds after the erection of such school-buildings, for the support of the school: and after the settlement of the tribe upon their new reservation, the sum of five thousand dollars of the income of their funds may be anuually used, under the direction of the chiefs, in the support of their national government, out of which last-mentioned amount the sum of five hundred dollars shall be annually paid to each of the chiefs.

ARTICLE 10. The United States agree to pay annually, for

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five years after the removal of the tribe, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the support of a physician and purchase of medicines, and also the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars annually for the same time, in order that the tribe may provide itself with tobacco and salt.

34386 ARTICLE 11. In consideration of certain improvements made 34387 by John Goodell upon the lands of the nation within their 34388 present reservation, and of his services as their interpreter, he shall be allowed to select therefrom a half section of land; and 34389 34390 it is further provided that of said land, Sarah A. Whistler and 34391 Pash-e-ca-cah, or Amelia Mitchell, shall each be allowed to select 34392 a half section of land, the latter selection to include the house 34393 in which she lives; and Julia A. Goodell one quarter section, 34394 besides the land, not exceeding eight acres, upon which her 34395 house and improvements are situated; and Mary A. Means one quarter section, to includ[e] the improvements occupied by her: 34396 and there shall also be allowed to Antoine Gokey and William 34397 34398 Avery, each one hundred and sixty acres; to Leo Whistler and Gertrude Whistler, each three hundred and twenty acres; and to 34399 James Thorpe, Virginia Thorpe, and Cassandra Thorpe, Thomas 34400 J. Miles, Hattie Miles, Ema-Ke-O-Kuck, Hanuie-Ke-O-Kuck, Mo-34401 34402 Co-P-quah, each eighty acres; Man-a-tah, Pah-me-che-kaw-paw, 34403 Henry Jones, Wilson McKinney, and Carrie C. Capper, each one 34404 hundred and sixty acres, to be selected from unimproved lands: 34405 Provided, That the parties herein named shall pay to the Secre-34406 tary of the Interior, within three months after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of one dollar per acre for said lands, the 34407 34408 avails of which shall be used for the benefit of the Sacs and 34409 Foxes in the same manner as the other funds arising from the sales 34410 of their lands: Provided also, That George Powers, the present 34411 Government interpreter, for valuable services rendered and uniform kindness toward the nation, shall have patented to him, 34412 in fee-simple, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be 34413 located by the agent: Provided also, That they may select from 34414 land upon which improvements exist, by paying the appraised 34415 . value of such improvements; but no selection shall include the 34416 34417 agency, mission, or mill buildings; and upon the approval by the Secretary of the Interior of such selections, and on payment 34418 therefor, as hereinbefore provided, patents in fee-simple shall 34419 be issued to the respective parties, their heirs or assigns. 34420 34421

ARTICLE 12. In consideration of the faithful services of Samuel Black in protecting their houses and timber from trespass and depredation, there shall be patented to him in fee-simple the tract of land upon which he lives, being the west half of the northwest quarter-section four, town[ship] seventeen, range sixteen.

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ARTICLE 13. Licensed traders, having erected valuable building at the agency, it is agreed that John K. Rankin may have a patent for the land, not exceeding eight acres, upon which such improvements are built, and not to include any other improvements, on the payment of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

ARTICLE 14. The Sacs and Foxes, parties to this treaty, agree that the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, if they shall so elect, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may unite with them and become a part of their people, upon their contributing to the common fund such a portion of their funds as will place them on an equal footing in regard to annuities.

ARTICLE 15. The claims of the Sacs and Foxes against the United States for stealing of stock, which have heretofore been adjusted, amounting to sixteen thousand four hundred dollars, shall be paid by the United States, and the amount disbursed and expended for the benefit of the tribe in such objects for their improvement and comfort upon the new reservation as the chiefs through their agent shall desire; and whereas the Indians claim that one full payment due under previous treaty has never been made to them, it is agreed that a careful examination of the books of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall be made, and if any sum is found to be still due and unpaid, the same shall be paid to them per capita in the same manner as their aunuities are paid.

ARTICLE 16. The United States will advance to the said tribe of Indians the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of their subsistence for the first year after their arrival at their new home in the Indian country, and to pay the necessary expenses of removal and furnish necessary rations for the journey during such removal; said removal to be made under direction of the superintendent or agent, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior; the moneys thus expended to be deducted from the whole amount provided to be paid for their lands herein ceded.

ARTICLE 17. It is hereby provided that the half-breeds and full-bloods of the tribe, who were entitled to selections of land under the Sac and Fox treaty, ratified July ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and which selections have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be entitled to patents in fee-simple for the lands heretofore selected, according to the schedule annexed to this treaty: *Provided*, That where such selections have been made and the allottees have sold their lands for a valuable consideration, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the Secretary of the Interior shall,

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34472 upon full proof being made, cause patents to issue to the pur-34473 chasers or their assigns.

ARTICLE 18. All sales hereafter made by or on behalf of persons to whom lands are assigned in this treaty shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior before taking effect in conveying title to lands so sold.

ARTICLE 19. The United States agree to pay the expenses of negotiating this treaty, not to exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

34481 ARTICLE 20. The chiefs and head-men of the Sacs and Foxes 34482 having permitted their employees to cultivate farms, which, 34483 together with the farms of Ke-o-kuck and other chiefs, are em-34484 braced within an area two miles by four, and the said Sacs and 34485 Foxes believing that the lands comprising the said area having 34486 been made valuable by reason of said occupancy, and in order 34487 that they may receive a fair compensation for said area of land. 34488 bounded and described as follows, except as heretofore specially 34489 excepted, and the mill and mission building, to wit: commencing 34490 at the northwest corner of section thirty-three, township 34491 sixteen, range seventeen, thence east two and a quarter (21) 34492 miles to the reservation line; thence south along said line 34493 four miles; thence west two and a fourth (21) miles to the 34494 southwest corner of section sixteen, township seventeen, range 34495 seventeen; thence north along the section line to the place of 34496 beginning, are hereby withdrawn from sale, as is provided for 34497 the sale of their lands in this treaty, and the said area of land, 34498 as above described, shall be sold by the chiefs and agent for the 34499 tribe at the best price obtainable; and they are hereby empow-34500 ered to make warrantee deeds for the same, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than two 34501 dollars per acre in addition to the appraised value of the im-34502 34503 provements. The avails of said lands shall be expended by the 34504 agent, under the direction of the chiefs, for the benefit of the 34505 nation.

ARTICLE 21. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, parties to this agreement, being anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages to be derived from the investment of their national funds, sales of lands, and so forth, it is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted, to have such members of the tribe as may be absent notified of this agreement and its advantages, and to induce them to come in and permanently unite with their brethren, and that no part of the funds arising from or due the nation under this or previous treaty stipulations shall be paid to any bands or parts of bands who do not permanently reside on the reserva-

tion set apart to them by the Government in the Indian Territory, as provided in this treaty, except those residing in the State of Iowa; and it is further agreed, that all money, accruing from this or former tribes, [treaties,] now due or to become due said nation, shall be paid them on their reservation in Kansas; and after their removal, as provided in this treaty, payments shall be made at their agency on their lands as then located.

34525 List of Sac and Fox lands selected for individuals referred to in 34526 Article XVII of the above treaty, selected by Perry Fuller, 34527 agent.

34528	Names of persons.	Description of land,	Sec[tion.]	Town[ship.]	Range.
34529	Alvira Connolly	S. 1 NW. 1	5	17	18
34530	Alvira Connolly		$\cdot 5$	<sup>-</sup> 17	18
34531	Alvira Connolly		8	17	18
34532	Alexander Connolly	$\mathbf{E}.\frac{1}{2}$	4	17	18
34533	Cordelia Connolly		35	16	17
34534	Isaac Goodell	$W_{\cdot \frac{1}{2}}$	3	17	18
34535	Kish-Kah-Iwah	S. ½	16	17	18
34536	·Mary I. Thorp	$\mathbf{E}$ . $\frac{1}{2}$	12	17	17
34537	Hiram P. Thorp	$E.\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	17
34538	Francis A. Thorp	$W$ . $\frac{1}{2}$	6	17	18
34539	Amelia McPherson	$\overline{W}$ . $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	17
34540	Sarah A. Whistler	SW. 1	34	16	18
34541	Sarah A. Whistler	SW. 4 SW. 4	35	16	18
34542	Sarah A. Whistler	$W{\frac{1}{2}}NW{\frac{1}{4}}$	<b>2</b>	17	18
34543	Sarah A. Whistler	NW. 4 SW. 4	<b>2</b>	17	18
34544	Julia A. Goodell	$N. \frac{1}{2} \dots \dots$	21	17	18
34545	Susan J. Goodell	E. ½	3	17	18
34546	John Goodell, jr		17	17	18
34547	Jane Goodell		10	17	18
34548	Jane Goodell		10	17	18
34549	Jane Goodell		10	17	18
34550	Jane Goodell		11	17	18
34551	Mary A. Byington		9	17	18
34552	Mary A. Byington	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	17	18
34553	Mary A. Byington		10	17	18
34554	Mary A. Byington		10	17	18
34555	Mary A. Byington		16	17	18
34556	Margaret Miles		4	17	18
34557	Thomas J. Connolly		9	17	18
34558	Thomas J. Connolly	SE. 4 NE. 4	16	17	18
34559	Thomas J. Connolly		16	17	18
34560	Thomas J. Connolly	NW 1	16	17	18
34561	Charles T. Connolly	$\mathbf{E}{\frac{1}{2}}\bar{\mathbf{N}}\mathbf{W}{\frac{1}{4}}$	9	17	18

34562	Names of persons.	Description of land.	Sec[tion.]	Town[rhip.]	Range.
34563	Charles T. Connolly	$W. \frac{1}{2} NE. \frac{1}{4} \dots$	9	17	18
34564	Charles T. Connolly	$NW{\frac{1}{4}}SE{\frac{1}{4}}$	9	17	18
34565	Charles T. Connolly	SE. 4 SW. 4	9	17	18
34566	Charles T. Connolly		9	17	18
34567	The following were s	elected by C. C. H	utchins	on:	
34568	Names of persons.	Description.	Sec[tion.]	Town[ship.]	Range.
34569	Kaw-Kol-we-nah	E. ½	<b>2</b>	17	17
34570	George Powers		8	17	18
34571	George Powers	S. ½ NW. 4	8	17	18
34572	George Powers	$N. \frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	17	18
34573	Joseph Gokey	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	17	18
34574	Joseph Gokey	$N. \frac{1}{2} NW. \frac{1}{4}$	28	17	18
34575	Joseph Gokey	SW. 4 NW. 4	28	17	18
34576	Joseph Gokey	NW. 4 NE. 4	28	17	18
34577	Joseph Gokey	$W. \frac{1}{2} SE. \frac{1}{4}$	29	17	18
34578	Met-tach-ah-pack-o tah		7	17	18
34579	Mack-oh-tach-o-quit	$W_{-\frac{1}{2}}$	7	17	18
34580	Proclaimed October 14,	1868.			
34581	SACS AND FO	OXES OF MISSO	OURI.		

34582 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington between Carey 34583 A. Harris, thereto specially authorised by the President of the 34584 United States, and the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, by their 34585 chiefs and delegates.

34586 ARTICLE 1. The Missouri Sac and Fox Indians make the 34587 following cessions to the United States:

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First. Of all right or interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and the boundary-line between the Sac and Fox and the Sioux Indians, described in the second article of the treaty made with these and other tribes on the 19th of August, 1825, to the full extent to which said claim was recognized in the third article of said treaty; and of all interest or claim by virtue of the provisions of any treaties since made by the United States with the Sacs and Foxes.

Second. Of all the right to locate, for hunting or other purposes, on the land ceded in the first article of the treaty of July 15th, 1830, which, by the authority therein conferred on the President of the United States, they may be permitted by him to enjoy.

Third. Of all claims or interest under the treaties of Novem-

34602 ber 3d, 1804; August 4th, 1824; July 15th, 1830, and Septem-34603 ber 17th, 1836, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations 34604 have been made.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part:

First. To pay to the said Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, (\$160,000.)

It is understood and agreed that, of the said sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, (\$160,000,) there shall be expended in the purchase of merchandise, to be delivered whenever in the judgment of the President it may be best for them, twenty-five hundred dollars, (\$2,500;) and there shall be paid to Jacques Mettez, their interpreter, for services rendered, and at their request, one hundred dollars, (\$100.)

Second. To invest the balance of said sum, amounting to one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, (\$157,400,) and to guaranty them an annual income of not less than five per cent. thereon.

34621 Third. To apply the interest herein guaranteed in the follow-34622 ing manner:

34623 For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, one thou-34624 sand (\$1,000) dollars per annum. 34625 For the support of a farmer, the supply of agricultural im-

For the support of a farmer, the supply of agricultural implements, and assistance, and other beneficial objects, sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum.

For the support of a teacher and the incidental expenses of a school, seven hundred and seventy dollars (\$770) per annum.

The balance of the interest, amounting to forty-five hundred dollars, (\$4,500,) shall be delivered, at the cost of the United States, to said Sac and Fox Indians, in money or merchandise, at the discretion of the President, and at such time and place as he may direct.

ARTICLE 3. The expenses of this negotiation, and of the chiefs and delegates signing this treaty to this city and to their homes, to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

Proclaimed February 21, 1838.

## 34641 SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI AND IOWAS.

34642 By the President of the United States of America.

34643 A PROCLAMATION.

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34644 To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Great Nemaha agency, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Daniel Vanderslice, United States Indian agent, on the part of the United States, and Pete-ok-a-ma, Ne-sour-quoit, Mo-less, and Se-se-ah-kee, chiefs and delegates of the Indians known as the Sacs and Foxes of Missonri, duly authorized thereto by said Indians, and No heart, Nag-ga-rash, Mah-hee, To-hee, Tah-ra-kee, Thur-o-mony, and White Horse, chiefs and delegates of the Indians known as the Iowa tribe, duly anthorized thereto by said Indians, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the office of the Great Nemaha agency, Nebraska Territory, on the sixth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Daniel Vanderslice, U. S. Indian agent, on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates of the Sacs and Foxes of Missonri, viz: Pe-ta-ok-a-ma, Ne-sour-quoit, Mo-less, and Sese-ah-kee; and the following-named delegates of the Iowa tribe, viz: No-heart, Nag-ga-rash, Mah-hee, To-hee, Tah-ra-kee, Thur-o-mony, and White Horse; they being duly authorized thereto by their respective tribes.

ARTICLE 1. The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to lands within their present reservation, described as follows, viz: beginning at the month of the south fork of the Great Nemaha River, and thence up the southwest bank of the Great Nemaha, with its meanders, to the mouth of the west fork; thence up the west fork, with its meanders, to the line of the 40° of parallel on the west bank of creek or fork where is established the southwest corner of the Sac and Fox reserve, by erecting a stone monument, from which the following references bear, viz: A large cottonwood tree three feet in diameter, bears S. 44° 00′ E. 1.05 chains; a rock bears N. 30° 00′ W. 50 links; another rock bears N. 50° 00′ west 50 links; and another rock bears due north one chain; thence east along the line of the 40° of parallel to the west bank of the

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south fork of the Great Nemaha River, distance fourteen miles twenty-seven chains and sixty links, where is established the southeast corner of the Sac and Fox reserve, by erecting a stone pile with a black walnut post in the centre of it, from which a white elm, two feet in diameter, bears S. 33° 00′ E. 22 links, and marked with the letters S. E. Cor. for the southeast corner, and another elm, 18 inch[e]s in diameter, bears S. 39° 00′ E. 1.05 chains, and marked SE C B SE., for the southeast corner, bearing, and distance; and another black walnut, 9 inch[e]s in diameter, bears S. 15° 00′ E. 85 links, and thence down the south fork, with its meanders, to the point of beginning, estimated to contain 32,098 acres 3 roods and 35 perches.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid lands shall be surveyed in conformity with the system governing the survey of the public lands; and the same shall be sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hundred. and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder, for eash; the sale to be made upon sealed proposals, to be duly invited by public advertisement: Provided, No bid shall be favorably considered which may be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per And should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both the land and improvements. proceeds of the sales thereof, after deducting therefrom the expenses of surveying the lands and all other expenses incident to the negotiation of these articles of convention and the proper execution thereof, the balance shall be applied as follows, viz: One half shall be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and interest thereon, at the rate of five per centum per annum, shall be paid annually, with the other funds to be paid said tribe, in the same manner as stipulated in the treaty of May 18th, 1854; and the other half of said balance shall be applied as hereinafter specified.

ARTICLE 3. The Iowa tribe of Indians, parties to this agreement, hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States, for the use and benefit of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, for their permanent home, all that part of their present reservation lying and being west of Nohearts Creek, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point where the southern line of the present Iowa reserve crosses Nohearts Creek; thence with said line to the south fork of the Nemaha, (commonly known as Walnut Creek;) thence down the middle of said south fork, with the meanders thereof, to its mouth, and to a point in the middle of the Great Nemaha River; thence down

the middle of said river to a point opposite the month of No-hearts Creek; and thence, in a southerly direction with the middle of said Nohearts Creek, to the place of beginning. And it is hereby understood and agreed that, in full consideration for said cession, the United States shall hold in trust, for the use and benefit of the Iowas, the one-half of the net proceeds of the sales of the lands described in the second article of this agreement, and interest thereon, at the rate of five per centum per annum, shall be paid to the Iowa tribe in the same manner as their annuities are paid under the treaty of May 17, 1854. The reservation herein described shall be surveyed and set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the Sacs and Foxes of Mis-souri, and the remainder of the Iowa lands shall be the tribal reserve of said Iowa Indians, for their exclusive use and bene-fit.

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ARTICLE 4. The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri being anxious to make full satisfaction for a just claim which Joseph Tesson holds against said tribe, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this convention that said claimant shall select a quarter section or one hundred and sixty acres of land, to include his present residence and improvements, to be located in one body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public surveys, which tract of land shall be received by him in full payment of said claim, estimated at about eight hundred dollars, and all other claims or rights of every character whatsoever against said tribe; and when a relinquishment shall have been executed by said claimant in favor of said tribe for all claims that he may have against them, a patent shall be issued to him for said tract of land in fee-simple.

The following chiefs shall be entitled to select each a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land in one body, in conformity with the public surveys, to include their present residences and improvements, viz: Pe-te-ok-a-ma, Ne-sour-quoit, and Mo-less; and George Gomess, a member of the Sac and Fox tribe, shall select in like manner one-eighth of a section or eighty acres of land in one body, to include his improvements, and patents shall be issued therefor in favor of said persons in fee-simple.

ARTICLE 5. In order to encourage education among the aforesaid tribes of Indians, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall expend the sum of one thousand dollars for the erection of a snitable school-house, and dwelling-house for the school teacher, for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes, and also the additional sum of two hundred dollars per annum for school purposes, so long as the President of the United States may deem advisable. And for the benefit of the Iowa tribe of

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 Indians there shall be expended, in like manner, at the discretion of the President, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for school purposes, which two last-mentioned sums shall be paid out of the funds to be appropriated for the civilization of Indians.

ARTICLE 6. There shall be set apart in one body, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one section, or six hundred and forty acres of land, in harmony with the public survey, so as to include the agency-dwelling, agency-office, council-house, school-house, teachers' dwelling, blacksmith's dwelling and shops, and such farming land as may be necessary for the use of the school, agency, and employees thereat.

ARTICLE 7. No person not a member of either of the tribes, parties to this convention, shall go upon the reservations or sojourn among the Indians without a license or written permit from the agent or superintendent of Indian affairs, except Government employees or persons connected with the public service. And no mixed-blood Indians, except those employed at some mission, or such as may be sent there to be educated, or other members of the aforesaid tribes, shall participate in the beneficial provisions of this agreement or former treaties, unless they return to and unite permanently with said tribes, and reside upon the respective reservations within six months from the date of this convention.

ARTICLE 8. It is hereby understood and agreed by the contracting parties hereto that the stipulations of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri of May 18th, 1854, (proclaimed July 17, 1854; see page 758,) and the treaty with the Iowa Indians of the 17th of May, 1854, (see page 403,) which may not be inconsistent with these articles of convention, shall have full force and effect upon the contracting parties hereto.

ARTICLE 9. This instrument shall be obligatory upon the respective parties hereto, whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

ARTICLE 10. The Secretary of the Interior may expend a sum not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars, (\$3,500,) out of the proceeds of the sales of said lands, at any time he may deem it advisable, for the purpose of erecting a toll-bridge across the Great Nemaha River at or near Roy's Ferry, for the use of the Iowa Indians; and a like sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, (\$3,500,) ont of the proceeds of the sales of said lands, for the purpose of erecting a toll-bridge across the Great Nemaha River, at or near Wolf Village, for the use of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.

Toll shall be charged and collected for the use of said bridges at such rates and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the proceeds of such tolls to be expended as follows: 1st, in making necessary repairs on said bridges; 2d, for the use of said tribes, respectively.

ARTICLE 11. It is further stipulated that, whenever Congress shall by law so provide, all annuities due and to become due and payable to the said tribes of Indians under this treaty, and under all other previous treaties, may be paid in specific articles, clothing, agricultural implements, and such other articles as Congress shall direct.

Proclaimed March 26, 1863.

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## SACS AND FOXES, AND OTHERS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded by William Clark, super-intendent of Indian affairs, and Willoughby Morgan, col. of the United States 1st Regt. Infantry, commissioners on be-half of the United States, on the one part, and the undersigned deputations of the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, the Medawah-Kanton, Wahpacoota, Wahpeton, and Sissetong bands or tribes of Sioux, the Omahas, Ioways, Ottoes, and Missourias, on the other part.

The said tribes being anxious to remove all causes which may hereafter create any unfriendly feeling between them, and being also anxious to provide other sources for supplying their wants besides those of hunting, which they are sensible must soon entirly fail them, agree with the United States on the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes cede and relinquish to the United States forever all their right and title to the lands lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the upper fork of the Demoine River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyds Rivers to the fork of the first creek which falls into the Big Sioux or Calumet on the east side; thence down said creek and Calumet River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State-line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of the said State; thence to the high-lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Desmoines, passing to said high-lands along the dividing-ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high-lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Demoine to a point opposite the source of Boyer River; and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the

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Demoine, the place of beginning. But it is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty are to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other pur poses.

ARTICLE 2. The confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes cede and relinquish to the United States forever a tract of country twenty miles in width, from the Mississippi to the Demoine, situate south and adjoining the line between the said confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as established by the second article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of the nineteenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

ARTICLE 3. The Medawah-Kanton, Wah-pa-coota, Wahpeton, and Sisseton bands of the Sioux cede and relinquish to the United States forever a tract of country twenty miles in width, from the Mississippi to the Demoine River, situate north and adjoining the line mentioned in the preceding article.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the cessions and relinquishments made in the first, second, and third articles of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the Saes three thousand dollars, and to the Foxes three thousand dollars; to the Sioux of the Mississippi, two thousand dollars; to the Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; to the Ioways, two thousand five hundred dollars; to the Ottoes and Missourias, two thousand five hundred dollars, and to the Sacs of the Missouri River, five hundred dollars, to be paid annually for ten successive years, at such place or places on the Mississippi or Missouri as may be most convenient to said tribes, either in money, merchandize, or domestie animals, at their option; and when said annuities, or any portion of them, shall be paid in merchandize, the same is to be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods at St. Louis, free of transportation. And the United States further agree to make to the said tribes and bands the following allowances for the period of ten years, and as long thereafter as the President of the United States may think necessary and proper, in addition to the sums hereinbefore stipulated to be paid-them; that is to say: To the bands of the Sioux mentioned in the third article, one blacksmith, at the expense of the United States, and the necessary tools, also instruments for agricultural purposes, and iron and steel to the amount of seven hundred dollars; to the Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux, one blacksmith, at the expense of the United States, and the necessary tools, also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of four hun34909 dred dollars; to the Omahas, one blacksmith, at the expense of the United States, and the necessary tools, also instruments for 34910 34911 agricultural purposes, to the amount of five hundred dollars; to the Ioways, an assistant blacksmith, at the expense of the 34912 34913 United States, also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of six hundred dollars; to the Ottoes and Missourias, 34914 one blacksmith, at the expense of the United States, and the 34915 34916 necessary tools, also instruments for agricultural purposes to 34917 the amount of five hundred dollars; and to the Sacs of the Mis-34918 souri River, one blacksmith, at the expense of the United States, 34919 and the necessary tools, also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of two hundred dollars. 34920

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ARTICLE 5. And the United States further agree to set apart three thousand dollars annually for ten successive years, to be applied, in the discretion of the President of the United States, to the education of the children of said tribes and bands parties hereto.

ARTICLE 6. The Yanckton and Santie bands of the Sioux not being fully represented, it is agreed that, if they shall sign this treaty, they shall be considered as parties thereto, and bound by all its stipulations.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed between the parties hereto that the lines shall be run and marked as soon as the President of the United States may deem it expedient.

ARTICLE 8. The United States agree to distribute between the several tribes, parties hereto, five thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars' worth of merchandize, the receipt whereof the said tribes hereby acknowledge, which, together with the amounts agreed to be paid, and the allowances in the fourth and fifth articles of this treaty, shall be considered as a full compensation for the cession and relinquishments herein made.

ARTICLE 9. The Sioux bands in council having earnestly solicited that they might have permission to bestow upon the half-breeds of their nation the tract of land within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at a place called the Barn, below and near the village of the Red Wing Chief, and running back fifteen miles; thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and the Mississippi about thirty-two miles, to a point opposite Beef or O-Boeuf River; thence fifteen miles to the grand encampment opposite the river aforesaid. The United States agree to suffer said half-breeds to occupy said tract of country, they holding by the same title, and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held.

ARTICLE 10. The Omahas, Ioways and Ottoes, for themselves and in behalf of the Yauckton and Santie bands of Sioux, having earnestly requested that they might be permitted to make some provision for their half-breeds, and particularly that they might bestow upon them the tract of country within the

following limits, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Little 34956 Ne-mohaw River and running up the main channel of said river 34957 to a point which will be ten miles from its mouth in a direct 34958 line; from thence in a direct line to strike the Grand Ne-mohaw 34959 ten miles above its mouth in a direct line, (the distance between 34960 the two Ne-mohaws being about twenty miles;) thence down 34961 said river to its mouth; thence up, and with the meanders of 34962 34963 the Missouri River, to the point of beginning, it is agreed that the half-breeds of said tribes and bands may be suffered to 34964 occupy said tract of land, holding it in the same manner and by 34965 the same title that other Indian titles are held; but the Presi-34966 dent of the United States may hereafter assign to any of the said 34967 half-breeds, to be held by him or them in fee-simple, any portion 34968 of said tract not exceeding a section of six hundred and forty 34969 acres to each individual. And this provision shall extend to 34970 34971 the cession made by the Sioux in the preceding article. 34972

ARTICLE 11. The reservation of land mentioned in the preceding article having belonged to the Ottoes, and having been exclusively ceded by them, it is agreed that the Omahas, the Ioways, and the Yanckton and Santie bands of Sioux shall pay out of their annuities to the said Ottoe tribe, for the period of ten years, three hundred dollars annually, of which sum the Omahas shall pay one hundred dollars, the Ioways one hundred dollars, and the Yanckton and Santie bands one hundred dollars.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed that nothing contained in the foregoing articles shall be so construed as to affect any claim or right in common which has heretofore been held by any tribes, parties to this treaty, to any lands not embraced in the cession herein made, but that the same shall be occupied and held by them as heretofore.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty, or any part thereof, shall take effect and be obligatory upon the contracting parties so 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.

Proclaimed February 24, 1831.

#### 34991 SHAWNEES.

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Articles of a treaty concluded at the mouth of the Great Miami, on the northwestern bank of the Ohio, the thirty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between the commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of the Shawanoe Nation, of the other part.

34998 ARTICLE 1. Three hostages shall be immediately delivered 34999 to the commissioners, to remain in the possession of the United

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States until all the prisoners, white and black, taken in the late war from among the citizens of the United States by the Shawanoe Nation, or by any other Indian or Indians residing in their towns, shall be restored.

ARTICLE 2. The Shawanoe Nation do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the King of Great Britain the fourteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

ARTICLE 3. If any Indian or Indians of the Shawanoe Nation or any other Indian or Indians residing in their towns, shall commit murder or robbery on, or do any injury to, the citizens of the United States, or any of them, that nation shall deliver such offender or offenders to the officer commanding the nearest post of the United States, to be punished according to the ordinances of Congress; and, in like manner, any citizen of the United States who shall do an injury to any Indian of the Shawanoe Nation, or to any other Indian or In hims residing in their towns and under their protection, shall so punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. The Shawanoe Nation, having knowledge of the intention of any nation or body of Indians to make war on the citizens of the United States, or of their counselling together for that purpose, and neglecting to give information thereof to the commanding officer of the nearest post of the United States, shall be considered as parties in such war, and be punished accordingly; and the United States shall in like manner inform the Shawanoes of any injury designed against them.

ARTICLE 5. The United States do grant peace to the Shawanoe Nation, and do receive them into their friendship and protection.

ARTICLE 6. The United States do allot to the Shawanoe Nation lands within their territory to live and hunt upon, beginning at the south line of the lands allotted to the Wiandots and Delaware Nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami, which falls into the Ohio, intersects said line; then down the river Miami to the fork of that river next below the old fort which was taken by the French in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two; thence due west to the river dela Panse; then down that river to the river Wabash, beyond which lines none of the citizens of the United States shall settle, nor disturb the Shawanoes in their settlement and possessions; and the Shawanoes do relinquish to the United States all title, or pretence of title, they ever had to the lands east, west, and south, of the east, west, and south lines before described.

ARTICLE 7. If any citizen or citizens of the United States

35046 shall presume to settle upon the lands allotted to the Shawanoes 35047 by this treaty, he or they shall be put out of the protection of 35048 the United States.

35049 Concluded January 31, 1786.

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# 35050 SHAWNEES RESIDING WITHIN THE STATE OF MIS-35051 SOURI.

35052 Articles of a convention made between William Clark, superin-35053 tendent of Indian affairs, and the undersigned chiefs and head-35054 men of the Shawonee Nation of Indians, residing within the 35055 State of Missouri, duly authorized and empowered by said na-35056 tion, at the city of St. Louis, on the seventh day of November, 35057 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twen-35058

> Whereas the Shawnee Indians were in possession of a tract of land near Cape Geredean, in the State of Missouri, settled under a permission from the Spanish government given to the said Shawnees and Delawares by the Baron De Carondelet, on the fourth day of January, one thousand seven'hundred and ninety-three, and recorded in the office of recorder of land-titles at St. Louis, containing about (25) twenty-five miles square, which said tract of land was abandoned by the Delawares, in the year 1815; and from which the said Shawnees, under an assurance of receiving other lands in exchange, did remove, after having made valuable and lasting improvements on the same, which were taken possession of by the citizens of the United States; and it being the desire of the United States fully to indemnify said tribe for all losses and injuries sustained by them by reason of such removal, the following articles have been agreed upon between William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, specially authorized, on the one part, and the undersigned delegates of the Shawnee tribe residing within the State of Missouri, on the other part.

> ARTICLE 1. The Shawnee tribe do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their claim, interest, and title to the lands on which they settled near Cape Geredeau, nuder an authority of the Spanish government, as aforesaid, situate, lying, and being between the River St. Come and Cape Geredeau, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi and westwardly by White Water.

ARTICLE 2. It is further agreed by the contracting parties that, in consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United

States do hereby agree to give to the Shawnee tribe of Indians within the State of Missouri, for themselves and for those of the same nation now residing in Ohio who may hereafter emi-grate to the west of the Mississippi, a tract of land equal to fifty (50) miles square, situated west of the State of Missouri and within the purchase lately made from the Osages by treaty bearing date the second day of June, one thousand eight hun-dred and twenty-five, and within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point (2) two miles northwest of the south-west corner of the State of Missouri; from thence, north (25) twenty-five miles; thence west (100) one hundred miles; thence south (25) twenty-five miles; thence east (100) one hundred miles to the place of beginning. But whereas the said Shawnee tribe had valuable and lasting improvements within the tract of land hereby ceded, and, moreover, will have to incur expenses in their removal, it is further stipulated that, for the purpose of rendering a fair equivalent for the losses and inconveniences which said tribe will sustain by removal, and to enable them to obtain supplies in their new settlements, the United States agree to pay to the tribe emigrating from the lands herein ceded the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, which amount shall be paid to said party of the second part as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty; five thousand dollars of which amount shall be furnished in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and provisions, as soon as the said tribe remove upon the lands assigned them.

ARTICLE 3. It is further stipulated that a deputation of the said parties of the second part may be sent to explore the lands assighned to them in the preceding article; and if the same be not acceptable to them, upon an examination of the same, which shall be had and made known to the superintendent of Indiau affairs at St. Louis on or before April next, who shall, in lieu thereof, assighn to them an equal quantity of land to be selected on the Kansas River, and laid off either south or north of that river, and west of the boundary of Missouri, not reserved or ceded to any other tribe.

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ARTICLE 4. It appearing that the Shawnee Indians have various claims against the citizens of the United States to a large amount for spoliations of various kinds, but which they have not been able to support by the testimony of white men, the United States, in order to a final settlement of all such claims, do hereby agree to pay to the Shawnee Nation the sum of (11,000) eleven thousand dollars, to be distributed by them in such way as may be deemed equitable; and to support and keep a black-smith for their use on the lands hereby assignmed for the term of five years, or as long as the President may deem advisable; and

35133 it is further stipulated that the United States shall furnish for 35134 the use of the Shawnees the tools necessary for the blacksmith's 35135 shop and (300) three hundred pounds of iron annually, to be 35136 furnished at the expense of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. The friendship heretofore existing between the United States and the Shawnee Nation is hereby renewed and perpetuated.

ARTICLE 6. These articles shall take effect and become obligatory on the contracting parties so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed December 30, 1825.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Wapaghkonnetta, in the county of Allen, and State of Ohio, on the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by and between James B. Gardi-ner, especially appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and John McElvain, Indian agent for the Wyondots, Senecas, and Shawnees residing in the State of Ohio, on the one part, and the undersigned principal chiefs, head-men, and warri-ors of the tribe of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkon-netta and Hog Creek, within the territorial limits of the organ-ized county of Allen, in the State of Ohio.

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:

ARTICLE 1. 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 35177 United States, do forever cede, release, and quit-claim to the United States the lands granted to them by patent in fee-simple 35178 35179 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 35180 35181 September, in the year of our Lord 1817, (proclaimed January 4, 1819; see page 197,) containing one hundred and twenty-35182 35183 five sections or square miles, and granted in two reservations, 35184 and described in said sixth section of the aforesaid treaty as 35185 follows: "A tract of land ten miles square, the centre of which shall be the council-house at Wapaghkonnetta," and "a tract of 35186 35187 land containing twenty-five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonnetta, and to include the Shawnee settle-35188 35189 ment 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 35190 35191 granted as aforesaid to the said Shawnee Indians by the patents 35192 signed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office and 35193 certified by the Secretary of War, dated the 20th day of April, Also, one other tract of land, granted to the said Shaw-35194. 35195 nees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 17th day of September, (proclaimed 35196 January 4, 1819,) in the year 1818, and described therein as fol-35197 lows: "Twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be laid 35198 35199 off adjoining the east line of their reserve of ten miles square at Wapaghkonnetta," making, in the whole of the aforesaid ces-35200 sions to the United States by the aforesaid Shawnees, one 35201 35202 hundred and forty-five sections or square miles, which includes all the land now owned or claimed by the said band or tribe of 35203 35204 Shawnees in the State of Ohio.

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ARTICLE 2. 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 forever, 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 Shaw-nees of Ohio, parties to this compact, shall be located under the direction of the President of the United States on lands contig-uous to the said Shawnees of Missouri, or on any other unappro-priated lands within the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. 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.

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ARTICLE 4. 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.

ARTICLE 5. Iu 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 re-imbursed 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 6. 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 superintendance 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.

ARTICLE 7. 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. after deducting from the proceeds of such sales the sum of sev-euty cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, the cost of the grist-mill, saw-mill, and blacksmith-shop, and the afore-said 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.

ARTICLE 8. 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.

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ARTICLE 9. 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.

ARTICLE 10. 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

35315 them in the country to which they are to remove that he has 35316 heretofore had over them at their present place of residence.

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ARTICLE 11. 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.

ARTICLE 12. In addition to the presents given in the ninth article of this convention, it is agreed that there shall also be given to the said Shawnees twenty-five rifle-guns, to be distributed in the manner provided in said ninth article.

ARTICLE 13. 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 expeuses should they ever wish to follow the Shawnees of Wapaghkonnetta and Hog Creek to their new residence west of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 14. 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 handsaws, ten drawing-knives, twenty files, fifty gimlets, 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.

Proclaimed April 6, 1832.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates representing the bands of Shawnees who were parties to the treaties of seventh November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and eighth of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, viz: Joseph Parks, Black Hoof, George McDougal, Longtail.

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George Blue Jacket, Graham Rogers, Wah-wah-che-pa-e-kar, or Black Bob, and Henry Blue Jacket, thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named delegates, representing the bands of Shawnees who were parties to the treaties of seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and eighth of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, viz: Joseph Parks, Black Hoof, George McDougal, Longtail, George Blue Jacket, Graham Rogers, Wawah-che-pa-e-kar, or Black Bob, and Henry Blue Jacket, they being thereto duly authorized by the now united tribe of said Shawnee Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Shawnee tribe of Indians hereby cede and convey to the United States all the tract of country lying west of the State of Missouri, which was designated and set apart for the Shawnees in fulfilment of, and pursuant to, the second and third articles of a convention made between William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, and the chiefs and head-men of the Shawnee Nation of Indians, at St. Louis, on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five. (proclaimed December 30, 1825; see page 786,) which said tract was conveyed to said tribe (subject to the right secured by the second article of the treaty made at Wapaghkonetta, on the eighth day August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one,) (proclaimed April 6, 1832; see page 788,) by John Tyler, President of the United States, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four-said tract being described by metes and bounds as follows: "Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, three miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas River; thence continuing south and coinciding with said boundary for twenty-five miles; thence due west one hundred and twenty miles; thence due north, until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation; thence due east, coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation, to the termination thereof; thence due north, coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the southern shore of the Kansas River; thence along said southern shore of said river, to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due west shall intersect the same "-estimated to contain sixteen hundred thousand acres, more or less.

ARTICLE 2. The United States hereby cede to the Shawnee  $100\,$  i T

35406 Indians two hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected between the Missouri State line, and a line parallel thereto, and 35407 35408 west of the same, thirty miles distant; which parallel line shall 35409 be drawn from the Kansas River to the southern boundary-line of the country herein ceded: Provided, however, That the few 35410 35411 families of Shawnees who now reside on their own improvements in the ceded country west of said parallel line, may, if 35412 they desire to remain, select there the same quantity of land for 35413 each individual of such family, which is hereinafter provided 35414 for those Shawnees residing east of said parallel line—the said 35415 selection, in every case, being so made as to include the present 35416 improvement of each family or individual. Of the lands lying 35417 east of the parallel line aforesaid, there shall first be set apart to 35418 the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church 35419 35420 South, to include the improvements of the Indian manual-labor 35421 school, three sections of land; to the Friends' Shawnee labor-35422 school, including the improvements there, three hundred and 35423 twenty acres of laud; and to the American Baptist Missionary 35424 Union, to include the improvements where the superintendent 35425 of their school now resides, one hundred and sixty acres of land; 35426 also five acres of land to the Shawnee Methodist Church, ineluding the meeting-house and graveyard; and two acres of 35427 land to the Shawnee Baptist Church, including the meeting-35428 house and graveyard. All the land selected, as herein provided, 35429 west of said parallel line, and that set apart to the respective 35430 35431 societies for schools, and to the churches before named, shall be 35432 considered as part of the two hundred thousand acres reserved by the Shawnees. 35433

All Shawnees residing east of said parallel line shall be entitled to, out of the residue of said two hundred thousand acres, if a single person, two hundred acres, and if the head of a family, a quantity equal to two hundred acres for each member of his or her family-to include, in every case, the improvement on which such person or family now resides; and if two or more persons or families occupy the same improvement, or occupy different improvements in such close proximity that all of such persons or families cannot have the quantity of land (to include their respective improvements) which they are entitled to, and if in such cases the parties should be unable to make an amicable arrangement among themselves, oldest occupant or settler shall have the right to locate his tract so as to include said improvements, and the others must make a selection elsewhere, adjoining some Shawnee settlement; and in every such case the person or family retaining the improvement shall pay those leaving it for the interest of the latter therein—the value of the same to be fixed,

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when the parties cannot agree thereupon, by such tribunal, and in such mode, as may be prescribed by the Shawnee council, with the consent of the United States agent for that tribe.

35455 The privilege of selecting lands under this provision shall 35456 extend to every head of a family who, although not a Shawnee, 35457 may have been legally married to a Shawnee, according to the 35458 customs of that people, and adopted by them; and to all minor 35459 orphan children of Shawnees, and of persons who have been 35460 adopted as Shawnees, who shall not have received their shares 35461 with any family; and all incompetent persons shall have selec-35462 tions made for them adjacent, or as near as practicable, to 35463 their friends or relatives, which selections shall be made by 35464 some disinterested person or persons, appointed by the Shawnee 35465 council, and approved by the United States agent. In the set-35466 tlement known as Black Bob's settlement, in which he has an 35467 improvement whereon he resides; and in that known as Long 35468 Tail's settlement, in which he has an improvement whereon he 35469 resides, there are a number of Shawnees who desire to hold 35470 their lands in common; it is therefore agreed that all Shaw-35471 nees, including the persons adopted as aforesaid, and incompe-35472 tent persons, and minor orphan children, who reside in said set-35473 tlements respectively, and all who shall, within sixty days after 35474 the approval of the surveys hereinafter provided for, signify to 35475 the United States agent their election to join either of said com-35476 munities and reside with them, shall have a quantity of land 35477 assigned and set off to them, in a compact body, at each of 35478 the settlements aforesaid, equal to two hundred acres to every 35479 individual in each of said communities. A census of the 35480 Shawnees residing at each of these settlements, and of the 35481 minor orphan children of their kindred, and of those electing to 35482 reside in said communities, shall be taken by the United States 35483 agent for the Shawnees, in order that a quantity of land equal to two hundred acres for each person may be set off and allot-35484 35485 ted them, to hold in common as aforesaid. After all the Shaw-35486 nees, and other persons herein provided for, shall have re-35487 ceived their shares of the two hundred thousand acres of land 35488 reserved, it is anticipated that there will still be a residue; 35489 and as there are some Shawnees who have been for years sepa-35490 rated from the tribe, it is agreed that whatever surplus re-35491 mains, after provision is made for all present members of the 35492 tribe, shall be set apart, in one body of land, in compact 35493 form, under the direction of the President of the United States; 35494 and all such Shawnees as return to and unite with the tribe, 35495 within five years from the proclamation of this instrument. 35496 shall be entitled to the same quantity of lands out of said sur-35497 plus, and in the same manner, and subject to the same limita-

tions and provisions, as are hereinbefore made for those now mem-35498 bers of the said tribe; and whatever portion of said surplus re-35499 mains unassigned, after the expiration of said five years, shall be 35500 sold as hereinafter provided. The proceeds of all such sales 35501 shall be retained in the Treasury of the United States until the 35502 expiration of ten years from the proclamation of this instrument, 35503 after which time, should said absent Shawnees not have returned 35504 and united with the tribe, all the moneys then iu the Treasury, 35505 or that may thereafter be received therein, as proceeds of the 35506 35507 sales of such surplus land, shall be applied to, or invested for, such beneficial or benevolent objects among the Shawnees as 35508 the President of the United States, after consulting with the 35509 Shawnee council, shall determine; and should any such absent 35510 Shawnees return and unite with said tribe, after the expiration 35511 of the period of five years hereinbefore mentioned, and before 35512 35513 the expiration of the said period of ten years, the proper portion of any of said residue of lands that then may remain unsold 35514 shall be assigned to such persons; and if all said lands have been 35515 35516 disposed of, an equitable payment in money shall be made to The aforesaid 35517 them out of the proceeds of the said sales. 35518 assignments and selections of lands in the tract lying between 35519 the Missouri State-line and the said parallel line shall be made 35520 within ninety days after the approval of the survey of said tract, 35521 and if there be any individuals recognized as at present entitled 35522 to lands therein, under the provisions of this article, who shall 35523 not have selected, or had selected for them, within said ninety 35524 days, their proper shares of land, the Shawnee council shall 35525 select one or more disinterested persons, who shall, immediately 35526 after the expiration of such ninety days, make selections of lands 35527 for them, in the same manner and subject to the same restric-35528 tions as hereinbefore provided for minor orphan children not 35529 members of a family, and for incompetent persons. And those 35530 residing on improvements west of the said parallel line shall. 35531 within sixty days after the approval of the survey of the lands 35532 on which they live, make the selections of lands as and to the 35533 amount they are hereinbefore authorized to do. It is agreed 35534 that all the tracts of land in this article assigned, or provided 35535 to be assigned or selected, shall be assigned and selected according 35536 to the legal subdivisions of United States lands, and according 35537 to the laws of the United States respecting the entry of public 35538 lands, so far as said laws are applicable; and no portion of this 35539 instrument shall be so construed as to nullify or impair this 35540 And the said Indians hereby eede, relinquish, and 35541 convey to the United States all tracts or parcels of land which 35542 may be sold, or are required to be sold, in pursuance of any 35543 article of this instrument.

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ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the eession and sale herein made, the United States agree to pay to the Shawnee people, the sum of eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, in manner as follows, viz: Forty thousand dollars to be invested by the United States at a rate of interest not less than five per centum per annum, which, as it accrues, is to be applied to the purposes of education; that amount, with the addition of the three thousand dollars of perpetual annuities provided by the treaties of August third, one thousand seven hundred and ninetyfive, and September twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and now hereby agreed to be likewise so applied, together with the sum to be paid by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as hereinafter provided, being deemed by the Shawnees as sufficient, for the present, for such purposes; seven hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in seven equal annual instalments, during the month of October of each year, commencing with the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and the residue of eighty-nine thousand dollars to be paid within the same month of the year, after the termination of that period.

ARTICLE 4. Those of the Shawnees who may elect to live in common shall hereafter be permitted, if they so desire, to make separate selections within the bounds of the tract which may have been assigned to them in common; and such selections shall be made in all respects in conformity with the rule herein provided to govern those who shall, in the first instance, make separate selections.

ARTICLE 5. The lands heretofore described lying between the Missouri State-line and the parallel line thirty miles west of it, as soon after the ratification of this instrument as can conveniently be done, shall be surveyed, in the same manner as the public lands of the United States are surveyed, the expenses thereof to be borne by the Shawnees and the United States in due proportion; and no white persons or citizens shall be permitted to make locations or settlements within said limits until after all the lands shall have been surveyed, and the Shawnees shall have made their selections and locations, and the President shall have set apart the surplus.

ARTICLE 6. The grants of land above made to missionary societies and churches shall be subject to these conditions: The grant to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the Indian manual-labor school, shall be confirmed to said society, or to such person or persons as may be designated by it, by patent from the President of the United States, upon the allowance to the Shawnees, by said society, of ten thousand dollars, to be applied to the education

of their youth; which it has agreed to make. The grants for the schools established by the Baptists and Friends shall be held by their respective boards of missions, so long as those schools shall be kept by them; when no longer used for such purpose by said boards, the lands, with the improvements, shall, under the direction of the President, be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, upon such terms as he may prescribe, the proceeds to be applied by the Shawnees to such general beneficial and charitable purposes as they may wish: *Provided*, That the improvements shall be valued, and the valuation deducted from the proceeds of sale, and returned to said boards respectively.

ARTICLE 7. Inasmuch as Joseph Parks and Black Hoof, who have in times past rendered important services to the Shawnee Nation, would not, by reason of the small number of persons in their families, be entitled under the provisions of Article 2 to a quantity of land equal to that which will be generally received by the other members of the tribe, it is agreed, at the request of the Shawnees, that Joseph Parks, in lieu of the land which he would have a right to select under the provisions of Article 2, shall have a quantity of land equal to two sections, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, to include his present residence and improvement; and Black Hoof, in lieu of that which he would have a right to select as aforesaid, shall have a quantity of land equal to one section, or six hundred and forty acres, to include his present residence and improvement; and they shall make selection of the land hereby granted them in the same manner and subject to the same limitations as are prescribed in Article 2, for such as shall make separate selections, in severalty, under the provisions thereof.

ARTICLE 8. Such of the Shawnees as are competent to manage their affairs shall receive their portions of the aforementioned annual instalments in money. But the portions of such as shall be found incompetent to manage their affairs, whether from drunkenness, depravity, or other cause, shall be disposed of by the President in that manner deemed by him best calculated to promote their interests and the comfort of their families, the Shawnee council being first consulted with respect to such persons, whom it is expected they will designate to their agent. The portions of orphan children shall be appropriated by the President in the manner deemed by him best for their interests.

ARTICLE 9. Congress may hereafter provide for the issuing, to such of the Shawnees as may make separate selections, patents for the same, with such guards and restrictions as may seem advisable for their protection therein.

ARTICLE 10. No portion of the money stipulated by this

35636 instrument to be paid to the Shawnees shall be taken by the Government of the United States, by its agent or otherwise, to 35637 35638 pay debts contracted by the Shawnees, as private individuals, 35639 nor any part thereof for the payment of national debts or obli-35640 gations contracted by the Shawnee chiefs or council: Provided, 35641 That this article shall not be construed to prohibit the council 35642 from setting apart a portion of any annual payment, for purposes 35643 strictly national in their character, and for the payment of na-35644 tional or tribal debts, first to be approved by the President. 35645

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ARTICLE-11. It being represented that many of the Shawnees have sustained damage in the loss and destruction of their erops, stock, and other property, and otherwise, by reason of the great emigration which has for several years passed through their country, and of other causes, in violation, as they allege, of guaranties made for their protection by the United States, it is agreed that there shall be paid in consideration thereof, to the Shawnees, the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars, which shall be taken and considered in full satisfaction not only of such claim but of all others of what kind soever, and in release of all demands and stipulations arising under former treaties, with the exception of the perpetual annuities, amounting to three thousand dollars, hereinbefore named, and which are set apart and appropriated in the third article hereof. All Shawnees who have sustained damage by the emigration of citizens of the United States, or by other acts of such citizens, shall, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, file their claims for such damages with the Shawnee agent, to be submitted by him to the Shawnee council for their action and decision, and the amount in each case approved shall be paid by said agent: *Provided*, The whole amount of claims thus approved shall not exceed the said sum stipulated for in this article: And provided, That if such amount shall exceed that sum then a reduction shall be made, pro rata, from each claim until the aggregate is lowered to that amount. If less than that amount be adjudged to be due, the residue, it is agreed, shall be appropriated as the council shall direct.

ARTICLE 12. If, from eauses not now foreseen, this instrument should prove insufficient for the advancement and protection of the welfare and interests of the Shawnees, Congress may hereafter by law make such further provision, not inconsistent herewith, as experience may prove to be necessary to promote the interests, peace, and happiness of the Shawnee people.

ARTICLE 13. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have a right of way through any of the reserved, assigned, and selected lands on the same terms that the law provides for their location through the lands of cit-

35682 izens of the United States; and railroad companies, when the 35683 lines of their roads necessarily pass through any of said lands, 35684 shall have the right of way on payment of a just compensation therefor in money.

ARTICLE 14. The Shawnees acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and invoke its protection and care. They will abstain from the commission of depredations, and comply, as far as they are able, with the laws in such cases made and provided, as they will expect to be protected and to have their rights vindicated.

ARTICLE 15. The Shawness agree to suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people, and to resist, by all prudent means, its introduction into their settlements.

ARTICLE 16. The United States reserve, at the site of the agency-house in the Shawnee country, including the improvements, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

ARTICLE 17. The foregoing instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

35701 Proclaimed November 2, 1854.

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## 35702 S'KLALLAMS.

35703 Treaty between the United States of America and the S'Klallams 35704 Indians, concluded at Point no Point, Washington Territory, 35705 January 26, 1855; ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.

35706 JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, 35707 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 35708 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Hahd Skus, or Point no Point, in Washington Territory, on the twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the different villages of the S'Klallams Indians, viz: The Kah-tai, Squah-quaihtl, Tch-queen, Ste-tehtlum, Tsohkw, Yennis, Elhwa, Pishtst, Hunnint, Klat-la-wash, and Oke-no, and also of the Sko-ko-nish, Too-an-hooch, and Chem-a-kum tribes occupying certain lands on the Straits of Fuca and Hood's Canal, in the Territory of Washington, on behalf of said tribes, and duly authorized by them; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

35723 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at 35724 Hahdskus, or Point no Point, Suquamish Head, in the Ter-35725 ritory of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Isaac I. Stevens, gov-35726 ernor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Ter-35727 ritory, on the part of the United States, and the under-35728 35729 signed chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the different vil-35730 lages of the S'Klallams, viz: Kah-tai, Squah-quaihtl, Tch-35731 queen, Ste-tehtlum, Tsohkw, Yennis, Elh-wa, Pishtst, Hun-35732 nint, Klat-la-wash, and Oke-ho, and also of the Sko-ko-mish, 35733 To-an-hooch, and Chem-a-kum tribes, occupying certain 35734 lands on the Straits of Fuca and Hood's Canal, in the Terri-35735 tory of Washington, on behalf of said tribes, and duly au-35736 thorized by them.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes and bands of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the mouth of the Okeho River, on the Straits of Fucha; thence southeastwardly along the westerly line of territory claimed by the Makah tribe of Indians to the summit of the Cascade Range; theuce still southeastwardly and southerly along said summit to the head of the west branch of the Satsop River, down that branch to the main fork; thence eastwardly and following the line of lands heretofore ceded to the the United States by the Nisqually and other tribes and bands of Indians, to the summit of the Black Hills, and northeastwardly to the portage known as Wilkes' Portage; thence norteastwardly, and following the line of lands heretofore ceded to the United States by the Dwamish, Suquamish, and other tribes and bands of Indians, to Suquamish Head; thence northerly through Admiralty Inlet to the Straits of Fuca; thence westwardly through said straits to the place of beginning, including all the right, title, and interest of the said tribes and bands to any land in the Territory of Washington.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved for the present use and occupation of the said tribes and bands the following tract of land, viz: The amount of six sections, or three thousand eight hundred and forty acres, situated at the head of Hood's Canal, to be hereafter set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white man be permitted to reside upon the same without permission of the said tribes and bands, and of the superintendent or agent; but, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation, the Indians being compensated for any damage thereby done them. It is, however, understood

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that should the President of the United States hereafter see fit to place upon the said reservation any other friendly tribe or band to occupy the same in common with those above mentioned, he shall be at liberty to do so.

ARTICLE 3. The said tribes and bands agree to remove to

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ARTICLE 3. The said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the said reservation within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any lands not in the actual claim or occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any land claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner.

ARTICLE 4. The right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians, in common with all citizens of the United States, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands: *Provided*, *however*, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the above cession the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of sixty thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: during the first year after the ratification hereof, six thousand dollars; for the next two years, five thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, four thousand dollars each year; for the next four years, three thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, two thousand four hundred dollars each year; and for the next five years, one thousand six hundred dollars each year. which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine at his discretion upon what beneficial objects to expend the same. the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said Indians in respect thereto.

ARTICLE 6. To enable the said Indiaus to remove to and settle upon their aforesaid reservations, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of six thousand dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 7. The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of said Indians be promoted, remove them from said reservation to such other suitable place or places within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with

35815 other friendly tribes or bands. And he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands hereby re-35816 35817 served, or of such other lands as may be selected in lieu thereof, 35818 to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals 35819 or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege and 35820 will locate thereon as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth ar-35821 ticle of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be 35822 35823 applicable. Any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, and which he shall be compelled to abandon in con-35824 35825 sequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of 35826 the President, and payment made therefor accordingly.

ARTICLE 8. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes and bands shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

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ARTICLE 9. The said tribes and bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof; and they pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destreyed, compensation may be made by the Government Nor will they make war on any other out of their annuities. tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations against And the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the United States, but to deliver them up for trial by the authorities.

ARTICLE 10. The above tribes and bands are desirous to exclude from their reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging thereto who shall be guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 11. The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for the district of Paget's Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for the period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to children of the said tribes and bands in common with those of the other tribes of said district, and to provide a smithy and carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools,

35861 and employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for the term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupa-3586235863 tions. And the United States further agree to employ a physician to reside at the said central agency, who shall furnish med-35864 icine and advice to the sick, and shall vaccinate them; the ex-35865 penses of the said school, shops, persons employed, and medical 35866 35867 attendance to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from the annuities. 35868

ARTICLE 12. The said tribes and bands agree to free all slaves now held by them, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

ARTICLE 13. The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island, or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

35877 ARTICLE 14. This treaty shall be obligatory on the con-35878 tracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the Presi-35879 dent of the United States.

35880 Proclaimed April 29, 1859.

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35882 Treaty between the United States of America and the Woll-pah-pe 35883 tribe of Snake Indians, concluded August 12, 1865; ratifica-35884 tion advised July 5, 1866.

35885 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 35886 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 35887 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Sprague River Valley, on the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between J. W. Perit Huntington, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Pah-ni ne, Hau-ni-noo-ey, and other chiefs and headmen, on the part of the Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Sprague River Valley, on this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snake In

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dians, acting in behalf of said tribe, being duly authorized so to do.

ARTICLE 1. Peace is declared henceforth between the United States and the Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians, and also between said tribe and all other tribes in amity with the United States. All prisoners and slaves held by the Woll-pah-pe tribe, whether the same are white persons or members of Indian tribes in amity with the United States, shall be released; and all persons belonging to the said Woll-pah-pe tribe now held as prisoners by whites, or as slaves by other Indian tribes, shall be given up.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe hereby cedes and relinquishes to the United States all their right, title, and interest to the country occupied by them, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Snow Peak in the summit of the Blue Mountain rauge, near the heads of the Grande Ronde River and the north fork of John Day's River; thence down said north fork of John Day's River to its junction with the south fork; thence due south to Crooked River; thence up Crooked River and the south fork thereof to its source; thence southeasterly to Harney Lake; thence northerly to the heads of Malheur and Burnt Rivers; thence continuing northerly to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3. The said tribe agree to remove forthwith to the reservation designated by the treaty concluded on the 15th of October, 1864, with the Klamath, Moadoc, and Yahooskiu Snake Indians, there to remain under the authority and protection of such Indian agent or other officer as the Government of the United States may assign to such duty, and no menber of said tribe shall leave said reservation for any purpose without the written consent of the agent or superintendent having jurisdiction over said tribe.

ARTICLE 4. The said Woll-pah-pe tribe promise to be friendly with the people of the United States, to submit to the authority thereof, and to commit no depredations upon the persons or property of citizens thereof or of other Indian tribes; should any member of said tribe commit any such depredations, he shall be delivered up to the agent for punishment, and the property restored. If after due notice the tribe neglect or refuse to make restitution, or the property is injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of the annui-In case of any depredation being ties hereinafter provided. committed upon the person or property of any member of the aforesaid Woll-pah-pe tribe, it is stipulated that no attempt at revenge, retaliation, or reclamation shall be made by said tribe; but the case shall be reported to the agent or superintendent in charge, and the United States guarantee that such depredation

35948 shall be punished in the same manner as if committed against 35949 white persons, and that the property shall be restored to the 35950 owner.

ARTICLE 5. The said tribe promise to endeavor to induce the Hoo ne-boo-ey and Wa-tat-kah tribes of Snake Indians to cease hostilities against the whites; and they also agree that they will, in no case, sell any arms or ammunition to them nor to any other tribe hostile to the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to expend, for the use and benefit of said tribe, the sum of five thousand dollars to enable the Indians to fence, break up, and cultivate a sufficient quantity of land for their use; to supply them with seeds, farming-implements, domestic animals, and such subsistence as may be necessary during the first year of their residence upon the reservation.

ARTICLE 7. The United States also agree to expend, for the use and benefit of said tribe, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum for five years next succeeding the ratification of this treaty, and twelve hundred dollars per annum for the next ten years following, the same to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States for such objects as, in his judgment, will be beneficial to the Indians, and advance them in morals and knowledge of civilization.

ARTICLE 8. The said tribe, after their removal to the reservation, are to have the benefit of the services of the physician, mechanics, farmers, teachers, and other employés provided for in the treaty of the 15th October, 1864, in common with the Klamaths, Moadocs, and Yahooskiu Snakes, and are also to have the use of the mills and school-houses provided for in said treaty, so far as may be necessary to them, and not to the disadvantage of the other tribes; and, in addition, an interpreter who understands the Snake language shall be provided by the Government. Whenever, in the judgment of the President, the proper time shall have arrived for an allotment of land in severalty to the Indians upon the said reservation, a suitable tract shall be set apart for each family of the said Woll-pah pe tribe, and peaceable possession of the same is guaranteed to them.

ARTICLE 9. The tribe are desirous of preventing the use of ardent spirits among themselves, and it is therefore provided that any Indian who brings liquor on to the reservation, or who has it in his possession, may, in addition to the penalties affixed by law, have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed July 10, 1866.

Treaty with the Seminoles.

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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-hadjo, Charley Emartla, Coi-had jo, Holati-Emartla, Ya-ha-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.

ARTICLE 1. 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 priviledges as members of the same.

ARTICLE 2. 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 fathful 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.

ARTICLE 3. 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

36041 the warriors, women, and children of the Seminole tribe of 36042 Indians.

ARTICLE 4. 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, (proclaimed 2d January, 1824; see page 391,) 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—

ARTICLE 5. 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 6. 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.

ARTICLE 7. 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 thirtythree, (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.)

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

### Treaty with the Seminole Indians.

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, (preceding treaty,) the first article of which treaty or agreement provides as follows: "The Seminole 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 portioned 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 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 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 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.

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 Phagen 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.

Proclaimed April 12, 1834.

36146 Treaty between the United States of America and the Seminole 36147 Nation of Indians, concluded March 21, 1866; ratification 36148 advised July 19, 1866.

36149 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 36150 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, by and between Dennis N. Cooley, Elijah Sells, and Col. Ely S. Parker, commissioners on the part of the United States, and John Chup co, Cho-cote-harjo, Fos-harjo, and John F. Brown, chiefs and delegates of the Seminole Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Washigton, D. C., March 21, A. D. 1866, between the United States Government, by its commissioners, D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Ely S. Parker, and the Seminole Indians, by their chiefs, John Chup-co, or Long John, Cho-cote-harjo, Fos-ha[r]-jo, John F. Brown.

Whereas existing treaties between the United States and the Seminole Nation are insufficient to meet their mutual necessities; and

Whereas the Seminole Nation made a treaty with the socalled Confederate States, August 1st, 1861, whereby they threw off their allegiance to the United States, and unsettled their treaty relations with the United States, and thereby incurred

the liability of forfeiture of all lands and other property held by grant or gift of the United States; and

Whereas a treaty of peace and amity was entered into between the United States and the Seminole and other tribes at Fort Smith, September 10, 1865, whereby the Seminoles revoked, eancelled, and repudiated the said treaty with the so-called Confederate States; and

Whereas the United States, through its commissioners, in said treaty of peace promised to enter into treaty with the Seminole Nation to arrange and settle all questions relating to and growing out of said treaty with the so-called Confederate States; and

Whereas the United States, in view of said treaty of the Seminole Nation with the enemies of the Government of the United States, and the consequent liabilities of said Seminole Nation, and in view of its urgent necessities for more lands in the Indian Territory, requires a cession by said Seminole Nation of part of its present reservation, and is willing to pay therefor a reasonable price, while at the same time providing new and adequate lands for them:

Now, therefore, the United States, by its commissioners aforesaid, and the above named delegates of the Seminole Nation, the day and year above written, mutually stipulate and agree, on behalf of the respective parties, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace between the United States and the Seminole Nation, and the Seminoles agree to be and remain firm allies of the United States, and always faithfully aid the Government thereof to suppress insurrection and put down its enemies.

The Seminoles also agree to remain at peace with all other Indian tribes and with themselves. In return for these pledges of peace and friendship, the United States guarantee them quiet possession of their country, and protection against hostilities on the part of other tribes, and, in the event of such hostilities, that the tribe commencing and prosecuting the same shall make just reparation therefor. Therefore, the Seminoles agree to a military occupation of their country at the option and expense of the United States.

A general amnesty of all past offences against the laws of the United States, committed by any member of the Seminole Nation, is hereby declared; and the Seminoles, anxions for the restoration of kind and friendly feelings among themselves, do hereby declare an amnesty for all past offenses against their government, and no Indian or Indians shall be proscribed or any act of forfeiture or confiscation passed against those who have remained friendly to or taken up arms against the United States, but they shall enjoy equal privileges with other members of said tribe, and all laws heretofore passed inconsistent herewith are hereby declared inoperative.

ARTICLE 2. The Seminole Nation covenant that henceforth in said nation slavery shall not exist, nor involuntary servitude, except for and in punishment of crime, whereof the offending party shall first have been duly convicted in accordance with law applicable to all the members of said nation. much as there are among the Seminoles many persons of African descent and blood, who have no interest or property in the soil, and no recognized civil rights, it is stipulated that hereafter these persons and their descendants, and such other of the same race as shall be permitted by said nation to settle there, shall have and enjoy all the rights of native citizens, and the laws of said nation shall be equally binding upon all persons, of whatever race or color, who may be adopted as citizens or members of said tribe.

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ARTICLE 3. In compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, the Seminoles cede and convey to the United States their entire domain, being the tract of land ceded to the Seminole Indians by the Creek Nation under the provisions of article first, (1st,) treaty of the United States with the Creeks and Seminoles, made and concluded at Washington, D. C., August 7, 1856, (see page 104.) In consideration of said grant and cession of their lands, estimated at two million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand and eighty (2,169,080) acres, the United States agree to pay said Seminole Nation the sum of three hundred and twenty-five thonsand three hundred and sixty-two (\$325,362) dollars, said purchase being at the rate of fifteen cents per acre. The United States having obtained by grant of the Creek Nation the westerly half of their lands, hereby grant to the Seminole Nation the portion thereof hereafter described, which shall constitute the national domain of the Seminole Indians. Said lands so granted by the United States to the Seminole Nation are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Canadian River where the line dividing the Creek lands according to the terms of their sale to the United States by their treaty of February 6, 1866, following said line due north to where said line crosses the north fork of the Canadian River: thence up said north fork of the Canadian River a distance sufficient to make two hundred thousand acres by running due south to the Canadian River; thence down said Canadian River to the place of beginning. In consideration of said cession of two hundred thousand acres of land described above, the Seminole Nation agrees to pay therefor the price of fifty cents per acre, amounting to the sum of one hundred thou-

36267 sand dollars, which amount shall be deducted from the sum 36268 paid by the United States for Seminole lands under the stipula-36269 tions above written. The balance due the Seminole Nation after 36270 making said deduction, amounting to one hundred thousand 36271 dollars, the United States agree to pay in the following manner, 36272 to wit: Thirty thousand dollars shall be paid to enable the 36273 Seminoles to occupy, restore, and improve their farms, and to make 36274 their nation independent and self-sustaining, and shall be dis-36275 tributed for that purpose under the direction of the Secretary 36276 of the Interior; twenty thousand dollars shall be paid in like 36277 manner for the purpose of purchasing agricultural implements, 36278 seeds, cows, and other stock; fifteen thousand dollars shall be 36279 paid for the erection of a mill suitable to accommodate said 36280 nation of Indians; seventy thousand dollars to remain in the 36281 United States Treasury, upon which the United States shall 36282 pay an annual interest of five per cent.; fifty thousand of said 36283 sum of seventy thousand dollars shall be a permanent school-36284 fund, the interest of which shall be paid annually and appro-36285 priated to the support of schools; the remainder of the seventy 36286 thousand dollars, being twenty thousand dollars, shall remain a 36287 permaneut fund, the interest of which shall be paid annually for the support of the Seminole government; forty thousand three 86288 36289 hundred and sixty-two dollars shall be appropriated and ex-36290 pended for subsisting said Indians, discriminating in favor of 36291 the destitute; all of which amounts, excepting the seventy 36292 thousand dollars to remain in the Treasury as a permanent 36293 fund, shall be paid upon the ratification of said treaty, and dis-36294 bursed in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may 36295 The balance, fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof 36296 as may be necessary to pay the losses ascertained and awarded 36297 as hereiuafter provided, shall be paid when said awards shall 36298 have been duly made and approved by the Secretary of the Inte-36299 And in case said flity thousand dollars shall be insuffi-36300 cient to pay all said awards, it shall be distributed pro rata 36301 to those whose claims are so allowed; and until said awards 36302 shall be thus paid, the United States agree to pay to said In-36303 dians, in such manner and for such purposes as the Secretary 36304 of the Interior may direct, interest at the rate of five per cent. 36305 per annum from the date of the ratification of this treaty. 36306

ARTICLE 4. To reimburse such members of the Seminole Nation as shall be duly adjudged to have remained loyal and faithful to their treaty relations to the United States during the recent rebellion of the so-called Confederate States for the losses actually sustained by them thereby, after the ratification of this treaty, or so soon thereafter as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, he shall appoint a board of commissioners,

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not to exceed three in number, who shall proceed to the Seminole country and investigate and determine said losses. vious to said investigation the agent of the Seminole Nation shall prepare a census or enumeration of said tribe, and make a roll of all Seminoles who did in no manner aid or abet the enemies of the Government, but remained loyal during said rebellion; and no award shall be made by said commissioners for such losses unless the name of the claimant appear on said roll, and no compensation shall be allowed any person for such losses whose name does not appear on said roll, unless said claimant, within six months from the date of the completion of said roll, furnishes proof satisfactory to said board, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that he has at all times remained loyal to the United States, according to his treaty obligations.  $\mathbf{All}$ evidence touching said claims shall be taken by said commissioners, or any of them, under oath, and their awards made, together with the evidence, shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval and that of the Secretary of the Said commissioners shall be paid by the United States Interior. such compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. The provisions of this article shall extend to and embrace the claims for losses sustained by loyal members of said tribe, irrespective of race or color, whether at the time of said losses the claimants shall have been in servitude or not; provided said claimants are made members of said tribe by the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. The Seminole Nation hereby grant a right of way through their lands to any company which shall be duly authorized by Congress, and shall, with the express consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Interior, undertake to construct a railroad from any point on their eastern to their western or southern boundary; but said railroad company, together with all its agents and employés, shall be subject to the laws of the United States relating to the intercourse with Indian tribes, and also to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose. And the Seminoles agree to sell to the United States, or any company duly authorized as aforesaid, such lands, not legally owned or occupied by a member or members of the Seminole Nation, lying along the line of said contemplated railroad, not exceeding on each side thereof a belt or strip of land three miles in width, at such price per acre as may be eventually agreed upon between said Seminole Nation and the party or parties building said road, subject to the approval of the President of the United States: Provided, however, That said land thus sold shall not be reconveyed, leased, or

rented to, or be occupied by, any one not a citizen of the Semi nole Nation, according to its laws and recognized usages: Pro-vided also, That officers, servants, and employés of said railroad necessary to its construction and management shall not be ex-cluded from such necessary occupancy, they being subject to the provisions of the Indian-intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the In-terior; nor shall any conveyance of said lands be made to the party building and managing said road, until its completion as a first-class railroad and its acceptance as such by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 6. Inasmuch as there are no agency buildings upon the new Seminole reservation, it is therefore further agreed that the United States shall cause to be constructed, at an expense not exceeding ten thousand (10,000) dollars, suitable agency buildings, the site whereof shall be selected by the agent of said tribe, under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs; in consideration whereof, the Seminole Nation hereby relinquish and cede forever to the United States one section of their lands upon which said agency buildings shall be directed, [erected,] which land shall revert to said nation, when no longer used by the United States, upon said nation paying a fair value for said buildings at the time vacated.

ARTICLE 7. The Seminole Nation agrees to such legislation as Congress and the President may deem necessary for the better administration of the rights of person and property within the Indian Territory: *Provided*, *however*, [That] said legislation shall not in any manner interfere with or annul their present tribal organization, rights, laws, privileges, and customs.

The Seminole Nation also agree that a general council, consisting of delegates elected by each nation, a tribe lawfully resident within the Indian Territory, may be annually couvened in said Territory, which council shall be organized in such manner and possess such powers as are hereinafter described;

1st. After the ratification of this treaty, and as soon as may be deemed practicable by the Secretary of the Interior, and prior to the first session of said council, a census or enumeration of each tribe lawfully resident in said Territory shall be taken, under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who, for that purpose, is hereby authorized to designate and appoint competent persons, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and paid by the United States.

2d. The first general council shall consist of one member from each tribe, and an additional member for each one thousand Indians, or each fraction of a thousand greater than five hundred, being members of any tribe lawfully resident in said Territory, 36405 and shall be elected by said tribes, respectively, who may assent to the establishment of said general council; and if none should 36406 36407 be thus formally selected by any nation or tribe, the said nation or tribe shall be represented in said general council by the chiefs 36408 36409 and head-men of said tribes, to be taken in the order of their 36410 rank, in the same number and proportion as above indicated. 36411 After the said census shall have been taken and completed, the 36412 superintendent of Indian affairs shall publish and declare to 36413 each tribe the number of members of said council to which they 36414 shall be entitled under the provisions of this article; and the 36415 persons so entitled to represent said tribe shall meet at such 36416 time and place as he shall appoint, but thereafter the time and 36417 place of the sessions of said council shall be determined by its 36418 action: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed 36419 the term of thirty days: And provided, That special sessions of 36420 said council may be called by said superintendent whenever, in 36421 his judgment, or that of the Secretary of the Interior, the in-36422 terest of said tribes shall require. 36423

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3d. Said general council shall have power to legislate upon all rightful subjects and matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian tribes and nations resident in said Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another; the administration of justice between members of the several tribes of said Territory. and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes or nations; the construction of works of internal improvement, and the common defence and safety of the nation of said Territory. All laws enacted by said council shall take effect at such time as may therein be provided, unless suspended by direction of the Secretary of the Interior or the President of the United No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States, nor shall said council legislate upon matters pertaining to the organization, laws, or customs of the several tribes, except as herein provided for.

4th. Said council shall be presided over by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or, in case of his absence for any cause, the duties of said superintendent enumerated in this article shall be performed by such person as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

5th. The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a secretary of said council, whose duty it shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of said council, and who shall transmit a true copy of all such proceedings, duly certified by the superintendent of Indian affairs, to the Secretary of the Interior immediately after the session of said council. He shall be paid out

36451 of the Treasury of the United States an annual salary of five 36452 hundred dollars.

6th. The members of said council shall be paid by the United States the sum of four dollars per diem during the time actually in attendance upon the sessions of said council, and at the rate of four dollars for every twenty miles necessarily travelled by them in going to said council and returning to their homes, respectively, to be certified by the secretary of the said council and the sup[erintenden]t of Indian affairs.

7th. The Seminoles also agree that a court or courts may be established in said Territory, with such jurisdiction and organized in such manner as Congress may by law provide.

ARTICLE 8. The stipnlations of this treaty are to be a full settlement of all claims of said Seminole Nation for damages and losses of every kind growing out of the late rebellion, and all expenditures by the United States of annuities in clothing and feeding refugee and destitute Indians since the diversion of annuities for that purpose, consequent upon the late war with the so-called Confederate States; and the Seminoles hereby ratify and confirm all such diversions of annuities heretofore made from the funds of the Seminole Nation by the United States. And the United States agree that no annuities shall be diverted from the object for which they were originally devoted by treaty stipnlations with the Seminoles, to the use of refugee and destitute Indians, other than the Seminoles or members of the Seminole Nation, after the close of the present fiscal year, June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

ARTICLE 9. The United States re-affirms and reassumes all obligations of treaty stipulations entered into before the treaty of said Seminole Nation with the so-called Confederate States, August first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, not inconsistent herewith; and further agree to renew all payments of annuities accruing by force of said treaty stipulations from and after the close of the present fiscal year, June thirtieth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, except as is provided in article eight, (viii.)

ARTICLE 10. A quantity of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, to be selected according to legal subdivisions, in one body, and which shall include their improvements, is hereby granted to every religious society or denomination which has erected, or which, with the consent of the Indians, may hereafter erect, buildings within the Seminole country for missionary or educational purposes; but no land thus granted, nor the buildings which have been or may be erected thereon, shall ever be sold or otherwise disposed of except with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior. And whenever any such land or buildings shall be so sold or disposed of, the

proceeds thereof shall be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the support and maintenance o other similar establishments for the benefit of the Seminoles and such other persons as may be, or may hereafter become, members of the tribe according to its laws, customs, and usages.

ARTICLE 11. It is further agreed that all treaties heretofore

ARTICLE 11. It is further agreed that all treaties heretofore entered into between the United States and the Seminole Nation, which are inconsistent with any of the articles or provisions of this treaty, shall be, and are hereby, rescinded and annulled.

Proclaimed August 16, 1866.

### 36508 SENECAS.

36523 -

Contract entered into, under the sanction of the United States of America, between Robert Morris and the Seneka Nation of Indians.

This indenture, made the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, between the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Seneka Nation of Indians, of the first part, and Robert Morris, of the city of Philadelphia, esquire, of the second part:

Whereas the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have granted, bargained, and sold unto the said Robert Morris, his heirs and assigns, forever, the pre-emptive right, and all other the right, title, and interest, which the said Commonwealth had to all that tract of land hereinafter particularly mentioned, being part of a tract of land lying within the State of New York, the right of pre-emption of the soil whereof, from the native Indians, was ceded and granted by the said State of New York to the said Commonwealth; and

Whereas at a treaty held under the authority of the United States, with the said Seneka Nation of Indians, at Genesee, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the day of the date of these presents, and on sundry days immediately prior thereto, by the honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same, in pursuance of the Constitution and of the act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, it was agreed, in the presence and with the approbation of the said commissioner, by the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the said nation of Indians, for themselves and in behalf of their nation, to sell to the said Robert Morris, and to his heirs and assigns, forever, all their right to all that tract of land above recited, and hereinafter particularly specified, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be by the said Robert Morris vested

36541in the stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the 36542name of the President of the United States, for the use and be-36543 hoof of the said nation of Indians, the said agreement and sale 36544 being also made in the presence, and with the approbation, of 36545 the honorable William Shepard, esquire, the superintendent appointed for such purpose, in pursuance of a resolve of the gen-36546 eral court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the 36548 eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand 36549 seven hundred and ninety-one:

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36550 Now this indenture witnesseth, That the said parties of 36551 the first part, for and in consideration of the premises above 36552 recited, and for divers other good and valuable considerations them thereunto moving, have granted, bargained, sold, 36553 aliened, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed; and by these 36554 36555 presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and 36556 36557 assigns, forever, all that cert in tract of land, except as is herein-36558 after excepted, lying within the county of Ontario, and State of 36559 New York, being part of a tract of land the right of pre-emp-36560 tion whereof was ceded by the State of New York to the Com-36561 monwealth of Massachusetts, by deed of cession executed at Hartford, on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our 36562 Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, being all such 36563 part thereof as is not included in the Indian purchase made by 36564 36565 Oliver Phelphs and Nathaniel Gorham, and bounded as follows, to wit: easterly, by the land confirmed to Oliver Phelps and 36566 Nathaniel Gorham by the legislature of the Commonwealth of 36567 Massachusetts, by an act passed the twenty first day of Novem-36568 ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and 36569 eighty-eight; southerly, by the north boundary-line of the State 36570 36571 of Pennsylvania; westerly, partly by a tract of land, part of the land ceded by the State of Massachusetts to the United 36572 States, and by them sold to Pennsylvania, being a right-angled 36573 triangle, whose hypothenuse is in or along the shore of Lake 36574 36575 Erie; partly by Lake Erie, from the northern point of that tri-36576 angle to the southern bounds of a tract of land one mile in width, lying on and along the east side of the Strait of Niagara, 36577 and partly by the said tract to Lake Ontario; and on the north 36578 36579 by the boundary-line between the United States and the King of Great Britain; excepting, nevertheless, and always reserving 36580 36581 out of this grant and conveyance, all such pieces or parcels of 36582 the aforesaid tract, and such privileges thereunto belonging, as are next hereinafter particularly mentioned, which said pieces 36583 or parcels of land so excepted are, by the parties to these pres-36584 36585 ents, clearly and fully understood to remain the property of the said parties of the first part, in as full and ample manner as if 36586

these presents had not been executed; that is to say, excepting 36587 and reserving to them, the said parties of the first part, and 36588 their nation, one piece or pareel of the aforesaid tract, at Cana-36589 wagus, of two square miles, to be laid out in such manner as to 36590 include the village, extending in breadth one mile along the 36591 river; one other piece or parcel at Big Tree, of two square 36592 36593 miles, to be laid out in such manner as to include the village, extending in breadth along the river one mile; one other piece 36594 or parcel of two square miles at Little Beard's town, extending 36595 one mile along the river, to be laid off in such manner as to in-36596 elude the village; one other tract of two square miles, at 36597 Squawky Hill, to be laid off as follows, to wit: one square mile 36598 to be laid off along the river, in such manner as to include the 36599 village, the other directly west thereof and contiguous thereto: 36600 one other piece or parcel at Gardeau, beginning at the mouth of 36601 Steep-Hill Creek, thence due east until it strikes the old path. thence 36602 south until a due west line will intersect with certain steep rocks 36603 on the west side of Genesee River, then extending due west, due 36604 north, and due east, until it strikes the first-mentioned bound, 36605 36606 enclosing as much land on the west side as on the east side of the 36607 river. One other piece or parcel at Kaounadeau, extending in length eight miles along the river and two miles in breadth. One 36608 other piece or parcel at Catarangos, beginning at the month of the 36609 Eighteen-Mile or Koghquaugu Creek, thence a line or lines to be 36610 drawn parallel to Lake Erie at the distance of one mile from the lake 36611 to the mouth of Cataraugos Creek, thence a line or lines extend-36612 ing twelve miles up the north side of said creek at the distance 36613 of one mile therefrom; thence a direct line to the said ereck; 36614 thence down the said creek to Lake Erie; thence along the lake 36615 to the first-mentioned ereek, and thence to the place of begin-36616 Also one other piece at Cataraugos, beginning at the 36617 shore of Lake Erie on the south side of Cataraugos Creek, at the 36618 36619 distance of one mile from the mouth thereof; thence running 36620 one mile from the lake; thence on a line parallel thereto to a point within one mile from the Connondauweyea Creek; thence 36621 up the said ereck-one mile on a line parallel thereto; thence on 3662236623 a direct line to the said ereck; thence down the same to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the place of beginning. Also 3662436625 one other piece or parcel of forty-two square miles at or near the 36626 Allegenny River. Also, two hundred square miles to be laid off partly at the Buffalo and partly at the Tannawanta Creeks. 36627 Also, excepting and reserving to them, the said parties of the 36628 first part, and their heirs, the privilege of fishing and hunting 36629 36630 on the said tract of land hereby intended to be conveyed. it is hereby understood by and between the parties to these 36631 presents that all such pieces or parcels of land as are hereby 36632

36633 reserved, and are not particularly described as to the manner in 36634 which the same are to be laid off, shall be laid off in such man-36635 ner as shall be determined by the sachems and chiefs residing 36636 at or near the respective villages where such reservations are 36637 made, a particular note whereof to be endorsed on the back of 36638 this deed and recorded therewith, together with all and singular 36639 the rights, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances there-36640 unto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And all the estate, 36641 right, title, and interest, whatsoever, of them, the said parties 36642 of the first part, and their nation, of, in, and to the said tract of 36643 land above described, except as is above excepted, to have and 36644 to hold all and singular the said granted premises, with the ap-36645 purtenances, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, and 36646 assigns, to his and their proper use, benefit, and behoof forever. 36647

Concluded September 15, 1797.

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36648 This indenture, made the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, between the sachems' 36649 36650 chiefs, and warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, of the 36651 first part, and Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik 36652 Vollenhoven, W. Willink, the younger; I. Willink, the younger, (son of Jan;) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst, 36653 36654 the younger; Cornelis Vollenhoven, and Hendrik Seye, all of the city of Amsterdam and republic of Batavia, by Joseph Elli-36655 36656 cott, esquire, their agent and attorney, of the second part.

Whereas at a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the said Seneca Nation of Indians, at Buffalo Creek, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, on the day of the date of these presents, by the honorable John Taylor, esquire, a commissioner appointed by the President of the United States to hold the same, in pursuance of the Constitution and of the act of the Congress of the United States in such case made and provided, a convention was entered into, in the presence and with the approbation of the said commissioner, between the said Seneea Nation of Indians and the said Wilhem Willink, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrik Vollenhoven, W. Willink, the younger; I. Willink, the younger, (son of Jan;) Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst, the younger; Cornelis Vollen. hoven, and Hendrik Seye, by the said Joseph Ellicott, their agent and attorney, lawfully constituted and appointed for that purpose:

Now this indenture witnesseth that the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the lands hereinafter deseribed, do hereby exchange, eede, and forever quit-claim, to the

said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, all those lands situate, lying and being in the county of Ontario and State of New York, being part of the lands described and reserved by the said parties of the first part, in a treaty or convention held by the honorable Jeremiah Wadsworth, esquire, under the anthority of the United States, on the Genesee River, the 15th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, in words following, viz:

"Beginning at the month of the Eighteen-Mile or Koghquaw-gu Creek, thence a line or lines to be drawn parallel to Lake Erie, at the distance of one mile from the lake, to the mouth of Cataraugos Creek; thence a line or lines extending twelve miles up the north side of said creek, at the distance of one mile therefrom; thence a direct line to the said creek; thence down the said creek to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the firstmentioned ereek, and thence to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece, at Cataraugos, beginning at the shore of Lake Erie, on the sonth side of Cataraugos Creek, at the distance of one mile from the mouth thereof; thence running one mile from the lake; thence on a line parallel thereto to a point within one mile from the Con-non-dan-we-gea Creek; thence up the said creek one mile on a line parallel thereto; thence on a direct line to the said creek; thence down the same to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the place of beginning;" reference being thereunto had will fully appear. Together with all and singular the rights, privileges, hereditaments, and apportenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever of them, the said parties of the first part, and their nation, of, in, and to the said tracts of land above described, to have and to hold all and singular the said granted premises, with the appurtenances, to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, to their only proper use, benefit, and behoof forever.

And in consideration of the said lands described and ceded as aforesaid, the said parties of the second part, by Joseph Ellicott, their agent and attorney as aforesaid, do hereby exchange, cede, release, and quit-claim to the said parties of the first part, and their nation, (the said parties of the second part reserving to themselves the right of pre-emption,) all that certain tract or parcel of land situate as aforesaid. Beginning at a post marked No. 0, standing on the bank of Lake Erie, at the month of Cataraugos Creek, and on the north bank thereof; thence along the shore of said lake N. 11° E. 21 chains; N. thirteen degrees east 45 chains; N. 19° E. 14 chains 65 links to a post; thence east 119 chains to a post; thence south 14 chains 27 links to a post; thence east 640 chains to a post standing in the meridian

36722 between the 8th and 9th ranges; thence along said meridian 36723 south 617 chains 75 links, to a post standing on the south bank 36724 of Catarangos Creek; thence west 160 chains to a post; thence 36725 north 290 chains 25 links to a post; thence west 482 chains 31 36726 links to a post; thence north 219 chains 50 links to a post 36727 standing on the north bank of Cataraugos Creek; thence down 36728 the same and along the several meanders thereof to the place of 36729 beginning. To hold to the said parties of the first part in the 36730 same manner and by the same tenure as the lands reserved by 36731 the said parties of the first part in and by the said treaty or 36732 convention entered into, on Genesee River, the 15th day of Sep-36733 tember, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, as afore-36734 said, were intended to be held.

Proclaimed January 12, 1803.

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36736 At a treaty held under the authority of the United States at Buffalo 36737 Creek, in the county of Ontario, and State of New York, be-36738 tween the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Seneca Nation 36739 of Indians, on behalf of said nation, and Oliver Phelps, esq., 36740 of the county of Ontario, Isaac Bronson, esq., of the city of 36741 New York, and Horatio Jones, of the said county of Ontario, in the presence of John Tayler, esq., commissioner appointed 36742 36743 by the President of the United States for holding said treaty.

Know all men by these presents that the said sachems, chiefs, and warriors, for and in consideration of the sum of twelve hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States, unto them in hand paid by the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, at or immediately before the sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have and by these presents do grant, remise, release, and forever quit-claim and confirm unto the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, and to their heirs and assigns, all that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Little Beard's reservation, situate, lying, and being in the said county of Ontario, bounded on the east by the Genesee River and Little Beard's Creek, on the south and west by other lands of the said parties of the second part, and on the north by Big Tree reservation, containing two square miles, or twelve hundred and eighty acres, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, to hold to them, the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of them, the said Oliver Phelps, Isaac Bronson, and Horatio Jones, their heirs and assigns forever.

Proclaimed February 7, 1803.

36767 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Buffalo Creek, in the 36768 State of New York, on the twentieth day of May, in the year 36769 one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between the United 36770 States of America, acting herein by Ambrose Speneer, their commissioner, thereto duly authorized, on the one part, and the 36772 chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, duly assembled in council, on the other part.

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Whereas a treaty was heretofore concluded and made between the said United States and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the several tribes of New York Indians, dated the fifteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, which treaty having been afterwards amended, was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty, to have been duly ratified; and, (see page 548,)

Whereas on the day of making this treaty, and bearing even date herewith, a certain indenture was made, executed, and concluded by and between the said Seneca Nation of Indians and Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows, assignees under the State of Massachusetts, in the presence and with the approbation of a commissioner appointed by the United States, and in the presence and with the approbation of Samuel Hoare, a superintendent on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which indenture is in the words and figures following, to wit:

"This indenture, made and concluded between Thomas Ludlow Ogden, of the city of New York, and Joseph Fellows, of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, of the one part, and the chiefs and head-men of the Seneca Nation of Indians on the other part, at a council duly assembled and held at Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the presence of Samuel Hoare, the superintendent thereto authorized and appointed by and on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of Ambrose Spencer, a commissioner thereto duly appointed and authorized on the part of the United States.

"Whereas at a council held at Buffalo Creek on the fifteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, an indenture of that date was made and executed by and between the parties to this agreement, whereby the chiefs and head-men of the Seneca Nation of Indians, for the consideration of two hundred and two thousand dollars, did grant, bargain, release, and confirm unto the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows all those four several tracts of land situate within the State of New York, then and yet occupied by the said nation, or the people thereof, severally described in the said indenture as the Buffalo Creek reservation, containing by estima-

tion forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of land; the Cattaraugus reservation, containing by estimation twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land; the Allegany reservation, containing by estimation thirty thousand four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land; and the Tonnewanda reserva-tion, containing by estimation twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land; a duplicate of which indenture was annexed to a treaty of the same date made between the United States of America and the chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the several tribes of New York Indians assembled in council, which treaty was amended and proclaimed by the President of the United States on the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty, as having been duly ratified, as by the said indenture, treaty, and proclamation more fully appear; and

"Whereas divers questions and differences having arisen between the chiefs and head-men of the Seneca Nation of Indians, or some of them, and the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows in relation to the said indenture, and the rights of the parties thereto, and the provisions contained in the said indenture being still unexecuted, the said parties have mutually agreed to settle, compromise, and finally terminate all such questions and differences on the terms and conditions hereinafter specified:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby mutually declared and agreed by and between the said parties as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, in consideration of the release and agreements hereinafter contained, on the part of the said Seneca Nation, do on their part consent, covenant, and agree that they, the said nation, (the said indenture notwithstanding,) shall and may continue in the occupation and enjoyment of the whole of the said two several tracts of land called the Cattaraugus reservation and the Allegany reservation, with the same right and title in all things as they had and possessed therein immediately before the date of the said indenture, saving and reserving to the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows the right of pre-emption, and all other the right and title which they then had or held in or to the said tracts of land.

"ARTICLE 2. The chiefs and head-men of the Seneca Nation of Indians, in consideration of the foregoing, and of the agreement next hereinafter contained, do on their part grant, release, and confirm unto the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, and to their heirs and assigns, in joint tenancy, the whole of the said two tracts of land severally called the Buffalo Creek reservation and the Tonnewanda reservation, and all the right and interest therein of the said nation.

"ARTICLE 3. It is mutually agreed between the parties hereto, that in lieu of the sum expressed in the said indeuture, as the consideration of the sale and release of the said four tracts of land, there shall be paid to the said nation a just consideration sum for the release of the two tracts hereby confirmed to the said Ogden and Fellows, to be estimated and ascertained as follows.

"The present value of the Iudian title to the whole of the said four tracts of land, including the improvements thereou, shall for all the purposes of this present compact be deemed and taken to be two hundred and two thousand dollars, of which sum one hundred thousand dollars shall be deemed to be the value of such title in and to all the lands within the said four tracts, exclusive of the improvements thereon, and one hundred and two thousand dollars to be the value of all the improvements within the said four tracts; and of the said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the said Ogden and Fellows shall pay to the Seneca Nation such proportion as the value of all the lands within the said two tracts; called the Buffalo Creek and Tonnewanda reservations, shall bear to the value of all the lands within all the said four tracts; and of the said sum of one hundred and two thousand dollars, the said Ogden and Fellows shall pay such proportion as the value of the improvements on the same two tracts shall bear to the value of the improvements on all the said four tracts.

"ARTICLE 4. The amount of the consideration monies to be paid in pursuance of the last preceding article shall be determined by the judgment and award of arbitrators, one of whom shall be named by the Secretary of the War Department of the United States, and one by the said Ogden and Fellows; which arbitrators, in order to such judgment and award, and to the performance of the other duties hereby imposed on them, may employ suitable surveyors to explore, examine, and report on the value of the said lands and improvements, and also to ascertain the contents of each of the said four tracts, which contents shall govern the arbitrators as to quantity in determining the amount of the said consideration money.

"The same arbitrators shall also award and determine the amount to be paid to each individual Indian out of the sum which, on the principles above stated, they shall ascertain and award to be the proportionate value of the improvements on the said two tracts called Buffalo Creek reservation and the Tonne wanda reservation; and in case the said arbitrators shall disagree as to any of the matters hereby submitted to them, they may choose an umpire, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive; and the said arbitrators shall make a report in

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writing of their proceedings in duplicate, such reports to be acknowledged or proved according to the laws of the State of New York, in order to their being recorded, one of such reports to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, and the other thereof to be delivered to the said Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows.

"ARTICLE 5. It is agreed that the possession of the two parts hereby confirmed to the said Ogden and Fellows shall be surrendered and delivered up to them, as follows, viz: The forest or unimproved lands on the said tracts, within one month after the report of the said arbitrators shall be filed in the office of the Department of War, and the improved lands within two years after the said report shall have been so filed: Provided always, That the amount to be so ascertained and awarded as the proportionate value of the said improvements, shall, on the surrender thereof, be paid to the President of the United States. to be distributed among the owners of the said improvements according to the determination and award of the said arbitrators in this behalf: And provided further, That the consideration for the release and conveyance of the said lands shall at the time of the surrender thereof be paid or secured to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of the War Department, the income of which is to be paid to the said Seneca Indians annually.

"But any Indian having improvements may surrender the same and the land occupied by him and his family at any time prior to the expiration of the said two years, upon the amount awarded to him for such improvements being paid to the President of the United States or any agent designated by him for that purpose by the said Ogden and Fellows, which amount shall be paid over to the Indian entitled to the same, under the directions of the War Department.

"ARTICLE 6. It is hereby agreed and declared to be the understanding and intent of the parties hereto, that such of the said Seneca Nation as shall remove from the State of New York under the provisions of any treaty made or to be made between the United States and the said Indians, shall be entitled in proportion to their relative numbers to the funds of the Seneca Nation, and that the interest and income of such their share and proportion of the said funds, including the consideration money to be paid to the said nation in pursuance of this indenture, and of all annuities belonging to the said nation, shall be paid to the said Indians so removing at their new homes; and whenever the said tracts called the Allegheny and the Cattarangus reservations, or any part thereof, shall be sold and conveyed by the Indians remaining in the State of New York, the Indians so removing shall be entitled to share in the proceeds of said sales in

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the like proportion. And it is further agreed and declared that such Indians owning improvements in the Cattaraugus and Alleghany tracts as may so remove from the State of New York shall be entitled on such removal, and surrendering their improvements to the Seneca Nation for the benefit of the nation, to receive the like compensations for the same, according to their relative values, as in the third and fourth articles of this treaty are stipulated to be paid to the owners of improvements in the Buffalo Creek and Tonnewanda tracts on surrendering their improvements, which compensations may be advanced by the President of the United States out of any funds in the hands of the Government of the United States belonging to the Seneca Nation, and the value of these improvements shall be ascertained and reported by the arbitrators to be appointed in pursuance of the fourth article.

"ARTICLE 7. This indenture is to be deemed to be in lieu of and as a substitute for the above-recited indenture made and dated the fifteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, so far as the provisions of the two instruments may be inconsistent or contradictory, and the said indenture, so far as the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this compact, is to be regarded and is hereby declared to be rescinded and released.

"ARTICLE 8. All the expenses attending the execution of this indenture and compact, including those of the arbitration and surveys hereiubefore referred to, and also those of holding the treaty now in negotiation between the United States and the said Seneca Nation, except so far as may be provided for by the United States, shall be advanced and paid by the said Ogden and Fellows.

"ARTICLE 9. The parties to this compact mutually agree to solicit the influence of the Government of the United States to protect such of the lands of the Seneca Indians, within the State of New York, as may from time to time remain in their possession from all taxes, and assessments for roads, highways, or any other purpose until such lands shall be sold and conveyed by the said Indians, and the possession thereof shall have been relinquished by them.

"In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto, and to three other instruments of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the State of Massachusetts, one to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians, and one to remain with the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows, interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written:"

Therefore, taking into consideration the premises, it is agreed

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and stipulated, by and between the United States of America and the Seneca Nation of Indians, as follows, to wit:

36999 First. The United States of America consent to the several 37000 articles and stipulations contained in the last-recited indenture 37001 between the said nation and the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden 37002 and Joseph Fellows, above set forth.

Second. The United States further consent and agree that any number of the said nation who shall remove from the State of New York under the provisions of the above-mentioned treaty, proclaimed as aforesaid on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty, shall be entitled, in proportion to their relative numbers, to all the benefits of the said treaty.

Third. The United States of America further consent and agree that the tenth article of said treaty, proclaimed as aforesaid on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty, be deemed and considered as modified in conformity with the provisions of the indenture hereinabove set forth, so far as that the United States will receive and pay the sum stipulated to be paid as the consideration money of the improvements therein specified, and will receive, hold, and apply the sum to be paid, or the securities to be given for the lands therein mentioned, as provided for in such indenture.

Proclaimed August 26, 1842.

### SENECAS, TONNEWANDA BAND.

37022 Treaty between the United States and the Tonawanda band of Seneca 37023 Indians, concluded at the meeting-house on the Tonawanda 37024 reservation, November 5, 1857; supplementary articles concluded at the same time and place; ratified by the Senate June 37026 4, 1858.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the meeting-house on the Tonawanda reservation, in the county of Genesee, and State of New York, on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, by Charles E. Mix, as commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the following persons, viz: Jabez Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Ely S. Parker, duly authorized thereunto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, which treaty is in the following words, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made this fifth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the meeting-house on the Tonawanda reser-vation, in the county of Genesee, and State of New York. between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the following persons, duly authorized thereto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, viz: Jabez Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Elv S. Parker. 

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Whereas a certain treaty was heretofore made between the Six Nations of New York Indians and the United States on the 15th day of January, 1838, (see page 548,) and another between the Seneca Nation of Indians and the United States on the 20th day of May, 1842, (next preceding treaty,) by which, among other things, the Seneca Nation of Indians granted and conveyed to Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Joseph Fellows the two certain Indian reservations in the State of New York known as the Buffalo Creek and the Tonawanda reservations, to be surrendered to the said Ogden and Fellows on the performance of certain conditions precedent defined in said treaties; and

Whereas in and by the said treaties there were surrendered and relinquished to the United States 500,000 acres of land in the then Territory of Wisconsin; and

Whereas the United States, in and by said treaties, agreed to set apart for said Indians certain lands in the Indian Territory immediately west of the Missouri, and to grant the same to them, to be held and enjoyed in fee-simple, the quantity of said lands being computed to afford 320 acres to each soul of said Indians, and did agree that any individual, or any number of said Indians, might remove to said Territory, and thereupon be entitled to hold and enjoy said lands, and all the benefits of said treaties, according to numbers, respectively; and

Whereas the United States did further agree to pay the sum of \$400,000 for the removal of the Indians of New York to the said Territory, and for their support and assistance during the first year of their residence in said Territory; and

Whereas the said Ogden and Fellows did agree to pay to the said Seneca Nation of Indians, as the consideration of the surrender and relinquishment of the said two reservations known as the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reservations, certain sums of money, one part of which was to be paid to the individual Indians residing upon said reservations, for the improvements held and owned by them in severalty, the amount of which "improvement money" heretofore apportioned to those residing upon the Tonawanda reservation being \$15,018  $\frac{36}{100}$ , which

37085 money has been paid into and still remains in the Treasury of 37086 the United States; and

Whereas, for divers reasons and differences, the said treaties remain unexecuted as to the said Tonawanda reservation and the band of Senecas residing thereon; and

Whereas it is ascertained, at the date of these articles, that the Seneca Indians, composing the Tonawanda band and residing upon the Tonawanda reservation, amount to 650 souls in number; and

Whereas the United States are willing to exercise the liberal policy which has heretofore been exercised in regard to the Senecas, and for the purpose of relieving the Tonawandas of the difficulties and troubles under which they labor,

These articles are entered into:

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ARTICLE 1. The said persons, anthorized as in the caption hereof stated, hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all claims severally and in common as a band of Indians, and as a part of the Seneca Nation, to the lands west of the State of Missouri, and all right and claim to be removed thither, and for support and assistance after such removal, and all other claims against the United States under the aforesaid treaties of 1838 and 1842, except, however, such moneys as they may be entitled to under said treaties, paid or payable by the said Ogden and Fellows.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of which aforesaid surrender and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay and invest, in the manner hereinafter specified, the sum of \$256,000 for the said Tonawanda band of Indians.

ARTICLE 3. It is hereby agreed that the Tonawanda band may purchase of the said Ogden and Fellows, of the survivor of them, or of their heirs or assigns, the entire Tonawanda reservation, or such portions thereof as they may be willing to sell and said band may be willing to purchase; and the United States undertake and agree to pay for the same out of the said sum of \$256,000, upon the express condition that the rate of purchase shall not exceed, on an average, \$20 per acre. The land so purchased shall be taken by deed of conveyance to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and his successors in office, in fee, to be held by him in trust for the said Tonawanda band of Indians and their exclusive use, occupation, and enjoyment, until the legislature of the State of New York shall pass an act designating some persons or public officer of that State to take and hold said land upon a similar trust for said Indians; whereupon they shall be granted by the said Secretary to such persons or public officer.

ARTICLE 4. And the said Tonawanda band of Indians here-

by agree to surrender, relinquish, and give up to the said Ogden and Fellows, the survivor of them, or their assigns—provided the whole reservation shall not be purchased—the unimproved lands which they shall not purchase, as aforesaid, within thirty days after this treaty shall be proclaimed by the President of the United States, and the improved lands which they shall not purchase, as aforesaid, on the 1st day of June, 1859.

ARTICLE 5. For the purpose of contracting for and making purchase of the lands contemplated herein, a majority of the chiefs and head-men of said Tonawanda band, in council assembled, may appoint one or more attorneys with adequate powers, which appointment must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before such attorney or attorneys can have power to act in the premises.

ARTICLE 6. Whenever a quantity of said lands, amounting to 6,500 acres at the least, upon the terms hereinbefore provided, may be purchased, written notice, executed by the chiefs and head-men in council, and acknowledged before a justice of the supreme court of New York, or judge of the superior court of the city of Buffalo, shall be given to the Secretary of the Interior, whereupon the portion of said sum of \$256,000 not expended in the purchase of lands, as aforesaid, shall be invested by the said Secretary of the Interior in stocks of the United States, or in stocks of some of the States, at his discretion; and the increase arising from such investment shall be paid to the said Tonawanda Indians at the time and in the manner that the annuities are paid which said Indians are now entitled to receive from the United States.

ARTICLE 7. It is hereby agreed that the sum of \$15,018 $\frac{36}{100}$ , "improvement money," heretofore apportioned to the Indians upon the Tonawanda reservation, shall be again apportioned by an agent, to be appointed by the chiefs and head-men in council assembled, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which agent shall make a report of such apportionment to the said Secretary of the Interior, and if he concur therein the shares so ascertained shall be paid to the individual Indians entitled thereto, who shall surrender and relinquish to the said Ogden and Fellows, or the survivor of them, or their assigns, their improve. ments, and any balance remaining shall be paid to the chiefs and head-men of the band, to be disbursed by them in payment of the debts or for the use of the band. The services of the agent to be thus appointed, and all other expenses attending the execution of these articles, are to be paid by the United States out of any moneys coming to the Tonawandas.

37175 Supplemental articles of agreement and convention, made this fifth 37176 day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at the meeting-house on the Tonawanda reservation, 37177 in the county of Genesee, State of New York, between Charles 37178 E. Mix, commissioner on behalf of the United States, of the 37179 37180 first part, and the following persons, duly authorized thereunto by the Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians, viz: Jabez 37181 37182 Ground, Jesse Spring, Isaac Shanks, George Sky, and Ely S. 37183 Parker, of the second part.

Whereas, at the date hereof and concurrent with the execution of this instrument, articles of agreement and convention have been entered into between the parties aforesaid, in and by which articles it is provided that the said Tonawanda band of Seneca Indians may purchase portions of the Tonawanda reservation, "upon the express condition that the rate of purchase shall not exceed \$20 per acre on an average."

And whereas the President of the United States may deem it discreet and expedient that certain portions of said reservations, held in severalty by the assigns of said Ogden and Fellows, should be purchased by said Indians if it shall be necessary so to do, at a rate exceeding \$20 per acre on an average.

Now, therefore, the said parties of the second part agree that portions of said reservation may be purchased by the authorized agents of said Indians for them, and paid for out of said sum of \$256,000, at a rate exceeding \$20 per acre on an average, provided the contract or contracts therefor shall be first submitted to and approved by the President, or some public officer to be designated by him.

And the said parties of the second part solicit the President to accept and adopt this supplement as a part of the said articles of agreement and convention entered into concurrent with the execution of this agreement.

Proclaimed March 31, 1859.

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# 37208 SENECAS RESIDING ON THE SANDUSKY RIVER, 37209 OHIO.

37210 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the
37211 'city of Washington on the twenty-eighth day of February, in
37212 the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one,
37213 by and between James B. Gardiner, specially appointed com37214 missioner on the part of the United States, of the one part, and
37215 the undersigned, principal chiefs and warriors of the Seneca
37216 tribe of Indians, residing on the Sandusky River, in the State
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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.

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37260 37261 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 negociate 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:

ARTICLE 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, (see page 197,) 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 highwater 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.

ARTICLE 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 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.

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 ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 4. Out of the first sales to be made of the lands herein ceded by the Senecas, the United States will cause a gristmill, 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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 bnilding 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 im-

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 Gov-ernment 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 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 Presi-dent 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. 

ARTICLE 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.

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ARTICLE 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 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.

ARTICLE 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 of the United States.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

Proclaimed March 24, 1831.

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37355 Articles of agreement made and concluded at the Seneca agency, on the head-waters of the Cowskin River, this 29th day of Decem-37356 ber, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and 37357 37358 thirty-two, by and between Henry L. Ellsworth and John F. Schermerhorn, commissioners on behalf of the United States, 37359 and the chiefs and head-men of the "United Nation" of the 37360 Senecas and Shawnee Indians, on behalf of said tribe or na-37361 37362 tion.

Whereas certain articles of agreement and convention were concluded at Lewistown, Ohio, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1831, by and between the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnee Indians, residing at or near Lewistown, in the State of Ohio; and

Whereas, by the 2nd article of said agreement, the United States stipulated and agreed with said tribe in the words following, to wit: "to 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." And the treaty aforesaid was ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1832; and

Whereas the said mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees removed from their homes in Ohio, to settle upon the lands assigned them west of the Mississippi, in pursuance of the provisions and stipulations of the treaty aforesaid; and

Whereas the said Senecas from Sandusky and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees have lately formed a confederacy, and have expressed their anxiety to unite as one tribe or nation, to be called the "United Nation of Senecas and Shawnees," to occupy their lands as tenants in common, and have the whole of the country provided for them by the United States located on 37396 the east side of Ne-o-sho or Grand River, which runs through 37397 and now divides the same:

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For the purpose of affording a more convenient and satisfac-37399 tory location to said united nation, the parties aforesaid do, 37400 therefore, hereby stipulate and agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The united tribe of Senecas and Shawnee Indians do hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit-claim to the United States, all the land granted to them on the west side of Ne-o-sho or Grand River, by treaties made respectively with the Senecas of Sandusky and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees of Lewistown, Ohio, on the 20th day of July, 1831, and on the 28th day of February, 1831. (See next preceding treaty.)

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of said lands, described and ceded as aforesaid, the United States will grant, by letterspatent, to the tribe or nation of Indians aforesaid, in manner as hereinafter mentioned, the following tract of land lying on the east side of Ne-o-sho or Grand River, viz: Bounded on the east by the west line of the State of Missonri; south, by the present established line of the Cherokee Indians; west, by Ne-o-sho or Grand River; and north by a line running parallel with said south line, and extending so far from the present north line of the Seneca Indians from Sandusky as to contain sixty thousand acres, exclusive of the land now owned by said Seneca Indians, which said boundaries include, however, all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky on the east side of Grand And the United States will grant said tract of land by two letters-patent; the north half, in quantity, to be granted to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees of Ohio, and the sonth half to the Senecas from Sandusky, aforesaid; the whole to be occupied in common so long as the said tribes or bands shall desire the same. The said patents shall be granted in feesimple; but the lands shall not be sold or ceded without the consent of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The United States, at the request of said "United Nation," agree to erect immediately a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a blacksmith-shop, and furnish the necessary tools and machinery in anticipation of a re-imbursement from sales of land eeded to the United States by the treaties aforesaid, of 28th of February, 1831, and July 20th, 1831, and so far in fulfilment of the same.

ARTICLE 4. The United Nation of Seneca and Shawnees having presented a claim for money advanced by them for forage while removing to their new homes in the West, and for horses and other property lost on the journey, the United States, in order to a final settlement of such claim, agree to pay one thousand dollars, as follows, viz: Six hundred dollars to the

37442 Seneca tribe of Indians from Sandusky; and the sum of four 37443 hundred dollars to the Senecas and Shawnees from Lewistown, 37444 Ohio, to be distributed by their respective tribes among the 37445 elaimants, as they may deem just and equitable; and to be 37446 received by them in full payment and satisfaction of all the 37447 claims aforesaid.

ARTICLE 5. Nothing in these articles of agreement shall be construed to effect the respective rights of the Seneca tribe of Indians from Sandusky, and the Senecas and Shawnees from Lewistown, Ohio, as seenred by existing treaties, except so far as said treaties are inconsistent with the provisions of the articles aforesaid.

ARTICLE 6. This agreement and treaty shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the President and Scnate of the United States.

37457 Proclaimed March 22, 1833.

## 37458 SENECAS, MIXED SENECAS AND SHAWNEES, QUA-37459 PAWS, ETC.

37460 Treaty between the United States of America and the Senecas, 37461 Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, 37462 Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's 37463 Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes; concluded 37464 February 23, 1867; ratification advised, with amendments, 37465 June 18, 1868; amendments accepted September 1, 7, 8, and 37466.

37467 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 37468 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, William H. Watson, Thomas Murphy, George C. Snow, and G. A. Colton, commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs, delegates, and head-men of the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, Miamies, Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and certain Wyandottes, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

37482 Articles of agreement, concluded at Washington, D. C., the

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twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States, represented by Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, W. H. Watson, special commissioner, Thomas Murphy, superintendent of Indian affairs, George C. Snow, and G. A. Colton, U. S. Indian agents, duly authorized, and the Senecas, represented by George Spicer and John Mush; the Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, by John Whitetree, John Young, and Lewis Davis; the Quapaws, by S. G. Vallier and Ka-zhecah; the Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, by Baptiste Peoria, John Mitchell, and Edward Black; the Miamies, by Thomas Metosenyah and Thomas Richardville; and the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, by John White and J. T. Jones, and including certain Wyandott[e]s, represented by Tauromee, or John Hat, and John Karaho.

Whereas it is desirable that arrangements should be made by which portions of certain tribes, parties hereto, now residing in Kansas, should be enabled to remove to other lands in the Indian country south of that State, while other portions of said tribes desire to dissolve their tribal relations, and become citizens; and

Whereas it is necessary to provide certain tribes, parties hereto, now residing in the Indian country, with means of rebuilding their houses, re-opening their farms, and supporting their families, they having been driven from their reservations early in the late war, and suffered greatly for several years, and being willing to sell a portion of their lands to procure such relief; and

Whereas a portion of the Wyandottes, parties to the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, although taking lands in severalty, have sold said lands, and are still poor, and have not been compelled to become citizens, but have remained without clearly recognized organization, while others who did become citizens are unfitted for the responsibilities of citizenship; and

Whereas the Wyandottes, treated with in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, have just claims against the Government, which will enable the portion of their people herein referred to to begin anew a tribal existence:

Therefore it is agreed:

ARTICLE 1. The Senecas cede to the United States a strip of land on the north side of their present reservation in the Indian country; the land so ceded to be bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by the north line of the reservation, on the west by the Neosho River, and running south

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for the necessary distance, to contain twenty thousand acres; for which the Government is to pay twenty thousand dollars upon the ratification of this treaty; the south line of said tract to be ascertained by survey, at the cost of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. The Senecas now confederated with the Shawnees, and owning an undivided half of a reservation in the Indian country immediately north of the Seneca reservation mentioned in the preceding article, cede to the United States one-half of said Seneca and Shawnee reserve, which it is mutually agreed shall be the north half, bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, north by the Quapaw reserve, west by the Neosho River, and south by an east and west line bisecting the present Seneca and Shawnee reserve into equal parts, the said line to be determined by survey, at the expense of the United States; for which tract of land, estimated to contain about thirty thousand acres, the United States will pay the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 3. The Shawnees, heretofore confederated with the Senecas, cede to the United States that portion of their remaining lands, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where Spring River crosses the south line of the tract in the second article ceded to the United States; thence down said river to the south line of the Shawnee reserve; thence west to the Neosho River; thence up said river to the south line of the tract ceded in the second article; and thence east to the place of beginning, supposed to contain about twelve thousand acres, the area to be ascertained by survey, at the expense of the United States; the United States to pay for the same at the rate of one dollar per acre, as soon as the area shall be ascertained.

ARTICLE 4. The Quapaws cede to the United States that portion of their land lying in the State of Kansas, being a strip of land on the north line of their reservation, about one half mile in width, and containing about twelve sections in all, excepting therefrom one half section to be patented to Samuel G. Vallier, including his improvements. Also, the further tract within their present reserve, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Neosho River where the south line of the Quapaw reserve strikes that stream; thence east three miles; thence north to the Kansas boundary-live; thence west on said line to the Neosho River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; and the United States will pay to the Quapaws for the half-mile strip lying in Kansas at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre whenever the area of the same shall be ascertained; and for the other tract described in this article at the rate of one dollar and fifteen cents per acre whenever the area of the same shall be ascertained by survey, said survey

37575 to be made at the cost of the tribe to which said tract is herein 37576 provided to be sold under the pre-emption laws of the United 37577 States; but all such pre-emption shall be paid in the money of 37578 the United States, at the proper land-office within one year from 37579 the date of entry and settlement.

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SENECAS.

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ARTICLE 5. The Senecas now confederated with the Shawnees, the said Shawnees thereto consenting, agree to dissolve their connection with the said Shawnees, and to unite with the Senecas, parties to the treaty of February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, (see page 833,) upon their reservation described in article second of said treaty; and the several bands of Senecas will unite their funds into one common fund for the benefit of the whole tribe; and an equitable division shall be made of all funds or annuities now held in common by the Senecas and Shawnees.

ARTICLE 6. Of the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars to be paid to the Senecas, as provided in the second article, the sum of four thousand dollars shall be paid to them immediately after the ratification of this treaty, to enable them to re-establish their homes and provide themselves with agricultural implements, seed, and provisions for themselves and their families; and the balance of the said first-mentioned sum, being twenty thousand dollars, shall be consolidated with the twenty thousand dollars in the first article provided to be paid, and invested for the tribe of Senecas, as constituted by this treaty, at five per cent. interest, to be paid per capita semi-annually; and their annuity of five hundred dollars in specie, provided by article four of the treaty of September twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, shall likewise become the property of the tribe.

ARTICLE 7. The amount annually due the Senecas under the provisions of article four of the treaty of February twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, for black-smith, after their separation from the Shawnees, shall be annually paid to them as a national fund, to enable them to purchase such articles for their wants and improvements in agriculture as the chiefs, with the consent of their agent, may designate; and this provision shall apply also to the fund for support of a miller belonging to the Senecas heretofore occupying the southernmost reserve referred to in this treaty; and there shall be added to the said fund whatever amount belonging to either band of the Senecas shall be found due and unpaid upon an examination of their accounts with the Government, and particularly the amount of bonds and stocks invested in their name; and the interest

thereon shall be annually paid to the said Senecas for the purposes mentioned in this article.

## 37622 PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE SHAWNEES.

37623 ARTICLE 8. Of the amount in the third article provided to 37624 be paid to the Shawnces by the United States for the lands 37625 therein ceded, the sum of two thousand dollars shall be advanced 37626 to them to be used in establishing their homes, and the balance 37627 of the said amount shall be invested for the said tribe, under 37628 the name of Eastern Shawnees, and five per cent. be paid semi-37629 annually thereou; and the amount due and unpaid upon the bonds 37630 or stocks invested in their name shall be paid to them, as well as 37631 the interest thereon hereafter to become due, to be used under 37632 the direction of the chiefs, with the consent of the agent, for the 37633 purchase of agricultural implements or other articles necessary 37634 for the general welfare of the people; and the one-half of the 37635 blacksmith fund remaining after the division to be made with 37636 the Senecas provided for in article five shall remain devoted to 37637 the same purpose and the Government will add thereto the sum 37638 of five hundred dollars annually for five years.

### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE QUAPAWS.

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ARTICLE 9. Of the amount to be paid to the Quapaws for the lands ceded by them in the fourth article of this treaty, the sum of five thousand dollars shall be paid to them upon the ratification of this treaty, to assist them in re-establishing themselves at their homes upon their remaining reservation; and the balance of said amount shall be invested as a permanent fund at five per cent. interest, payable per capita, semi-annually.

ARTICLE 10. If the Osage mission school should be closed, so that the school fund of the Quapaws cannot be used for them to advantage at that institution, the said fund shall remain in the Treasury of the United States until such time as it can, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the chiefs, be used to advantage in establishing a school upon their reservation.

ARTICLE 11. The amount now due and unpaid for a farmer, under the provisions of the third article of their treaty of May thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight [three], may be used by the chiefs and council for the purchase of provisions, farming implements, seed, and otherwise for the purpose of assisting the people in agriculture; and their annual income now paid for farmer shall hereafter be set apart for the purposes of assistance and improvement in agriculture.

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### CLAIMS FOR LOSSES BY THE WAR.

ARTICLE 12. Whereas the aforesaid Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws were driven from their homes during the late war, and their property destroyed, it is agreed that a commission of not to exceed two persons shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior who shall proceed to their country and make careful investigation of their claims for losses, and make full report of the same to the Department; and the Secretary of the Interior shall, upon such report, make such awards as he may deem equitable and just; and upon such award the United States will pay the claimants the amounts declared to be due, and report the same to Congress.

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## PROVISIONS IN RELATION TO THE WYANDOTTES.

ARTICLE 13. The United States will set apart for the Wvandottes for their future home the land ceded by the Senecas in the first article hereof, and described in said article, to be owned by the said Wyandottes in common; "and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to appoint three persons, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to the Department the amount of money, if any, due by the United States to the Wyandott[e] Indians under existing treaty stipulations, and the items mentioned in Schedule A, appended to this treaty, and the report of the persons so appointed, with the evidence taken, shall be submitted to Congress for action at its next session." A register of the whole people, resident in Kansas and elsewhere, shall be taken by the agent of the Delawares, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which shall show the names of all who declare their desire to be and remain Indians, and in a tribal condition, together with incompetents and orphans, as described in the treaty of one thonsand eight hundred and fifty-five; and all such persons, and those only, shall hereafter constitute the tribe: Provided, That no one who has heretofore consented to become a citizen, nor the wife or children of any such person, shall be allowed to be come members of the tribe except by the free consent of the tribe after its new organization, and unless the agent shall certify that such party is through poverty or incapacity unfit to continue in the exercise of the responsibilities of citizenship of the United States and likely to become a public charge.

ARTICLE 14. Whenever the register in the next preceding article shall have been completed and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the amount of money in said article acknowledged to be due to the Wyandott [e]s shall be divided,

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and that portion equitably due to the citizens of said people shall be paid to them or their heirs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and the balance, after deducting the cost of the land purchased from the Senecas by the first article hereof, and the sum of five thousand dollars to enable the Wyandott[e]s to establish themselves in their new homes, shall be paid to the Wyandott[e] tribe per capita.

ARTICLE 15. All restrictions upon the sale of lands assigned and patented to "incompetent" Wyandott[e]s under the fourth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be removed after the ratification of this treaty, but no sale of lands heretofore assigned to orphans or incompetents shall be made under decree of any court, or otherwise, for or on account of any claim, judgment, execution, or order, or for taxes, until voluntarily sold by the patentee, or his or her heirs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and whereas many sales of land belonging to this class have heretofore been made, contrary to the spirit and intent of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, it is agreed that a thorough examination and report shall be made, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to ascertain the facts relating to all such cases; and, upon a full examination of such report and hearing of the parties interested, the said Secretary may confirm the said sales, or require an additional amount to be paid, or declare such sales entirely void, as the very right of the several cases may require.

#### PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE OTTAWAS.

ARTICLE 16. The west part of the Shawnee reservation, ceded to the United States by the third article, is hereby sold to the Ottawas, at one dollar per acre; and for the purpose of paying for said reservation the United States shall take the necessary amount, whenever the area of such land shall be found by actual survey, from the funds in the hands of the Government arising from the sale of the Ottawa trust-lands, as provided in the ninth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the balance of said fund, after the payment of accounts provided for in article five of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be paid to the tribe per capita.

ARTICLE 17. The provisions of the Ottawa treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, (see page 599,) under which all the tribe were to become citizens upon the sixteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, are hereby extended for two years, or until July sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; but any time previous to that date any member of

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the tribe may appear before the United States district court for Kansas, and declare his intention to become a citizen, when he shall receive a certificate of citizenship, which shall include his family, and thereafter be disconnected with the tribe, and shall be entitled to his proportion of the tribal fund; and all who shall not have made such declaration previous to the last-mentioned date shall still be considered members of the tribe. order to enable the tribe to dispose of their property iu Kansas, and remove to their new homes and establish themselves thereon, patents in fee-simple shall be given to the heads of families and to all who have come of age among the allottees under the the treaties of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, so that 37762 they may sell their lands without restriction; but the said lands 37764 shall remain exempt from taxation so long as they may be retained by members of the tribe down to the said sixteenth of July, one 37766 thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; and the chiefs and council of the said tribe shall decide in the case of disputed 37768 heirship to real estate, taking as a rule the laws of inheritance 37769 of the State of Kansas.

> ARTICLE 18. The United States agree to pay claim of J. T. Jones, for which a bill of appropriation has passed one of the branches of Congress, but which has been withdrawn from before Congress, being for destruction by fire of his dwelling and other property by whites, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, shall be allowed and paid to him, amounting to six thousand seven hundred dollars.

> ARTICLE 19. The sixth article of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two (see page 601) shall remain unchanged except as provided in this article. The children of the tribe between the ages of six and eighteen (6 and 18) shall be entitled to be received at said institution, and to be subsisted, clothed, educated, and attended in sickness, where the sickness is of such a nature that the patient promises a return to study within a reasonable period; the children to be taught and practised in industrial pursuits suitable to their age and sex, and both sexes in such branches of learning, and to receive such advantages as the means of the institution will permit; these rights and privileges to continue so long as any children of the tribe shall present themselves for their exercise. And the Secretary of the Interior and the seuior corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society shall be members ex officio of the board of trustees, with power to vote in person or by proxy, it being the special intention of this provision to furnish additional supervision of the institution, so that the provisions of this article may be carried into effect in their full spirit and intent. ARTICLE 20. It is further agreed that the remaining unsold

portion of trust-lands of the Ottawas, amounting to seven thou-37797 37798 sand two hundred and twenty-one and twenty one-hundredths acres, shall be sold to the trustees of Ottawa University, to be 37799 37800 disposed of for the benefit of said institution at the appraised 37801 value thereof, and that the said trustees shall have until July 37802 sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, to dispose 37803 of the same and pay to the Government the value of said lands: 37804 Provided, That the said trustees shall furnish, within thirty 37805 days after the ratification of this treaty, to the Secretary of the 37806 Interior, a satisfactory bond for the fulfilment of their obliga-37807 tions.

## PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.

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ARTICLE 21. Whereas certain arrangements have been made by the chiefs of the confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws for the sale to actual settlers of the lands held by them in common, being nine and one-half sections, for a reasonable consideration, according to the terms of a certain petition of the said tribe, with schedule annexed, (which schedule is annexed to this treaty, and marked "B,") dated December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is agreed that the said arrangements shall be carried into full effect, and the purchasers thereunder shall receive patents from the United States for the lands so purchased, upon making full payment for the same to the Secretary of the Interior, and the amount already paid by said purchasers, as appears from said schedule and in the hands of the chiefs, shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole amount of the purchase-money shall also be paid to the said Secretary on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall be held by him for the benefit of the tribe, subject to the provisions of this treaty.

ARTICLE 22. The land in the second and fourth articles of this treaty proposed to be purchased from the Senecas and Quapaws, and lying south of Kansas, is hereby granted and sold to the Peorias, &c., and shall be paid for, at the rate paid for the same by the Government, out of the proceeds of the nine and a half sections referred to in the last preceding article, adding thereto whatever may be necessary out of other moneys in the hands of the United States belonging to said Peorias, &c.

ARTICLE 23. The said Indians agree to dispose of their allotments in Kansas and remove to their new homes in the Indian country within two years from the ratification of this treaty; and to that end the Secretary of the Interior is author-

37842 ized to remove altogether the restrictions upon the sales of their 37843 lands provided under authority of the third article of the treaty 37844 of May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in 37845 such manner that adult Indians may sell their own lands, and that 37846 the lands of minors and incompetents may be sold by the chiefs, with the consent of the agent, certified to the Secretary of the 37847 37848 Interior and approved by him. And if there should be any allotments for which no owner or heir thereof survives, the chiefs 37849 37850 may convey the same by deed, the purchase-money thereof to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary, to the benefit of 37851 37852 the tribe; and the guardianship of orphan children shall remain 37853 in the hands of the chiefs of the tribe, and the said chiefs shall 37854 have the exclusive right to determine who are members of the 37855 tribe and entitled to be placed upon the pay-rolls.

37856 ARTICLE 24. An examination shall be made of the books 37857 of the Indian Office, and an account-current prepared, stating 37858 the condition of their funds, and the representations of the 37859 Indians for overcharges for sales of their lands in one thousand 37860 eight hundred and fifty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall be examined and reported to Congress; and 37861 37862 in order further to assist them in preparing for removal and in 37863 paying their debts, the further amount of twenty-five thousand 37864 dollars shall be at the same time paid to them per capita from 37865 the sum of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred 37866 and eighty six dollars and seventy-five cents, invested for said 37867 Indians under act of Congress of July twelfth, one thousand 37868 eight hundred and sixty-two; and the balance of said sum of 37869 one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-37870 six dollars and seventy-five cents, together with the sum of 37871 ninety-eight thousand dollars now invested on behalf of the 37872 said Indians in State stocks of Southern States, and the sum of 37873 three thousand seven hundred dollars, being the balance of in-37874 terest, at five per cent. per annum, on thirty-nine thousand nine 37875 hundred and fifty dollars held by the United States, from July, 37876 one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, till vested in Kan-37877 sas bonds in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-37878 one, after crediting five thousand dollars thereon heretofore 37879 receipted for by the chiefs of said Indiaus, shall be and remain 37880 as the permanent fund of the said tribe, and five per cent. be 37881 paid semi-annually thereon, per capita, to the tribe; and the interest due upon the sum of twenty-eight thousand five hun-37882 dred dollars in Kansas bonds, and upon sixteen thousand two 37883 37884 hundred dollars in United States stocks, now held for their beuefit, shall be paid to the tribe semi-annually, in two equal 37885 37886 payments, as a permanent school-fund income: Provided. That 37887 there shall be taken from the said invested fund and paid to

the said tribe, per capita, on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the snm of thirty thousand dollars, to assist them in establishing themselves upon their new homes; and at any time thereafter, when the chiefs shall represent to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Inte-rior that an additional sum is necessary, such sum may be taken from their invested fund: And provided also, That the said in vested fund shall be subject to such division and diminution as may be found necessary in order to pay those who may become citizens their share of the funds of the tribe.

ARTICLE 25. Whereas taxes have been levied by the anthority of the State of Kausas upon lands allotted to members of the tribe, the right and justice of which taxation is not acknowledged by the Indiaus, and on which account they have suffered great vexation and expense, and which is now a matter in question in the Supreme Court of the United States, it is agreed that, in case that court shall decide such taxes unlawful, the Government will take measures to secure the refunding of said taxes to such of the Indians as have paid them.

ARTICLE 26. The Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws agree that the Miamies may be confederated with them upon their new reservation, and own an undivided right in said reservation in proportion to the sum paid, upon the payment by the said Miamies of an amount which, in proportion to the number of the Miamies who shall join them, will be equal to their share of the purchase-money in this treaty provided to be paid for the land, and also upon the payment into the common fund of such amount as shall make them equal in annuities to the said Peorias, &c., the said privilege to remain open to the Miamies two years from the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 27. The United States agree to pay the said Indians the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per year for six years for their blacksmith and for necessary iron and steel and tools; in consideration of which payment the said tribe hereby relinquish all claims for damages and losses during the late war, and at the end of the said six years any tools or materials remaining shall be the property of the tribe.

ARTICLE 28. Inasmuch as there may be those among them who may desire to remain in Kausas and become citizens of the United States, it is hereby provided that, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, a register shall be taken by the agent, which shall show the names separately of all who voluntarily desire to remove, and all who desire to remain and become citizens; and those who shall elect to remain may appear before the judge of the United States district court for Kansas and make declaration of their intention to become citi-

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zens, and take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and upon filing of a certificate of such declaration and oath in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs they shall be entitled to receive the proportionate share of them-selves and their children in the invested funds and other common property of the tribe; and therefrom they and their children shall become citizens, and have no further rights in the tribe; and all the females who are heads of families, and single women of full age, shall have the right to make such declaration and become disconnected from the tribe.

Articles 29 to 39, inclusive, stricken out.

ARTICLE 40. If any amendments shall be made to this treaty by the Senate, it shall only be necessary to submit the same for the assent of the particular tribe or tribes interested; and should any such amendments be made, and the assent of the tribe or tribes interested not obtained, the remainder of the treaty not affected by such amendment shall nevertheless take effect and be in force.

ARTICLE 41. The expenses of negotiating this treaty, not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, shall be paid by the United States.

37955 B.—Names of settlers, Nos. of land and price thereof, together with the amount 37956 deposited by each settler, on the ten-section reserve in Miami County, Kansas.

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37957	Names.	Quarter.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of acres.	Price per	acre.	Sum depos-		Total.	
37958	Andrew J. Sinclair.	E. ½	23	16	24	320	\$4	00	\$426	66	\$1,280	00
37959	Zacheus Hays	NW. and E. 1.	26	16		160	4	<b>7</b> 5				
		SW.and SE. of NW.	22			120		50	433	00	1,300	00
37960	Randolph Boyd	NE	26			160	4	75	253	33	760	00
37961	John Niehols and	W. ½ SE				80	3	<b>7</b> 5	<b>1</b> 00	00	300	00
	William Gray.											
37962	John Martin	SE	19		25	160	5	25				
37963	Same	S. ½ SE	18			80	5	00	500	00	1,240	00
37964	David H. Banta	sw	19			160	5	00	267	00	800	00
<b>37965</b>	Renben Fellows	sw	27		24	160	4	00	214	00	640	00
37966	J. T. Pifer	NW				160	- 3	50	. 186	00	560	00
37967	Leroy W. Martin	NE	19		<b>2</b> 5	160	5	25	200	00	840	00
37968	Charles Converse.	E. 1 NW. and W.	30			200	4	25			850	00
		½ and NE ½										
		of NE.										

37969 B.-Names of settlers, Nos. of land and price thereof, &c.-Continued.

Names.	Quarter.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Number of acres.	Price per	ono.	Sum deposited.	Total.	
Benjamin Wingrove.	SE	31			- 160	4 :	25	1.1	840	0 (
Same	SW. of SE	30			40	4	00	}	I	
Samuel McKinney	sw	31	ļ		160	4	00	213 33	640	00
Squire James Waller.	NE	6	17		160	3.:	30	165 00	528	3 00
George A. Whitta- ker.	E. ½	27	16	24	320	4	50	480 00	1, 440	00
William Smith	E. ½ SE. and SE. of NE.	28			120	4 (	00		480	00
Edward Morgan	N. ½ and SW. ½ of NW., and NW.‡ of SW.	6	17	25	160	4 (	00	215 00	640	00
Albert Benndorf	S. ½ NE	22	16	24	80	3 8	50	95 00	280	00
Charles Martin	NW., S. 1, and NW. 1 of SW.	t	16	<b>2</b> 5	280	3 5	50		980	00
Francis Hastings and William Morgan, jr.	Half	53		24	320	4 (	00	426 66	1, 280	00
Joel O. Loveridge, Geo. W. Lover- idge, Alfred Lov- eridge, jointly.	E. ½ and SW. ¼ of SW.	‡			760	4 (	00	1,013 33	3, 040	00
Isaac Shaw	NE	1	17	24	160	5 (	00	250 00	800	00
Jacob Sims	SE	13	16	24	160	3 5	50		560	00
Zacheus Hays	sw	26	16	24	160	3 5	50		560	00
Town tract*				- 1	320				1,280	00
Ambrose Shields					160	3 3	50		560	
Anthony Cott		il			160	3 (	00		480	00
•					80	4 (	00		320	00
(D + 1		-	-	-,	5 690		-	F CC4 07	22, 278	
	Benjamin Wingrove. Same	Benjamin Wingrove.  Same	Senjamin Wingrove.   Same	Semilation   Sem	Semilation   Sem	Benjamin Wingrove.       SE	Benjamin Wingrove.       SE	Benjamin Wingrove.       SE	Benjamin Wingrove.       Same       SW. of SE       30       40       4 00       226 66         Same       SW. of SE       30       40       4 00       213 33         Samnel McKinney       SW       31       160       4 00       213 33         Squire James Waller.       617       160       3 30       165 00         Ier.       George A. Whittaker.       E. ½       27 16 24       320       4 50       480 00         ker.       William Smith       E. ½       SE. of NE.       120       4 00       215 00         SE of NE.       N. ½       and SW.       6 17 25       160       4 00       215 00         Ledward Morgan       N. ½       and SW.       4 16 25       280       3 50       95 00         Charles Martin       NW.       N. ½       and       16 25       280       3 50       95 00         Charles Martin       NW.       ½       and William Morgan, jr.       23       24       320       4 00       426 66         Francis Hastings and William Morgan, jr.       Joel O. Loveridge, Geo. W. Loveridge, Geo. W. Loveridge, Jointly.       4       17 24       160       3 50       50       50       50       50       50       5	Benjamin Wingrove.       Same

37990 The three last-named are half-breed Indians, who will be-37991 come citizens. Said Shields has 5 children, said Cott 3, and 37992 Dagenette 2. William Smith, the settler aforesaid, has a half-37993 breed wife and 2 children. He takes said 120 acres in full of the

<sup>\*</sup> This tract to be conveyed to David Perry and Chas. Sims, on payment of said one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars by June first.

<sup>† 19</sup> and 18.

37994 · interest of his family in net proceeds of the reserve, and is to 37995 pay one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160) besides.

37996 Said Shields, Cott, and Dagenett take their respective tracts at the price stated, in lieu of a like sum of the shares of them-37997 selves and families in the net proceeds of the reserve: Provided, 37998 That, should the share of either family in the net proceeds of 37999 the reserves be less than the price agreed for the land taken by 38000 38001 the head of such family, then the deficit to be paid in money as 38002by other settlers. The title in each of the four cases last mentioned to be made jointly to the various members of the family, 38003 by name, whose shares in said proceeds pay for same. 38004

Joshua Clayton takes SE. 4 section 36, township 16, range 38006 24, 160 acres, at \$4 per acre, and deposits \$213; total payment, 38007 \$640.00.

38008 Knoles Shaw, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE.  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 6, town[ship] 17, range 38009 25, 80 acres; has deposited \$94; total payment, \$280.00.

Thos. Morgan and John W. Majors take E. ½ of said quarter, 38011 at \$3 per acre; deposited, \$9; total, \$240.00.

There is [are] 80 acres untaken, for which a purchaser will be named by the chiefs before 1st June next.

38014 Total land disposed of, 6,000 acres.

38015 Total money deposited, \$5,970.00.

38016 Total amount at prices agreed, 23,438.00.

The above lands to be patented to the persons aforesaid, or second their representatives, on prompt payment of the price agreed, by let June, 1867: *Provided*, That if any settler refuse or neglect to pay as aforesaid, then the tract of land by him claimed to be sold under sealed bids.

38022 Proclaimed October 14, 1868.

## 38023 SEVEN NATIONS OF CANADA.

At a treaty held at the city of New York with the nations or tribes 38024 of Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Can-38025 38026 ada, Abraham Ogden, commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the treaty; Ohnaweio, 38027 alias Goodstream, Teharagwanegen, alias Thomas Williams. 38028 two chiefs of the Caghnawagas; Atiatoharongwan, alias Col-38029 onel Lewis Cook, a chief of the St. Regis Indians, and Wil-38030 liam Gray, deputies authorized to represent these Seven Na-38031 tions or tribes of Indians at the treaty, and Mr. Gray serving 38032 also as interpreter; Egbert Benson, Richard Varick, and 38033 James Waston, agents for the State of New York: William 38034

38035 Constable and Daniel M'Cormick, purchasers under Alexander 38036 Macomb.

38037 The agents for the State having, in the presence and with 38038 the approbation of the commissioner, proposed to the deputies 38039 for the Indians the compensation hereinafter mentioned for the 38040 extinguishment of their claim to all lands within the State, and 38041 the said deputies being willing to accept the same, it is there-38042 upon granted, agreed, and concluded between the said deputies 38043 and the said agents, as follows: The said deputies do, for and 38044 in the name of the said Seven Nations or tribes of Indians, cede, 38045 release, and quit-claim to the people of the State of New York, forever, all the claim, right, or title of them, the said Seven 38046 38047 Nations or tribes of Indians, to lands within the said State: 38048 Provided, nevertheless, That the tract equal to six miles square, 38049 reserved in the sale made by commissioners of the land-office of 38050 the said State to Alexander Macomb, to be applied to the use 38051 of the Indians of the village of St. Regis, shall still remain so 38052 The said agents do, for and in the name of the people 38053 of the State of New York, grant to the said Seven Nations or 38054 tribes of Indians that the people of the State of New York shall pay to them, at the mouth of the river Chazy, on Lake 38055 Champlain, on the third Monday in Augustnext, the sum of one 38056 38057 thousand two hundred and thirty-three pounds six shillings and 38058 eight pence, and the further sum of two hundred and thirteen 38059 pounds six shillings and eight pence, lawfull money of the said 38060 State, and on the third Monday in August, yearly, forever thereafter, the like sum of two hundred and thirteen pounds six 38061 shillings and eight pence: Provided, nevertheless, That the peo. 38062 ple of the State of New York shall not be held to pay the said 38063 sums, unless in respect to the two sums to be paid on the 38064 third Monday in August next, at least twenty, and in re-38065 spect to the said yearly sum to be paid thereafter, at least 38066 five of the principal men of the said Seven Nations or tribes 38067 of Indians shall attend as deputies to receive and give receipts 38068 38069 The said deputies having suggested that for the same. 38070 the Indians of the village of St. Regis have built a mill on Salmon River, and another on Grass River, and that the mead-38071 38072 ows on Grass River are necessary to them for hay, in order, therefore, to secure to the Indians of said village the use of the 38073 38074 said mills and meadows, in case they should hereafter appear not to be included within the above tract so to remain reserved, 38075 38076 it is, therefore, also agreed and concluded between the said deputies, the said agents, and the said William Constable and 38077 Daniel M'Cormick, for themselves and their associates, pur-38078 chasers under the said Alexander Macomb, of the adjacent lands, 38079

that there shall be reserved, to be applied to the use of the ludians of the said village of St. Regis, in like manner as the said tract is to remain reserved, a tract of one mile square at each of the said mills, and the meadows on both sides of the said Grass River from the said mill thereon to its confluence with the river St. Lawrence.

38086 Ratified January 31, 1797.

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## 38087 SIOUX—YANKTON TRIBE.

38088 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Wil38089 liam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis38090 sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the
38091 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the
38092 undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Yancton tribe of Indi38093 ans, on the part and behalf of their said tribe, of the other part.

The parties being desirons of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, and of being placed, in all things and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Yancton tribe, and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

38112 Proclaimed July 19, 1815.

38113 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington, between Carey 38114 A. Harris, thereto specially authorised by the President of the United States, and the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, by their 38116 chiefs and delegates.

38117 ARTICLE 1. The Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians cede to the 38118 United States all the right and interest in the land ceded by the

38119 treaty concluded with them and other tribes on the fifteenth of July, 1830, (proclaimed February 24, 1831,) which they might 38120 38121 be entitled to claim by virtue of the phraseology employed in 38122the second article of said treaty.

38123 ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the 38124 preceding article, the United States stipulate to pay them four thousand dollars, (\$4,000.) It is understood and agreed that 38125 38126 fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) of this sum shall be expended in 38127 the purchase of horses and presents, upon the arrival of the 38128 chiefs and delegates at St. Louis; two thousand dollars (\$2,000) 38129 delivered to them in goods, at the expense of the United States, 38130 at the time their annuities are delivered next year; and five 38131 hundred dollars (\$500) be applied to defray the expense of re-38132 moving the agency building and blacksmith's shop from their 38133 present site.

38134 ARTICLE 3. The expenses of this negotiation and of the 38135 chiefs and delegates signing this treaty to this city and to their 38136 homes to be paid by the United States.

38137 ARTICLE 4. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting 38138 parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States. 38139

Proclaimed February 21, 1838.

38140 Treaty between the United States of America and the Yancton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, concluded at Washington April 38141 38142 19, 1858; ratified by the Senate February 16, 1859.

38143 James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 38144 38145 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of 38146 Washington on the ninetcenth day of April, one thousand eight 38147 38148 hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, as a commissioner on 38149 the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates of the Yancton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, 38150 38151 viz:

38152 Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe, the man that was struck by the Ree.

38153 Ma-to-sa-be-che-a, the smutty bear.

38154 Charles F. Picotte, Et-ke-cha.

38155 Ta-ton-ka-wete-co, the crazy bull.

38156 Pse-cha-wa-kea, the jumping thunder.

38157 Ma-ra-ha-ton, the iron horn.

38158 Nombe-kah-pah, one that knocks down two.

Ta-ton-ka-e-yah-ka, the fast bull. 38159

A-ha-ka-ma-ne, the walking elk. 38160

A-ha-ka-na-zhe, the standing elk. 38161

A-ha-ka-ho-che-cha, the elk with a bad voice. 33162

38163	Cha-ton-wo-ka-pa, the grabbing hawk.
38164	E-ha-we-cha-sha, the owl man.
38165	Pla-son-wa-kan-na-ge, the white medicine cow that stands.
38166	Ma-ga-scha-che-ka, the little white swan.
38167	Oke-che-la-wash-ta, the pretty boy.
38168	They being thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which
38169	treaty is in the following words, to wit:
38170	Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at
38171	the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of April, A. D.
38172	one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E.
38173	Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the
38174	following-named chiefs and delegates of the Yancton tribe
38175	of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, viz:
38176	Pa-la-ne-a-pa-pe, the man that was struck by the Ree.
38177	Ma-to-sa-be-che-a, the smutty bear.
38178	Charles F. Picotte, Eta-ke-cha.
38179	Ta-ton-ka-wete-co, the crazy bull.
38180	Pse-cha-wa-kea, the jumping thunder.
38181	Ma ra-ha-ton, the iron horn.
38182	Nombe-kah-pah, one that knocks down two.
38183	Ta-ton-ka-e-yah-ka, the fast bull.
38184	A-ha-ka-ma-ne, the walking elk.
38185	A-ha-ka-na-zhe, the standing elk.
38186	A-ha-ka-ho-chc-cha, the elk with a bad voice.
38187	Cha-ton-wo-ka-pa, the grabbing hawk.
38188	E-ha-we-cha-sha, the owl man.
38189	Pla-son-wa-kan-na-ge, the white medicine cow that stands.
$38\dot{1}90$	Ma-ga-scha-che-ka, the little white swan.
38191	Oke-che-la-wash-ta, the pretty boy.
38192	(The three last names signed by their duly-authorized
38193	agent and representative, Charles F. Picotte,) they being thereto
38194	duly authorized and empowered by said tribe of Indians.
38195	ARTICLE 1. The said chiefs and delegates of said tribe of
38196	Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all
38197	the lands now owned, possessed, or claimed by them wherever
38198	situated, except four hundred thousand acres thereof situated
38199	and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the
38200	Naw-izi-wa-koo pah or Chouteau River and extending up the
38201	Missouri River thirty miles; thence due north to a point;
38202	thence easterly to a point on the said Chouteau River; thence
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down said river to the place of beginning, so as to include the 38204 said quantity of four hundred thousand acres. hereby relinquish and abandon all claims and complaints about 38205 or growing out of any and all treaties heretofore made by them 38206 or other Indians, except their annuity rights under the treaty of 38207 38208 Laramie of September 17, A. D. 1851.

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N. B.—This treaty of Laramie is understood not to have been ratified, and is not in print; it is given at the end of the volume.

ARTICLE 2. The land so eeded and relinquished by the said chiefs and delegates of the said tribe of Yanctons is and shall be known and described as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the month of the Tchan-kas-an-data or Calnmet or Big Sioux River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Pa-hah-wa-kan or East Medicine Knoll River; thence up said river to its head; thence in a direc-tion to the head of the main fork of the Wan-dush-kah-for or Snake River; thence down said river to its junction with the Tchan-san san or Jaques or James River; thence in a direct line to the northern point of Lake Kampeska; thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of said outlet with the said Big Sioux River; thence down the Big Sioux River to its junction with the Missouri River."

And they also cede and relinquish to the United States all their right and title to and in all the islands of the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Big Sioux to the mouth of the Medicine Knoll River.

And the said chiefs and delegates hereby stipulate and agree that all the lands embraced in said limits are their own, and that they have full and exclusive right to eede and relinquish the same to the United States.

ARTICLE 3. The said chiefs and delegates hereby further stipulate and agree that the United States may construct and use such roads as may be hereafter necessary across their said reservation by the consent and permission of the Secretary of the Interior, and by first paying the said Indians all damages and the fair value of the land so used for said road or roads, which said damages and value shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. And the said Yanetons hereby agree to remove and settle and reside on said reservation within one year from this date, and, until they do so remove, (if within said year,) the United States gnarantee them in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their present settlements.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the foregoing cession, relinquishment, and agreements, the United States do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, to wit:

1st. To protect the said Yanctons in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said tract of four hundred thousand acres of land so reserved for their future home, and also their persons and property thereon during good behavior on their part.

2d. To pay to them, or expend for their benefit, the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars per annum, for ten years, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and

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reside upon their said reservation; forty thousand dollars per annum for and during ten years thereafter; twenty-five thousand dollars per annum for and during ten years thereafter; and fifteen thousand dollars per annum for and during twenty years thereafter; making one million and six hundred thousand dollars in annuities in the period of fifty years, of which sums the President of the United States shall, from time to time, determine what proportion shall be paid to said Indians in cash, and what proportion shall be expended for their benefit, and also in what manner and for what objects such expenditure shall be made, due regard being had in making such determination to the best interests of said Indians. He shall likewise exercise the power to make such provision out of said sums as he may deem to be necessary and proper for the support and comfort of the aged or infirm and helpless orphans of the said In case of any material decrease of said Indians in number the said amounts may, in the discretion of the President of the United States, be diminished and reduced in proportion thereto; or they may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be discontinued entirely, should said Indians fail to make reasonable and satisfactory efforts to advance and improve their condition, in which case such other provisions shall be made for them as the President and Congress may judge to be suitable and proper.

3d. In addition to the foregoing sum of one million and six hundred thousand dollars as annuities to be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Indians during the period of fifty years, as before stated, the United States hereby stipulate and agree to expend for their benefit the sum of fifty thousand dollars more, as follows, to wit: Twenty-five thousand dollars in maintaining and subsisting the said Indians during the first year after their removal to and permanent settlement upon their said reservation, in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, or other articles of a beneficial character, and in breaking up and fencing land; in the erection of houses, store-houses, or other needful buildings, or in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare.

4th. To expend ten thousand dollars to build a school-house or school-honses, and to establish and maintain one or more normal-labor schools (so far as said sum will go) for the education and training of the children of said Indians in letters, agriculture, the mechanics arts, and housewifery, which school or schools shall be managed and conducted in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct. The said Indians hereby stipulating to keep constantly thereat during at least nine months in the year, all their children between the ages of seven and eight-

38301 een years; and if any of the parents, or others having the care of 38302 children, shall refuse or neglect to send them to school, such 38303 parts of their annuities as the Secretary of the Interior may 38304 direct, shall be withheld from them and applied as he may deem 38305 just and proper; and such further sum, in addition to the said 38306 ten thousand dollars, as shall be deemed necessary and proper 38307 by the President of the United States, shall be reserved and 38308 taken from their said annuities and applied annually during 38309 the pleasure of the President to the support of said schools, and 38310 to furnish said Indians with assistance and aid and instruction 38311 in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working 38312 of the mills, hereafter mentioned, as the Secretary of the Inte-38313 rior may consider necessary and advantageous for said Indians; 38314 and all instruction in reading shall be in the English language. 38315 And the said Indians hereby stipulate to furnish from amongst 38316 themselves the number of young men that may be required as ap-38317 prentices and assistants in the mills and mechanic shops, and at 38318 least three persons to work constantly with each white laborer em-38319 ployed for them in agriculture and mechanical pursuits, it being understood that such white laborers and assistants as may be 38320 38321 so employed are thus employed more for the instruction of the 38322 said Indians than merely to work for their benefit; and that 38323 the laborers so to be furnished by the Indians may be allowed 38324 a fair and just compensation for their services, to be fixed by 38325 the Secretary of the Interior, and to be paid out of the shares 38326 of annuity of such Indians as are able to work but refuse or neglect to do so. And whenever the President of the United 38327 38328 States shall become satisfied of a failure on the part of said Indians to fulfil the aforesaid stipulations he may, at his discre-38329 tion, discontinue the allowance and expenditure of the sums so 38330 provided and set apart for said school or schools and assistance 38331 and instruction. 38332

5th. To provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for grinding grain and sawing timber; one or more mechanic shops, with the necessary tools for the same; and dwelling houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) a farmer, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, and to expend therefor a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

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ARTICLE 5. Said Indians further stipulate and bind themselves to prevent any of the members of their tribe from destroying or injuring the said houses, shops, mills, machinery, stock, farming-utensils, or any other thing furnished them by the Government, and in case of any such destruction or injury of any of the things so furnished, or their being carried off by any member or members of their tribe, the value of the same shall be deducted

from their general annuity; and whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that said Indians have become suffi-ciently confirmed in habits of industry and advanced in the ac-quisition of a practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts to provide for themselves, he may, at his discretion, cause to be turned over to them all of the said houses and other prop-erty furnished them by the United States, and dispense with the services of any or all persons hereinbefore stipulated to be employed for their benefit, assistance, and instruction. 

ARTICLE 6. It is hereby agreed and understood that the chiefs and head-men of said tribe may, at their discretion, in open council, authorize to be paid out of their said annuities such a sum or sums as may be found to be necessary and proper, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to satisfy their just debts and obligations, and to provide for such of their half-breed relations as do not live with them, or draw any part of the said annuities of said Indians: Provided, however, That their said determinations shall be approved by their agent for the time being and the said payments authorized by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, also, That there shall not be so paid out of their said annuities in any one year a sum exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 7. On account of their valuable services and liberality to the Yanctons, there shall be granted in fee to Charles F. Picotte and Zephyr Rencontre, each, one section of six hundred and forty acres of land; and to Paul Dorian one-half a section; and to the half-breed Yancton, wife of Charles Reulo, and her two sisters, the wives of Eli Bedaud and Augustus Traverse, and to Louis Le Count, each, one-half a section. The said grants shall be selected in said ceded territory, and shall not be within said reservation, nor shall they interfere in any way with the improvements of such persons as are on the lands ceded above by authority of law; and all other persons (other than Indians or mixed-bloods) who are now residing within said ceded country, by authority of law, shall have the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres thereof, to include each of their residences or improvements, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

ARTICLE 8. The said Yancton Indians shall be secured in the free and unrestricted use of the red pipe stone quarry, or so much thereof as they have been accustomed to frequent and use for the purpose of procuring stone for pipes; and the United States hereby stipulate and agree to cause to be surveyed and marked so much thereof as shall be necessary and proper for that purpose, and retain the same and keep it open aud free to

38392 the Indians to visit and procure stone for pipes so long as they 38393 shall desire.

ARTICLE 9. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain such military posts, roads, and Indian agencies as may be deemed necessary within the tract of country herein reserved for the use of the Yanctons; but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite; and if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, roads, and agencies the property of any Yancton shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made therefor by the United States.

ARTICLE 10. No white person, unless in the employment of the United States, or duly licensed to trade with the Yanctons, or members of the families of such persons, shall be permitted to reside or make any settlement upon any part of the tract herein reserved for said Indians, nor shall said Indians alienate, sell, or in any manner dispose of any portion thereof except to the United States. Whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, said tract shall be surveyed and divided as he shall think proper among said Indians, so as to give to each head of a family or single person a separate farm, with such rights of possession or transfer to any other member of the tribe or of descent to their heirs and representatives as he may deem just.

ARTICLE 11. The Yanctons acknowledge their dependence upon the Government of the United States, and do hereby pledge and bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens thereof, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their persons or property, nor on those of members of any other tribe or nation of of Indians; and in case of any such injuries or depredations by said Yanctons, full compensation shall, as far as possible, be made therefor out of their tribal annuities, the amount in all cases to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. They further pledge themselves not to engage in hostilities with any other tribe or nation, unless in self-defence, but to submit, through their agent, all matters of dispute and difficulty between themselves and other Indians for the decision of the President of the United States, and to acquiesce in and abide thereby. They also agree to deliver to the proper officer of the United States all offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders who may be within the limits of their reservation whenever required to do so by such officer.

ARTICLE 12. To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated that if any of the Yauctons shall drink,

or procure for others, intoxicating liquor, their proportion of the tribal annuities shall be withheld from them for at least one year; and for a violation of any of the stipulations of this agreement on the part of the Yanctons, they shall be liable to have their annuities withheld, in whole or in part, and for such length of time as the President of the United States shall direct.

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ARTICLE 13. No part of the annuities of the Yanctons shall be taken to pay any debts, claims, or demands against them, except such existing claims and demands as have been herein provided for, and except such as may arise under this agreement, or under the trade and intercourse laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 14. The said Yanctons do hereby fully acquit and release the United States from all demands against them on the part of said tribe, or any individual thereof, except the beforementioned right of the Yanctons to receive an annuity under said treaty of Laramie, and except, also, such as are herein stipulated and provided for.

ARTICLE 15. For the special benefit of the Yanctons, parties to this agreement, the United States agree to appoint an agent for them, who shall reside on their said reservation, and shall have set apart for his sole use and occupation, at such a point as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

38462 ARTICLE 16. All the expenses of the making of this agree 38463 ment, and of surveying the said Yancton reservation, and of 38464 surveying and marking said pipe-stone quarry, shall be paid by 38465 the United States.

38466 ARTICLE 17. This instrument shall take effect and be obli-38467 gatory upon the contracting parties whenever ratified by the 38468 Senate and the President of the United States.

Proclaimed February 26, 1859.

## SIOUX-YANKTONAI BAND.

- 38471 Treaty between the United States of America and the Yanktonai 38472 band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded October 20, 1865; 38473 ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866.
- 38474 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 38475 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 38476 greeting:
- Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, 38478 in the Territory of Dakota, on the twentieth day of October, in

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by aud between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-Geueral S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and M'Doka, (the Buck,) Mah-to-wak-kouah, (He that runs the Bear,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Yanktonai band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guerusey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Yanktonai band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Yanktonai band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, individually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their infinence, and, if requisite, physical force, to prevent other bands of Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the Yanktonai band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first attacked by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Yanktonai band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award shall be faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

ARTICLE 4. The said band, represented in council, shall

38525withdraw from the routes overland already established, or hereafter to be established, through their country; and, in considera-38526 38527 tion thereof, the Government of the United States agree to pay 38528 the said band the sum of thirty dollars for each lodge or family, 38529 annually, for twenty years, in such articles as the Secretary of 38530 the Interior may direct: Provided, That said band, so repre-38531 sented in council, shall faithfully conform to the requirements of 38532this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals, or portion of the band of the Yanktonai band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any land claimed by said band for the purposes of agricultural or other similar pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to to this treaty that such individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians; and whenever twenty lodges or families of the Yanktonai band shall have located on lands for agricultural purposes, and signified the same to their agents or superintendent, they, as well as other families so locating, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars, annually, for five years, for each family, in agricultural implements and improvements; and when one hundred lodges or families shall have so eugaged in agricultural pursuits they shall be entitled to a farmer and blacksmith, at the expense of the Government, as also teachers, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 6. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band, represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head-men of said band.

Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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## SIOUX-UPPER YANKTONAI BAND.

38559 Treaty between the United States of America and the Upper Yank-38560 tonais band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded October 38561 28, 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866; 38562 proclaimed March 17, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in

the Territory of Dakota, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Ma-jor-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry - 38571 W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Na-su-la-tan-ka, (Big Head,) Na-pa-tan-ka, (Big Hand,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Upper Yank-tonais band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Upper Yanktonais band of Dakota

ARTICLE 1. The Upper Yanktonais band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves individually and collectively not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influence, and, if necessary, physical force, to prevent other bands of the Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes, from

38594 bands of the Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes, from 38595 making hostile demonstrations against the Government or 38596 people of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the Upper Yanktonais band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first attacked by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Upper Yanktonais band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

or Sioux Indians.

38613 ARTICLE 4. The said band represented in council shall with-38614 draw from the routes overland already established, or hereafter 38615 to be established, through their country; and in consideration 38616 thereof, and of their non-interference with the persons and pro-38617 perty of citizens of the United States travelling thereon, the 38618 Government of the United States agree to pay the said band the 38619 sum of ten thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years, in such 38620 articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: Provided, 38621 That said band so represented in council shall faithfully conform 38622 to the requirements of this treaty.

> ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals, or portion of the band of the Upper Yanktonais band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any land claimed by said band for the purposes of agricultural or other similar pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that said individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians; and whenever twenty lodges or families of the Upper Yanktonais band shall have located on land for agricultural purposes, and signified the same to their agent or superintendent, they, as well as other families so locating, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars annually, for five years, for each family, in agricultural implements and improvements; and when one hundred lodges or families shall have so engaged in agricultural pursuits they shall be entitled to a farmer and blacksmith, at the expense of the Government, as also teachers, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, w[h]enever deemed necessary.

> ARTICLE 6. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band, represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head men of said band.

Proclaimed March 17, 1868.

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# 38646 SIOUX—YANKTONS, TÉTONS, AND YANCTONIES 38647 BANDS.

38648 Treaty with the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands of the Sioux 38649 tribe of Indians.

For the purposes of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissention, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens, and the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians, the Presi-

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 dent of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, on behalf of said bands or tribe, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies band of Sioux Indians, that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said bands also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the said Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands of Sioux Indians into their friendship, and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All the trade and intercourse with the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citizens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said bands of In dians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and license traders to hold intercourse with said tribes or bands, under mild and equitable regulations; in consideration of which, the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of And the said Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands further agree, that if any foreigner or other person not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law.

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And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country; and to protect, in their persons and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

38706 ARTICLE 5. That the friendship which is now established 38707 between the United States and the Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands should not be interrupted by the misconduct of 38708 38709 individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by 38710 individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, 38711 but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party in-38712 jured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other 38713 person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of 38714 the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to 38715 deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is 38716 made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to 38717 the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any 38718 robbery, violence, or murder, shall be committed on any Indian 38719 or Indians belonging to said bands, the person or persons so 38720 offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. 38721 38722 And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said Téton, Yancton, and 38723 Yanctonies bands shall, to the utmost of their power, exert 38724 themselves to recover horses or other property which may be 38725 stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States 38726 by any individual or individuals of said bands; and the prop-38727 erty so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents, or 38728 other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to 38729 the proper owner. And the United States hereby guaranty to 38730 any Indian or Indians of said bands a full indemnification for 38731 any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by 38732 any of their citizens: Provided, That the property so stolen 38733 cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that 38734 it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. 38735 the said Téton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands engage, on the 38736 requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or 38737 of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among 38738 them. 38739

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage their band or tribe will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation or tribe of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

38745 SIOUX OF THE RIVER ST. PETER'S. 38746 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will-38747 iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 38748 38749 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the chiefs 38750 and warriors of the Siouxs of the river St. Peter's on the part 38751 and behalf of their said tribe, on the other part. 38752 The parties being desirons of re-establishing peace and 38753 friendship between the United States and the said tribe, and of 38754 being placed in all things and in every respect on the same foot-38755 ing upon which they stood before the late war between the 38756 United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following 38757 articles: 38758 ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by 38759 one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall 38760 be mutually forgiven and forgot. 38761 ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all 38762 the individuals composing the tribe of Siouxs of the river St. 38763 Peter's; and all the friendly relations that existed between them 38764 38765 before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed. 38766 ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for them-38767 selves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves and their tribe to be under the protection of the United States, 38768 38769 and of no other power, nation, or sovereign whatsoever. Ratified December 26, 1815. 38770 38771 SIOUX OF THE LAKES. 38772 38773 38774

38772 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will-38773 iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis-38774 sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 38775 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the un-38776 dersigned chiefs and warriors of the Siouxs of the lakes, on the 38777 part and behalf of their tribe, of the other part.

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The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe, and of being placed in all things and in every respect on the same footing npon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said tribe of the lakes, and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves and their aforesaid tribe to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

Proclaimed July 19, 1815.

## SIOUX OF THE LEAF, ETC.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, representing eight bands of the Siouxs, composing the three tribes called the Siouxs of the Leaf, the Siouxs of the Broad Leaf, and the Siouxs who Shoot in the Pine Tops, on the part and behalf of their said tribes, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribes, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States and all the individuals composing the aforesaid tribes; and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors for themselves and their tribes respectively, do, by these presents, confirm to the United States all and every cession or cessions of land heretofore made by their tribes to the British, French, or Spanish

 government, within the limits of the United States or their Territories; and the parties here contracting do, moreover, in the sincerity of mutual frieudship, recognise, re-establish, and confirm all and every treaty, contract, and agreement heretofore concluded between the United States and the said tribes or nations.

ARTICLE 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors as aforesaid, for themselves and their said tribes, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

Proclaimed December 30, 1816.

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### SIOUX-SIOUNE AND OGALLALA TRIBES.

### TREATY WITH THE SIOUNE AND OGALLALA TRIBES.

For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens, and the Sioune and Ogallala bands of the Sioux tribes of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said Sioune and Ogallala bands of Sioux Indians, on behalf of their bands, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Sioune and Ogallala bands of Sioux Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said bands also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Sioune and Ogallala bands of Sioux into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Sioune and Ogallala bands shall be transacted at such place or places as

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38910 38911 may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citizens, dnly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said bands of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Sioune and Ogallala bands may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessaties may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said bands, under mild and equitable regulations; in consideration of which the Sioune and Ogallala bands bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of country. And the said Sionne and Ogallala bands further agree that if any foreigner or other person not legally authorized by the United States shall come into their district of country for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent, or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country; and to protect, in their persons and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them; nor will they, whilst on their distant excursions, molest or interrupt any American citizen or citizens who may be passing from the United States to New Mexico, or returning from thence to the United States.

ARTICLE 5. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Sionne and Ogallala bands should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the injured party to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And, in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to the said bands, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of said Sionne and Ogallala bands shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other prop38912 erty which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens 38913 of the United States by any individual or individuals of said 38914 bands; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith de-38915 livered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, 38916 that it may be restored to the proper owner. And the United 38917 States hereby guaranty to any Indian or Indians of said bands a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may 38918 be stolen from them by any of their eitizens: Provided, The 38919 property stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proff is 38920 produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United 3892138922 And the said Sionne and Ogallala bands engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or 38923 38924 of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among 38925 them.

> ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors as aforesaid promise and engage that their bands will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation, tribe, or band of Indians not in amity with the United States with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

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### SIOUX-HUNKPAPA BAND.

Treaty with the Hunkpapas band of the Sioux tribe.

For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens and the Hunkpapas band of the Sioux tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States Army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, specially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and warriors of the said Hunkpapas band of Sioux Indians, on behalf of their band, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions: which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Hunkpapas band of Sioux Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said band also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

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ARTICLE 2. The United States agree to receive the Hunk-paper band of Sioux into their friendship, and under their proletetion, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 3. All trade and intercourse with the Hunkpapas band shall be transacted at such place or places as may be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States, through his agents; and none but American citazens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said band of Indians.

ARTICLE 4. That the Hunkpapas band may be accommodated with such articles of merchandize, &c., as their necessaties may demand, the United States agree to admit and licence traders to hold intercourse with said band under mild and equitable regulations, in consideration of which the Hunkpapas band bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders, and the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of country. And the said Hunkpapas band further agree, that if any foreigner, or other person not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country, for the purposes of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons, and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or to the commandant of the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. they further agree to give safe-conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 5. That the frieudship which is now established between the United States and the Hunkpapas band should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that, for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof, complaints shall be made, by the injured party, to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of United States. And in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to the said band, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had

been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of said Hunkpapas band shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of said band; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner. And the United States hereby guarranty to any Indian or Indians of said band a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: Provided, That the property stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was aetually stolen by a citizen of the United States. And the said Hunkpapas band engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them. 

ARTICLE 6. And the chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, promise and engage that their band will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation or tribe of Indians, not in amity with the United States, with gnns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

Proclaimed February 6, 1826.

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## SIOUX-WA-HA-SHAW'S TRIBE.

### Convention with the Sioux of Wa-ha-shaw's tribe.

In a convention held this tenth day of September, 1836, between Col. Z. Taylor, Indian agent, and the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the Sioux of Wa-ha-shaw's tribe of Indians, it has been represented that according to the stipulations of the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the 15th July, 1830, (proclaimed February 24, 1831,) the country thereby ceded is "to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the United States to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes."

And whereas it is further represented to us, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the tribe aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River should be attached to and become a part of said State, and the Indian title thereto be extinguished, but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the

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stipulations thereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure:

Now we, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the abovenamed tribe of Indians, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must in. evitably lead to eollisions with the citizens of the United States; and further believing that the extension of the State line in the direction indicated would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment & friendship, do hereby for ourselves, and on behalf of our respective tribes, (having full power and authority to this effect,) forever eede, relinquish, and quit-claim to the United States all our right, title, and interest of whatsoever nature in and to the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied under the treaty of Prairie dn Chien aforesaid or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said land, fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

Proclaimed February 13, 1837.

## 39065 SIOUX-WAHPAAKOOTAH, SUSSETON, ETC., TRIBES.

Convention with the Wahpaakootah, Susseton, and Upper Medawakanton tribes of Sioux Indians.

In a convention held this thirtieth day of November, 1836, between Lawrence Taliaferro, Indian agent at St. Peter's, and the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the Wahpaakootah, Susseton, and Upper Medawakanton tribes of Sioux Indians, it has been represented, that according to the stipulations of the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of the 15th July, 1830, (proclaimed February 24, 1831,) the country thereby ceded is "to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the United States to the tribes now living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting or other purposes."

And whereas it is further represented to us, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the tribes aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri

River should be attached to, and become a part of, said State and the Indian title thereto be entirely extinguished; but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure:

Now we, the chiefs, braves, and principal men of the Wah-paakoota, Susseton, and Upper Medawakanton tribes of Sioux Indians, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question that they can never be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to col-lisions with the citizens of the United States; and further be-lieving that the extension of the State-line in the direction indi-cated would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and Indians; and willing, more-over, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby, for ourselves and on behalf of our respective tribes, (having full power and authority to this effect,) forever cede, relinquish, and quit-claim to the United States all our right, title, and interest, of whatsoever nature, in and to the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien afore-said, or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands, fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States towards the Wahpaakootah, Susseton, and Upper Medawakanton tribes of Sionx 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 cession 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. (See note, page 890.)

Proclaimed February 18, 1837.

SIOUX-CERTAIN CHIEFS AND BRAVES.

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39123 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington between Joel R.
39124 Poinsett, thereto specially authorised by the President of the
39125 United States, and certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux Na39126 tion of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs and braves, representing the parties having an interest therein, cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River and all their islands in the said river.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part:

First. To invest the sum of \$300,000 (three hundred thousand dollars) in such safe and profitable State stocks as the President may direct, and to pay to the chiefs and braves as aforesaid, annually, forever, an income of not less than five per cent. thereon, a portion of said interest, not exceeding one-third, to be applied in such manner as the President may direct, and the residne to be paid in specie, or in such other manner and for such objects as the proper authorities of the tribe may designate.

Second. To pay to the relatives and friends of the chiefs and braves, as aforesaid, having not less than one quarter of Sioux blood, \$110,000 (one hundred and ten thousand dollars,) to be distributed by the proper authorities of the tribe, upon principles to be determined by the chiefs and braves signing this treaty and the War Department.

Third. To apply the sum of \$90,000 (ninety thousand dollars) to the payment of just debts of the Sioux Indians interested in the lands herewith ceded.

Fourth. To pay the chiefs and braves as aforesaid an annuity for ten years of \$10,000, (ten thousand dollars,) in goods, to be purchased under the direction of the President, and delivered at the expense of the United States.

Fifth. To expend annually for twenty years for the benefit of Sioux Indians, parties to this treaty, the sum of \$8,250 (eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars) in the purchase of medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects.

Sixth. In order to enable the Indians aforesaid to break up and improve their lands, the United States will supply, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, cattle, and such other articles as

may be useful to them, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000, (ten 3916539166 thousand dollars.)

Seventh. To expend annually for twenty years the sum of \$5,500 (five thousand five hundred dollars) in the purchase of 39168 39169 provisions, to be delivered at the expense of the United States. 39170

Eighth. To deliver to the chiefs and braves signing this treaty, upon their arrival at St. Louis, \$6,000, (six thousand dollars,) in goods.

39173 ARTICLE 3. This treaty shall be binding on the contracting parties as soon as it shall be ratified by the United States. 39174

39175 Proclaimed June 15, 1838.

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#### 39176 SIOUX—SEE-SEE-TON AND WAH-PAY-TOAN BANDS.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of Ameri-39177 39178 ca, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 39179 greeting:

39180 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Traverse des Sioux, in the Territory of Minnesota, on the twenty-third day 39181 39182 of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between the 39183 United States of America, by Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian 39184 Affairs, and Alexauder Ramsey, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Iudiau affairs in said Territory, acting as commis-39185 39186 sioners, and the See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Dako-39187 ta or Sionx Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to 39188

> Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Traverse des Sioux, upon the Minnesota River, in the Territory of Minnesota, on the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between the United States of America, by Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Alexander Ramsey, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs in said Territory, commissioners duly appointed for that purpose, and the See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

> ARTICLE 1. It is stipulated and solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship now so happily existing between the United States and the aforesaid bands of Indians shall be perpetual.

> ARTICLE 2. The said See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians agree to cede, and do hereby cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States, all their lands in the State of Iowa, and also all their lands in the Territory of Minnesota lying east of the following line, to wit: Beginning at the

junction of the Buffalo River with the Red River of the North; thence along the western bank of said Red River of the North to the mouth of the Sioux Wood River; thence along the western bank of said Sioux Wood River to Lake Traverse; thence along the western shore of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the junction of Kampeska Lake with the Tchan-kas-an-data, or Sioux River; thence along the western bank of said river to its point of intersection with the northern line of the State of Iowa, including all the islands in said rivers and lake.

ARTICLE 3. Stricken out.

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ARTICLE 4. In further and full consideration of said cession, the United States agree to pay to said Indians the sum of one million six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars (\$1,665,000,) at the several times, in the manner, and for the purposes following, to wit:

1st. To the chiefs of the said bands, to enable them to settle their affairs and comply with their present just engagement, and in consideration of their removing themselves to the country set apart for them as above, which they agree to do within two years, or sooner, if required by the President, without further cost or expense to the United States, and in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal, which they agree to do without further cost or expense on the part of the United States, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$275,000:) Provided, That said sum shall be paid to the chiefs in such manner as they hereafter in open council shall request, and as soon after the removal of said Indians to the home set apart for them as the necessary appropriation therefor shall be made by Congress.

2d. To be laid out under the direction of the President for the establishment of manual-labor schools, the erection of mills and blacksmith shops, opening farms, fencing and breaking land, and for such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians, thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000.)

The balance of said sum of one million six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, (\$1,665,000,) to wit, one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$1,360,000) to remain in trust with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon to be paid annually to said Indians, for the period of fifty years, commencing the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, (1852,) which shall be in full payment of said balance, principal and interest, the said payment to be applied, under the direction of the President, as follows, to wit:

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3d. For a general agricultural improvement and civilization fund, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, (\$12,000.)

4th. For educational purposes, the sum of six thousand dollars, (\$6,000.)

5th. For the purchase of goods and provisions, the sum of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.)

6th. For money annuity, the sum of forty thousand dollars, (\$40,000.)

ARTICLE 5. The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. Rules and regulations to protect the rights of persons and property among the Indians, parties to this treaty, and adapted to their condition and wants, may be prescribed and enforced in such manner as the President or the Congress of the United States, from time to time, shall direct.

### SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

1st. The United States do hereby stipulate to pay the Sioux bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of ten cents per acre, for the lands included in the reservation provided for in the third article of the treaty as originally agreed upon in the following words:

"ARTICLE 3. In part consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States do hereby set apart for the future occupancy and home of the Dakota Indians, parties to this treaty, to be held by them as Indian lands are held, all that tract of country on either side of the Minnesota River, from the western boundary of the lands herein ceded, east, to the Tchay-tam-bay River on the north, and to Yellow Medicine River on the south side, to extend on each side a distance of not less than ten miles from the general course of said river, the boundaries of said tract to be marked out by as straight lines as practicable, whenever deemed expedient by the President, and in such manner as he shall direct;" which article has been stricken out of the treaty by the Senate, the said payment to be in lien of said reservation; the amount, when ascertained, under instructions from the Department of the Interior, to be added to the trustfund provided for in the fourth article.

2d. It is further stipulated that the President be authorized, with the assent of the said bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, and as soon after they shall have given their assent to the foregoing article as may be convenient, to cause to be set apart, by appropriate landmarks and boundaries, such tracts of

39297 country without the limits of the cession made by the first [2d] 39298 article of the treaty as may be satisfactory for their future oc39299 cupancy and home: *Provided*, That the President may, by the consent of these Indians, vary the conditions aforesaid, if deemed 39301 expedient. (See note on page 890.)

Proclaimed February 24, 1853.

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# 39303 SIOUX—MED-AY-WA-KAN-TOAN AND WAH-PAY-KOO-39304 TAY BANDS.

39305 MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, 39306 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 39307 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Mendota, in the Territory of Minnesota, on the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between the United States of America, by Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Alexander Ramsey, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs in said Territory, acting as commissioners, and the Med-ay-wa-kan toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Mendota, in the Ter-39317 39318 ritory of Minnesota, on the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between the United States of America, 39319 by Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Alexan-39320 der Ramsey, governor and ex-officio superintendent of In-39321 39322 dian affairs in said Territory, commissioners duly appointed 39323 for that purpose, and the Med-ay-wa kan-toan and Wah-pay-39324 koo-tay bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The peace and friendship existing between the United States and the Med-ay-wa-kan-toan and Wah-pay-kootay bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The said Med-ay-wa-kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish all their lands, and all their right, title, and claim to any lands whatever, in the Territory of Minnesota or in the State of Iowa.

ARTICLE 3. Stricken out.

ARTICLE 4. In further and full consideration of said cession and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay to said Indians the sum of one million four hundred and ten thousand dollars, (\$1,410,000,) at the several times, in the manner, and for the purposes following, to wit:

1st. To the chiefs of the said bands, to enable them to settle

their affairs and comply with their present just engagements, and in consideration of their removing themselves to the coun-try set apart for them as above, (which they agree to do within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without further cost or expense to the United States,) and in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal, (which they agree to do without further cost or expense on the part of the United States,) the sum of two hundred and twenty thou-sand dollars, (\$220,000:) Provided, That said sum shall be paid, one-half to the chiefs of the Med-ay-wa-kan-toan band, and one-half to the chief and head-men of the Wah-pay-koo-tay band, in such manner as they hereafter in open council shall respect-ively request, and as soon after the removal of said Indians to the home set apart for them as the necessary appropriations therefor shall be made by Congress.

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2d. To be laid out, under the direction of the President, for the establishment of manual-labor schools, the erection of mills and blacksmith shops, opening farms, feucing and breaking land, and for such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians, thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000.)

The balance of said sum of one million four hundred and ten thousand dollars, (\$1,410,000,) to wit, one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars (\$1,160,000) to remain in trust with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon to be paid annually to said Indians, for the period of fifty years, commencing on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, (1852,) which shall be in full payment of said balance, principal and interest, said payments to be made and applied, nuder the direction of the President, as follows, to wit:

3d. For a general agricultural improvement and civilization fund, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, (\$12,000)

4th. For educational purposes, the sum of six thousand dollars, (\$6,000.)

5th. For the purchase of goods and provisions, the sum of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.)

6th. For money annuity, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, (\$30,000.)

ARTICLE 5. The entire annuity, provided for in the first section of the second article of the treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, (1837,) including an unexpended balance that may be in the Treasury on the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, (1852,) shall thereafter be paid in money.

ARTICLE 6. The laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the territory hereby

39386 ceded and lying in Minnesota until otherwise directed by Con-39387 gress or the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. Rules and regulations to protect the rights of persons and property among the Indian parties to this treaty, and adapted to their condition and wants, may be prescribed and enforced in such manner as the President or the Congress of the United States, from time to time, shall direct.

ARTICLE 8. Stricken out.

### 39394 SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

1st. The United States do hereby stipulate to pay the Sioux bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, at the rate of ten cents per acre for the lands included in the reservation provided for in the third article of the treaty as originally agreed upon in the following words:

"ARTICLE 3. In part consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment, the United States do hereby set apart for the future occupancy and home of the Dakota Indians, parties to this treaty, to be held by them as Indian lands are held, a tract of country of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota River, and bounded on the west by the Tchaytam-bay and Yellow Medicine Rivers, and on the east by the Little Rock River and a line running due south from its mouth to the Waraju River; the boundaries of said tract to be marked out by as straight lines as practicable, whenever and in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct: Provided, That said tract shall be held and occupied by said bands in common, and that they shall hereafter participate equally and alike in all the benefits derived from any former treaty between said bands, or either of them, and the United States;" which article has been stricken out of the treaty by the Senate. The said payment to be in lieu of said reservation; the amount, when ascertained under instructions from the Department of the Interior, to be added to the trust fund provided for in the fourth article.

2d. It is further stipulated that the President be authorized, with the assent of the said bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, and as soon after they shall have given their assent to the foregoing article as may be convenient, to cause to be set apart, by appropriate landmarks and boundaries, such tracts of country without the limits of the cession made by the first article of the treaty as may be satisfactory for their future occupancy and home: *Provided*, That the President may, by the consent of these Indians, vary the conditions aforesaid if deemed expedient. (See note on page 890.)

Proclaimed Feb'y 24, 1853.

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39431 Treaty between the United States and the Mendawakanton and 39432 Wahpakoota bands of Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, 39433 concluded at Washington June 19, 1858; ratified by the Senate 39434 March 9, 1859.

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39435 JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, 39436 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 39437 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and head-men of the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota hands of the Dakota and Sioux tribe of Indians, viz, Wabashaw, Chetanakooamonee, Wasuhiyahidan, Shakopee, Wamindeetonkee, Muzzaojanjan, Tachunrpeemuz-za, Wakinyantowa, Chunrpiyuha, Onkeeterhidan, and Wamouisa, braves, on the part of the Mendawakantons, and Hushawshaw, chiefs, and Papa and Tataebomdu, braves, on the part of the Wahpakootas, they being duly authorized and empowered to act for said bands; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and head-men of the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, viz, Wabashaw, Chetanakooamonee, Washuhiyahidan, Shakopee, Wamindeetonkee, Muzzaojanjan, and Makawto, chiefs, and Hinhanduta, Ha-raka-Muzza, Wakanojanjan, Tachunrpee-muz-za, Wakinyantowa, Chunrpiyuha, Onkeeterhidan, and Wa mouisa, braves, on the part of the Mendawakantons, and Hushawshaw, chief, and Pa-Pa and Tataebomdu, braves, on the part of the Wahpakootas, they being duly authorized and empowered to act for said bands. ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, so much of that part of the reservation or tract of land now held and

possessed by the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the 39468 Dakota or Sioux Indians, and which is described in the third 39469 39470 article of the treaty made with them on the fifth day of August, 39471 one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which lies south or 39472 southwestwardly of the Minnesota River, shall constitute a reservation for said bands, and shall be surveyed, and eighty acres thereof, as near as may be in conformity with the public surveys, be allotted in severalty to each head of a family or single person

over the age of twenty-one years in said band of Indians, said 39476 39477 allotments to be so made as to include a proper proportion of timbered land, if the same be practicable, in each of said allot-39478 The residue of said part of said reservation not so 39479 allotted shall be held by said bands in common and as other 39480 Indian lands are held: Provided, however, That eighty acres, as 39481 39482 near as may be, shall, in like manner as above provided for, be 39483 allotted to each of the minors of said bands on his or her attaining their majority, or on becoming heads of families by contracting 39484 marriage, if neither of the parties shall have previously received 39485 39486 land.

> All the necessary expenses of the surveys and allotments thus provided for shall be defrayed out of the funds of said bands of Indians in the hands of the Government of the United States.

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As the members of said bands become capable of managing their business and affairs, the President of the United States may, at his discretion, cause patents to be issued to them for the tracts of land allotted to them, respectively, in conformity with this article, said tracts to be exempt from levy, taxation, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided for by the legislature of the State in which they are situated, with the assent of Congress; nor shall they be sold or alienated in fee, or be in any other manner disposed of, except to the United States or to members of said bands.

ARTICLE 2. Whereas by the treaty with the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, concluded at Mendota on the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyone, (next preceding treaty,) said bands retained for their "future occupancy and home," "to be held by them as Indian lands are held, a tract of country of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota River," extending from Little Rock River to the Tchatamba and Yellow Medicine Rivers, which land was to "be held by said bands in common;" and whereas the Senate of the United States so amended said treaty as to strike therefrom the provision setting apart said land as a home for said bands, and made provision for the payment to said bands "at the rate of ten cents per acre for the lands included in the" said tract so reserved and set apart for the "occupancy and home" of said bands, and also provided, in addition thereto, that there should be "set apart, by appropriate landmarks and boundaries, such tracts of country without the limits of the cession made by the first article of the" said treaty as should "be satisfactory for their future occupancy and home," said Senate amendment providing also "that the President may, with the consent of these Indians, vary the conditions aforesaid, if deemed expedient," all of which 39522provisions in said amendment were assented to by said Indians; 39523 and whereas the President so far varied the conditions of said 39524 Senate amendment as to permit said bands to locate for the 39525 time being upon the tract originally reserved by said bands for 39526 a home, and no "tracts of country without the limits of the 39527 cession" made in the said treaty has [have] ever been pro-39528 vided for or offered to said bands; and whereas by the "act 39529 making appropriations for the current and contingent ex-39530 penses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty 39531 stipulations with various Indian tribes," approved July 31, 39532 1854, the President was authorized to confirm to the Sioux of 39533 Minnesota forever the reserve on the Minnesota River now 39534 occupied by them, upon such conditions as he may deem just; 39535 and whereas, although the President has not directly con-39536 firmed said reserve to said Indians, they claim that as they were entitled to receive "such tracts of country" as should "be satis-39537 39538 factory for their future occupancy and home," and as no such 39539 country has been provided for, or offered to, said bands, it is 39540 agreed and stipulated that the question shall be submitted to 39541 the Senate for decision whether they have such title; and if 39542 they have, what compensation shall be made to them for that 39543 part of said reservation or tract of land lying on the north side 39544 of the Minnesota River; whether they shall be allowed a specific 39545 sum of money therefor, and, if so, how much; or whether the 39546 same shall be sold for their benefit, they to receive the proceeds 39547 of such sale, deducting the necessary expenses incident thereto. 39548 Such sale, if decided in favor of by the Senate, shall be made 39549 under and according to regulations to be prescribed by the Sec-39550 retary of the Interior, and in such manner as will secure to them 39551 the largest sum it may be practicable to obtain for said land.

ARTICLE 3. It is also agreed that if the Senate shall authorize the land designated in article two of this agreement to be sold for the benefit of the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands, or shall prescribe an amount to be paid said bands for their interest in said tract, provision shall be made by which the chiefs and head-men of said bands may, in their discretion, in open council, authorize to be paid out of the proceeds of said tract, such sum or sums as may be found necessary and proper, not exceeding seventy thousand dollars, to satisfy their just debts and obligations, and to provide goods to be taken by said chiefs and head-men to the said bands upon their return: Provided, however, That their said determinations shall be approved by the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency for the time being, and the said payments be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

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ARTICLE 4. The lands retained and to be held by the mem-

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bers of the Mendawakauton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians, under and by virtue of the first article of this agreement, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be deemed and held to be an Indian reservation; and the laws which have been or may hereafter be enacted by Congress, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect over and within the limits of the same; and no person other than the members of the said bands, to be ascertained and defined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, unless such as may be duly licensed to trade with said bands, or employed for their benefit, or members of the family of such persons, shall be permitted to reside or make any settlement upon any part of said reservation; and the timbered land allotted to individuals, and also that reserved for subsequent distribution, as provided in the first article of this agreement, shall be free from all trespass, use, or occupation, except as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 5. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain upon said reservation such military posts, agencies, schools, mills, shops, roads, and agricultural or mechanical improvements as may be deemed necessary, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be taken and used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite therefor. in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, agencies, roads, or other improvements, the timber or other property of any individual Indian shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made therefor by the United Roads or highways authorized by competent authority other than the United States, the lines of which shall lie through said reservation, shall have the right of way through the same, upon the fair and just value of such right being paid to the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands by the party or parties authorizing or interested in the same, to be assessed and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct.

ARTICLE 6. The Mendawakanton and Wakpakoota bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and do hereby pledge and bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens thereof, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their persons or property, nor on those of the members of any other tribe; but in case of any such injury or depredation, full compensation shall, as far as practicable, be made therefor out of their moneys in the hands of the United States, the amount in all cases to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. They further pledge themselves not to engage in hostilities with the Indians of

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any other tribe unless in self-defence, but to submit, through their agent, all matters of dispute and difficulty between themselves and other Indians for the decision of the President of the United States, and to acquiesce in and abide thereby. They also agree to deliver to the proper officers all persons belonging to their said bands who may become offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, or the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders whenever required so to do by such officers, through the agent or other proper officer of the Indian Department.

ARTICLE 7. To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated that if any of the members of the said Mendawakanton or Wahpakoota bands of Sionx Indians shall drink, or procure for others, intoxicating liquors, their proportion of the annuities of said bands shall, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withheld from them for the period of at least one year; and for a violation of any of the stipulations of this agreement, on the part of any members of said bands, the persons so offending shall be liable to have their annuities withheld, and to be subject to such other punishment as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

ARTICLE 8. Such of the stipulations of former treaties as provided for the payment of particular sums of money to the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands, or for the application or expenditure of specific amounts for particular objects or purposes, shall be, and hereby are, so amended and changed as to invest the Secretary of the Interior with discretionary power in regard to the manner and objects of the annual expenditure of all such sums or amounts which have accrued and are now due to said bands, together with the amount the said bands shall become annually entitled to under and by virtue of the provisions of this agreement: Provided, The said sums or amounts shall be expended for the benefit of said bands at such time or times and in such manner as the said Secretary shall deem best calculated to promote their interests, welfare, and advance in And it is further agreed that such change may be made in the stipulations of former treaties which provide for the payment of particular sums for specified purposes as to permit the chiefs and braves of said bands, or any of the subdivisions of said bands, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, to authorize such payment or expenditures of their annuities, or any portion thereof, which are to become due hereafter, as may be deemed best for the general interests and welfare of the said bands or subdivisions thereof.

ARTICLE 9. As the Senate struck from the treaty with the Mendawakanton band of Sionx of the twenty-ninth day of

39660 September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, 39661 (proclaimed January 15, 1838; see page 878,) the ninth 39662 clause of the second article and the whole of the third 39663 article of said treaty, which provided for the payment of four 39664 hundred and fifty (450) dollars annually, for twenty years, to 39665 Scott Campbell, and confirmed to the said Scott Campbell a title 39666 to five hundred (500) acres of land which he then occupied, said 39667 payment and land being deemed by said Indians to form a part 39668 of the consideration for which they ceded to the United States 39669 a certain tract of land in said treaty specified, which reduction, 39670 in the consideration for said land, has never been sanctioned by 39671 said Indians, the said Mendawakantons and Wahpakoota bands 39672 now request that provision be made for the payment of the sum 39673 of ten thousand (10,000) dollars to A. J. Campbell, the son of 39674 said Scott Campbell, now deceased, in full consideration of the 39675 money stipulated to be paid and land confirmed to said Scott 39676 Campbell in the original draft of said treaty aforesaid; which 39677 subject is hereby submitted to the Senate for its favorable con-39678 sideration.

ARTICLE: 10. The expenses attending the negotiation of this agreement shall be defrayed by the United States.

N. B.—By the first section of the act of February 16, 1863, 12th Statutes at Large, page 652, it is provided as follows: That all treaties heretofore made and entered into by the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, or any of them, with the United States, are hereby declared to be abrogated and annulled, so far as said treaties or any of them purport to impose any future obligation on the United States, and all lands and rights of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims heretofore accorded to said Indians, or any of them, to be forfeited to the United States.

Proclaimed March 31, 1859.

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## SIOUX-MINNECONJON BAND.

39694 Treaty between the United States of America and the Minnecon-39695 jon band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded October 10, 39696 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866; 39697 proclaimed March 17, 1866.

39698 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 39699 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in 39702 the Territory of Dakota, on the tenth day of October, in the 39703 year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by

and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-Gen-eral S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Gnernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Hah-wah-zee-dan, (the Lone Horn,) Tah-ke- $39708 \cdot$ chah-hoosh-tay, (the Lame Deer,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Minneconjon band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 

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 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Gnernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Minneconjon band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Minneconjon band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves individually and collectively not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influence, and, if requisite, physical force, to prevent other bands of the Dakota or Sioux or other adjacent tribes from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the Minneconjon band of Dakotas or Sioux, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree and bind themselves to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Minneconjon band of Dakotas or Sioux, represented in council, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted to the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

39750 ARTICLE 4. The said band, represented in council, shall 39751 withdraw from the routes overland already established or hereafter to be established through their country; and in considera-39752 39753 tion thereof the Government of the United States agree to pay 39754 the said band the sum of ten thousand dollars annually for 39755 twenty years in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: Provided, That said band so represented in conneil 39756 shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty. 39757

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals or portion of the band of the Minneconjon band of Dakotas or Sioux, represented in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any part of the lands claimed by the said band for the purpose [of] agricultural or other pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that such individual or individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians.

ARTICLE 6. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band, represented in council, as a part of this treaty in the same manner as if it had been subsequently. presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head-men of said baud.

Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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## SIOUX-LOWER BRUSLÉ BAND.

39774 Treaty between the United States of America and the Lower Brulé 39775 band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded October 14, 39776 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 39778 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, on the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Muz-zah-wy-ah-tay, (the Iron Nation,) Tahton-kah-wak-kon, (Medicine Ball,) and other chiefs and headmen of the Lower Brulé band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of In-dian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-Gen-eral S. R. Curtis, Brigadier General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, dnly appointed by the President, and the nndersigned chiefs and head-men of the Lower Brulé band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

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ARTICLE 1. The Lower Brulé band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, individually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influence, and, if necessary, physical force, to prevent other bands of the Dakota or Sioux, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government of the United States or its people.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hithereto at war with each other, the Lower Brulé band of Dakotas or Sioux, represented in council, auxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree and bind themselves to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Lower Brulé band of Dakotas or Sioux, represented in conneil, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by by him, and the decision or award faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

ARTICLE 4. The said band represented in council shall withdraw from the routes overland already established, or hereafter to be established through their country; and in consideration thereof, the Government of the United States agree to pay to the said band the sum of six thousand dollars annually, for twenty years, in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That said band so represented in council shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals, or portion of the Lower Brulé band of Dakotas or Sioux, represented

in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any part of the lands claimed by the said band for the purpose of agricultural or other pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that such individual or individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians.

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ARTICLE 6. It is hereby agreed upon the part of the Government of the United States that the said band of Lower Brulés shall locate on a permanent reservation at or near the mouth of the White River, to include Fort Lookout, twenty miles in a straight line along the Missouri River, and ten miles in depth; and that upon the actual occupation of not less than fifty lodges or families of said reservation, and their engaging permanently in agricultural and other kindred pursuits, the Government of the United States agree to furnish at its own cost the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every lodge or family so engaged, as a common fund, to be expended in stock, agricultural and other implements, and general improvements, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Interior; the said sum to be furnished annually for five years; it being understood that the said stock, agricultural and other implements, shall be and remain the property of the United States, to be used and employed for the exclusive benefit of the lodges or families so loeated, and in no ease to be sold or alienated by the said band or any member thereof; and the United States further engage to employ, at its own cost, a blacksmith and farmer for the benefit of the said lodges or families.

The United States reserve the right to construct a road or roads through the said reservation.

No white person, other than officers, agents, or employés of the United States, shall be permitted to go on or remain on the said reservation, unless previously admitted as a member of the said band according to their usages.

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior may so direct, schools for the instruction of the said band may be opened on the said reservation.

ARTICLE 8. The undersigned chiefs of the Brulés hereby further agree that should the Two Kettles band of the Dakota or Sioux Indians be located adjoining them, they will cheerfully allow them to do so, and also agree that the employés secured to the Brulés may be used also for the joint benefit of the said Two Kettles, at the discretion of the Government.

ARTICLE 8. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band represented in council as a part of 39883 this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently 39884 presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head-men of said band. 39885

Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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#### 39886 SIOUX—TWO-KETTLE BAND.

39887 Treaty between the United States of America and the Two-Kettles 39888 Band of Dakotah or Sioux Indians; concluded October 19, 39889 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guerusey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Cha-tan-skah, (The White Hawk,) E-toke-ah, (The Hump,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Two-Kettles bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the 39904 Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, 39905 governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of 39906 Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of In-39907dian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General 39908 S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. II. Sibley, Henry W. 39909 Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of 39910 the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the 39911 undersigued, chiefs and head-men of the Two-Kettles band 39912 of Dakota or Sioux Indians. 39913

ARTICLE 1. The Two-Kettles band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, individually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its eitizens, but to use their influence, and, if necessary, physical force, to prevent other bands of the Dakota or Sioux, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government of the United States, or its people.

 ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction, hitherto at war with each other, the Two-Kettles band of Dakota or Sioux, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree and bind themselves to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Two-Kettles band of Dakota or Sioux, represented in council, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award faithfully observed by the said band, represented in conneil.

ARTICLE 4. The said band, represented in council, shall withdraw from the routes overland already established, or hereafter to be established, through their country; and, in consideration thereof, the Government of the United States agree to pay to the said band the sum of six thousand dollars annually, for twenty years, in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That the said band so represented in council shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals, or portion of the band of the Two-Kettles band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in conncil, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any part of the land claimed by the said band, for the purpose of agricultural or other pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that such individual or individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians; and where twenty lodges or families of the Two-Kettles band shall have located on lands for agricultural purposes, and signified the same to their agent or superintendent, they, as well as other families so locating, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars annually, for five years, for each family, in agricultural implements and improvements; and when one hundred lodges or families shall have so engaged in agricultural pursuits, they shall be entitled to a farmer and blacksmith, at the expense of the Government, also teachers, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, when deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 6. Soldiers in the United States service having killed Ish-tah-chah-ne-aha, (Puffing Eyes,) a friendly chief of the Two-Kettles band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, it is hereby agreed that the Government of the United States shall cause to be paid to the surviving widow of the deceased, and his children, seven-

teen in number, the sum of five hundred dollars; and to the said tribe or band, in common, as indemnity for killing said chief, the sum of five hundred dollars, said payment to be made ûnder the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 7. Any ameudment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band, represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head-men of said band.

39980 Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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## SIOUX—SANS ARC BAND.

39982 Treaty between the United States of America and the Sans Arcs 39983 Band of Dakota or Sioux Indians; concluded October 20, 39984 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between Newtou Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Wah-mun-dee-o-pee-doo-tah, (The War Eagle with the Red Tail,) Cha-tau'-hne, (The Yellow Hawk,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Sans Arcs band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of In-dians affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-Gen-eral S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Sans Arcs band of Dakota or Sioux Indians. 

ARTICLE 1. The Sans Arcs band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, 113 1 T

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represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, individually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influence, and, if requisite, physical force, to prevent other bands of Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the Sans Arcs band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first attacked by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Sans Arcs band of Dakota or Sioux Indians involving the question of peace or war shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award shall be faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

ARTICLE 4. The said band represented in council shall withdraw from the route overland already established or hereafter to be established through their country; and in consideration thereof the Government of the United States agree to pay the said band the sum of thirty dollars for each lodge or family, annually, for twenty years, in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That said band so represented in council shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals or portion of the band of the Sans Arcs band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any land claimed by said band for the purposes of agricultural or other similar pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that such individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians; and whenever twenty lodges or families of the Sans Arcs band shall have located on land for agricultural purposes, and signified the same to their agent or superintendent, they, as well as other families so locating, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars annually, for five years, for each family, in agricultural implements and improvements; and when one hundred lodges or families shall have so engaged in agricul-

40057 tural pursuits they shall be entitled to a farmer and black-40058 smith, at the expense of the Government; as also teachers, at 40059 the option of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever deemed 40060 necessary.

ARTICLE 6. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head-men of said band.

40067 Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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# SIOUX-ONKPAHPAH BAND.

40069 Treaty between the United States of America and the Onkpahpah 40070 band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded October 20, 40071 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866.

40072 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 40073 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 40074 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Ah-ke-tche-tah-hon-skah, (The Tall Soldier,) Mah-to-che-kah, (The Little Bear,) and other chiefs and head-men of the Onk-pah-pah band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Onkpahpah band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

40095 of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

40096 ARTICLE 1. The Onkpahpah band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves

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to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, individually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influence, and, if requisite, physical force, to preveut other bands of Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the Onkpahpah band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first attacked by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the Onkpahpah band of Dakota or Sioux Indians involving the question of peace or war shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award shall be faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

ARTICLE 4. The said band, represented in council, shall withdraw from the routes overland already established, or hereafter to be established, through their country; and in consideration thereof the Government of the United States agree to pay the said band the sum of thirty dollars for each lodge or family, annually, for twenty years, in such articles as the Sccretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That said band so represented in council shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals, or portion of the band of the Onkpahpah band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any land claimed by said band for the purposes of agricultural or other similar pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that such individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians; and whenever twenty lodges or families of the Onkpahpah band shall have located on land for agricultural purposes, and signified the same to their agents or superintendent, they, as well as other families so locating, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars annually for five years, for each family, in agricultural implements and improvements; and when one hundred lodges or families shall have so engaged in agricultural

pursuits, they shall be entitled to a farmer and blacksmith, at the expense of the Government; as also teachers, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever deemed necessary.

40147 ARTICLE 6. Any amendment or modification of this treaty 40148 by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and 40149 binding upon the said band, represented in council, as a part of 40150 this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently 40151 presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head men of said 40152 band.

40153 Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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# 40154 SIOUX—O'GALLALA BAND.

40155 Treaty between the United States of America and the O'Gallala 40156 band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded October 28, 40157 1865; ratification advised, with amendment, March 5, 1866; 40158 proclaimed March 17, 1866.

40159 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 40160 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-40161 ing:

40162 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Snlly, in the Territory of Dakota, on the twenty-eighth day of October, 40163 40164 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-40165 five, by and between Newton Edmunds, Edward B. Taylor, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, 40166 Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the 40167 part of the United States, and Tan-tan-ka-has-ka, (Long Bull,) 40168 Ma-lo-wa-ta-khe, (The Charging Bear,) and other chiefs and 40169 head-men of the O'Gallala band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on 40170 the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto 40171 by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to 40172 wit: 40173

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Sully, in the Territory of Dakota, by and between Newton Edmunds governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, Major-General S. R. Curtis, Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, Henry W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, commissioners on the part of the United States, duly appointed by the President, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the O'Gallala band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The O'Gallala band of Dakota or Sioux

Indians, represented in council, hereby acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction and authority of the United States, and hereby obligate and bind themselves, indi-vidually and collectively, not only to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, but to use their influ-ence, and, if necessary, physical force, to prevent other bands of the Dakota Indians, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the 40193. United States.

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ARTICLE 2. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States is desirous to arrest the effusion of blood between the Indian tribes within its jurisdiction hitherto at war with each other, the O'Gallala band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, anxious to respect the wishes of the Government, hereby agree to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first attacked by them, and to use their influence to promote peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

ARTICLE 3. All controversies or differences arising between the O'Gallala band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, and other tribes of Indians, involving the question of peace or war, shall be submitted shall be submitted for the arbitrament of the arbitrament of the President, or such person or persons as may be designated by him, and the decision or award faithfully observed by the said band represented in council.

ARTICLE 4. The said band, represented in council, shall withdraw from the routes overland already established or hereafter to be established through their country; and, in consideration thereof, the Government of the United States agree to pay to the said band the sum of ten thousand dollars annually for twenty years, in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct: *Provided*, That said band, so represented in council, shall faithfully conform to the requirements of this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. Should any individual or individuals, or portion of the band of the [O'Gallala] band of Dakota or Sioux Indians, represented in council, desire hereafter to locate permanently upon any land claimed by said band for the purposes of agricultural or other similar pursuits, it is hereby agreed by the parties to this treaty that such individuals shall be protected in such location against any annoyance or molestation on the part of whites or Indians; and whenever twenty lodges or families of the O'Gallala band shall have located on land for agricultural purposes, and signified the same to their agent or superintendent, they, as well as other families so locating, shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars annually, for five years, for each family, in agricultural implements and improvements: and

when one hundred lodges or families shall have so engaged in agricultural pursuits, they shall be entitled to a farmer and blacksmith, at the expense of the Government, as also teachers, at the option of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever deemed necessary.

ARTICLE 6. Any amendment or modification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States shall be considered final and binding upon the said band, represented in council, as a part of this treaty, in the same manner as if it had been subsequently presented and agreed to by the chiefs and head-men of said band.

Proclaimed March 17, 1866.

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# 40243 SIOUX—SISSEETON AND WAHPATON BANDS,

40244 Treaty between the United States and the Sissecton and Wahpaton 40245 bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, concluded at 40246 Washington, June 19, 1858; ratified by the Senate, March 9, 1859.

40247 JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, 40248 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 40249 greeting: 40250 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and head-men of the Sisseeton and Wahpaton bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, viz: Maz zah-shaw, Wamdupidutah, Ojupi, and Hahutanai, on the part of the Sisseetons, and Maz-zomanee, Muz-zakoote-manee, Upiyahideyaw, Umpedutokechaw, and Tachandupahotanka, on the part of the Wahpatons, they being duly anthorized and empowered to act for said bands, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and head-men of the Sisseeton and Wahpaton bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, viz: Maz-zah-shaw, Wamdupidutah, Ojupi, and Hahutanai, on the part of the Sisseetons, and Maz-zomanee, Muz-zakoote-manee, Upiyahideyaw, Umpedutokechaw, and Tachandupahotanka, on the part of the Wahpatons, they being duly authorized and empowered to act for said bands.

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ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, so much of that part of the reservation or tract of land now held and possessed by the Sisseeton and Wahpaton bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians, and which is described in the third article of the treaty made with them on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which lies south or southwestwardly of the Minnesota River, shall constitute a reservation for said bands, and shall be surveyed, and eighty acres thereof, as near as may be in conformity with the public surveys, be allotted in severalty to each head of a family or single person over the age of twenty-one years, in said bands of Indians; said allotments to be so made as to include a proper proportion of timbered land, if the same be practicable, in each of said allotments. The residue of said part of said reservation not so allotted shall be held by said bands in common, and as other Indian lands are held: Provided, however, That eighty acres thereof, as near as may be, shall, in like manner, as above provided for, be allotted to each of the minors of said bands on his or her attaining their majority, or on becoming heads of families, by contracting marriage, if neither of the parties shall have previously received land. All the necessary expenses of the surveys and allotments thus provided for shall be defrayed out of the funds of said bands of Indians in the hands of the Government of the United States. As the members of said bands become capable of managing their business and affairs, the President of the United States may, at his discretion, cause patents to be issued to them for the tracts of land allotted to them, respectively, in conformity with this article; said tracts to be exempt from levy, taxation, sale, or forfeiture until otherwise provided for by the legislature of the State in which they are situated, with the assent of Congress; nor shall they be sold or alienated in fee, or be in any other manner disposed of, except to the United States or to members of said bands.

ARTICLE 2. Whereas, by the treaty with the Sissecton and Wahpaton bands of Sioux Indians, concluded at Traverse des Sioux on the twenty-third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, said bands retained for their "future occupancy and home," "to be held by them as Indian lands are held, all that tract of country on the Minnesota River, from the western boundary" of the cession therein made "east to the Tchatam-ba River on the north, and to the Yellow Mcdicine River on the south side, to extend on each side a distance of not less than ten miles from the general course of said Minnesota River;"

And whereas the Senate of the United States so amended said treaty as to strike therefrom the provision setting apart the

40318 said land as a home for said bands, and made provision for the 40319 payment to said bands, "at the rate of ten cents per acre for 40320 the land included in the said tract so retained and set apart for 40321the occupancy and home "of said bands, and also provided in 40322 addition thereto that there should be "set apart by appropriate 40323 landmarks and boundaries such tracts of country without the 40324 limits of the cession made by the first article of the said treaty 40325as shall be satisfactory for their future occupancy and home;" 40326 said Senate amendment providing also "that the President may, 40327 with the consent of these Indiaus, vary the conditions aforesaid, 40328 if deemed expedient;" all of which provisions in said amendment 40329were assented to by said Indians;

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And whereas the President so far varied the conditions of said Senate amendment as to permit said bands to locate for the time being upon the tract originally reserved by said bands for a home, and "no tract of country, without the limits of the cession" made in the said treaty, has ever been provided for or offered to said bands;

And whereas, by the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indain Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, approved July 31, 1854, the President was authorized "to confirm to the Sioux of Minnesota, forever, the reserve on the Minnesota River now occupied by them, upon such conditions as he may deem just;"

And whereas, although the President has not directly confirmed said reserve to said Indians, they claim that, as they were entitled to receive "such tracts of country" as should "be satisfactory for their future occupancy and home," and as no other country than this reservation was ever provided for or offered to them, and as valuable improvements have been made on said reservation with the moneys belonging to said bands, it is agreed and stipulated that the question shall be submitted to the Senate for decision whether they have such title, and if they have, what compensation shall be made to them for that part of said reservation or tract of land lying on the north side of the Minnesota River; whether they shall be allowed a specific sum of money therefor, and if so, how much; or whether the same shall be sold for their benefit, they to receive the proceeds of such sale, deducting the necessary expenses incident thereto. Such sale, if decided in favor of by the Senate, shall be made under and according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and in such manner as will secure to them the largest sum it may be practicable to obtain for said land.

ARTICLE 3. It is also agreed that if the Senate shall authorize the land designated in article two of this agreement to be 114 1 T

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sold for the benefit of the said Sissecton and Wahpaton bands, or shall prescribe an amount to be paid to said bands for their interest in said tract, provision shall be made by which the chiefs and head-men of said bands may, in their discretion, in open council, authorize to be paid out of the proceeds of said tract such sum or sums as may be found necessary and proper, not exceeding seventy thousand dollars, to satisfy their just debts and obligations, and to provide goods to be taken by said chiefs and head-men to the said bands on their return: Provided, however, That their said determinations shall be approved by the superintendent of Iudians affairs for the northern superintendency for the time being, and the said payments be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 4. The lands retained and to be held by the members of the Sisseeton and Wahpaton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, under and by virtue of the first article of this agreement, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be deemed and held to be an Indian reservation, and the laws which have been or may hereafter be enacted by Congress to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect over and within the limits of the same; and no person other than the members of said bands, to be ascertained and defined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe—unless such as may be duly licensed to trade with said bands, or employed for their benefit, or members of the family of such persons—shall be permitted to reside or make any settle. ment upon any part of said reservation; and the timbered land allotted to individuals, and also that reserved for subsequent distribution, as provided in the first article of this agreement, shall be free from all trespass, use, or occupation, except as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 5. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain upon said reservation such military posts, agencies, schools, mills, shops, roads, and agricultural or mechanical improvements as may be deemed necessary; but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be taken and used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite therefor. And if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, agencies, roads, or other improvements, the timber or other property of any individual Indian shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made therefor by the United States. Roads or highways authorized by competent authority other than the United States, the lines of which shall lie through said reservation, shall have the right of way through the same upon the fair and just value of such right being paid to the said Sissecton and Wahpaton bands by the party or parties authorizing or interested

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in the same, to be assessed and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct.

ARTICLE 6. The Sissecton and Wahpaton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians acknowledge their dependence on the Govern-ment of the United States, and do hereby pledge and bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens thereof, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their persons or property, nor on those of the members of any other tribe; but in case of any such injury or depredation, full compensation shall as far as practicable, be made therefor out of their moneys in the hands of the United States, the amount in all cases to be deter-mined by the Secretary of the Interior. They further pledge themselves not to engage in hostilities with the Iudians of any other tribe, unless in self-defence, but to submit, through their agent, all matters of dispute and difficulty between themselves and other Indians for the decision of the President of the United States, and to acquiesce in and abide thereby. They also agree to deliver to the proper officers all person belonging to their said bands who may become offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, or the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders whenever required so to do by such officers, through the agent or other proper officer of the Indian Depart-ment.

ARTICLE 7. To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated that if any of the members of the said Sissectou and Wahpaton bands of Sioux Indians shall drink, or procure for others, intoxicating liquors, their proportion of the annuities of said bands shall, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withheld from them for the period of at least one year; and for a violation of any of the stipulations of this agreement on the part of any member of said bands, the persons so offending shall be liable to have their annuities withheld, and to be subject to such other punishment as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

ARTICLE 8. Any members of said Sissecton and Wahpaton bands who may be desirous of dissolving their tribal connection and obligations, and of locating beyond the limits of the reservation provided for said bands, shall have the privilege of so doing, by notifying the United States agent of such intention, and making an actual settlement beyond the limits of said reservation; shall be vested with all the rights, privileges, and immunities, and be subject to all the laws, obligations, and duties of citizens of the United States; but such procedure shall work no forfeiture on their part of the right to share in the annuities of said bands.

40456 ARTICLE 9. Such of the stipulations of the former treaties 40457 as provide for the payment of particular sums of money to the 40458 said Sissecton and Wahpaton bands, or for the application or 40459 expenditure of specific amounts for particular objects or pur-40460 poses, shall be, and hereby are, so amended and changed as to 40461 invest the Secretary of the Interior with discretionary power in 40462 regard to the manner and objects of the annual expenditure of 40463 all such sums or amounts which have accrued and are now due 40464 to said bands, together with the amount the said bands shall become annually entitled to under and by virtue of the provisions 40465 40466 of this agreement: Provided, The said sums or amounts shall be expended for the benefit of said bands at such time or times and 40467 40468 in such manner as the said Secretary shall deem best calculated 40469 to promote their interests, welfare, and advance in civilization. 40470 And it is further agreed that such change may be made in the 40471 stipulations of former treaties, which provide for the payment of 40472 particular sums for specified purposes, as to permit the chiefs and braves of said bauds, or any of the subdivisions of said 40473 bands, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, to 40474 authorize such payment or expenditure of their annuities, or any 40475 portion thereof, which are to become due hereafter, as may be 40476 deemed best for the general interests and welfare of the said 40477 40478 bands or subdivisions thereof.

40479 ARTICLE 10. The expenses attending the negotiation of this agreement shall be defrayed by the United States. 40480

40481 (See note on page 890.)

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40482 Proclaimed March 31, 1859.

40483 RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Right and title of certain bands of Sioux Indians to lands em-

braced in reservations on the Minnesota River.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

40487 June 27, 1860. Whereas by the second articles of the treaties of June 40488 40489 19, 1858, (proclaimed March 31, 1859; see page 885,) with the Med-a-wa-kanton and Wah-pa-koo-ta, and the Sissecton 40490 40491 and Wah-pa-ton bands of the Dacotah or Sioux Indians, it is submitted to the Senate to decide as to the right or title of 40492 40493 said bands of Indians to the lands embraced in the reserva-40494 tion occupied by them on the Minnesota River, in the State 40495 of Minnesota, and what compensation shall be made to them for those portions of said reservations lying on the north side of 40496 that river, which they agreed by said treaties to surrender and 40497

relinquish to the United States; "whether they shall be allowed a specified sum in money therefor, and, if so, how much, or whether the same shall be sold for their benefit, they to receive the proceeds of such sale, deducting the necessary expenses incident thereto;" and

Whereas said Indians were permitted to retain and occupy said reservations in lieu of other lands which they were entitled to under the amendments of the Senate to the treaties made with them in the year 1851, (proclaimed February 24, 1853; see page 882,) and large amounts of the money of said Indians have been expended by the Government in improvements and otherwise upon the lands contained in said reservations; and

Whereas by act of Congress of July 31, 1854, said reservatious were authorized to be confirmed to those Indians:

Resolved, That said Indians possessed a just and valid right and title to said reservations, and that they be allowed the sum of thirty ceuts per acre for the lands contained in that portion thereof lying on the north side of the Minnesota River, exclusive of the cost of survey and sale, or any contingent expense that may accrue whatever, which by the treaties of June, 1858, they have relinquished and given up to the United States.

Resolved further, That all persons who have, in good faith, settled and made improvements upon any of the lands contained in said reservations, believing the same to be Government lands, shall have the right of pre-emption to one hundred and sixty acres thereof, to include their improvements, on paying the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor: Provided, That when such settlements have been made on the lands of the Indians on the south side of the Minnesota River, the assent of the Indians shall first be obtained, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and that the amount which shall be so paid for their lands shall be so paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Attest:

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40533 ASBURY DICKINS, 40534 Secretary.

40535 Treaty between the United States of America and the Sissiton and
40536 Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, concluded Feb40537 ruary 19, 1867; ratification advised, with amendments, April
40538 15, 1867; amendments accepted April 22, 1867; proclaimed
40539 May 2, 1867.

40540 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 40541 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 40542 greeting:

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Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, by and between Lewis V. Bogy and William H. Watson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Gabriel Renville, Wamdiupiduta, Tacandupahotanka, and other chiefs and head-men of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas it is understood that a portion of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Santee Sioux Indians, numbering from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred persons, not only preserved their obligations to the Government of the United States during and since the outbreak of the Medewakantons and other bands of Sioux, in 1862, but freely perilled their lives during that outbreak to rescue the residents on the Sioux reservation, and to obtain possession of white women and children made captives by the hostile bands; and that another portion of said Sissiton and Warpeton bands, numbering from one thousand to twelve hundred persons, who did not participate in the massacre of the whites in 1862, fearing the indiscriminate vengeance of the whites, fled to the great prairies of the Northwest, where they still remain; and

Whereas Congress, in confiscating the Sioux annuities and reservations, made no provision for the support of these, the friendly portion of the Sissiton and Warpeton bands, and it is believed [that] they have been suffered to remain homeless wanderers, frequently subject to intense suffering from want of subsistence, and clothing to protect them from the rigors of a high northern latitude, although at all times prompt in rendering service when called upon to repel hostile raids and to punish depredations committed by hostile Indians upon the persons and property of the whites; and

Whereas the several subdivisions of the friendly Sissitons and Warpeton bands ask, through their representatives, that their adherence to their former obligations of friendship to the Government and people of the United States be recognized, and that provision be made to enable them to return to an agricultural life, and be relieved from a dependence upon the chase for a precarious subsistence: Therefore,

A treaty has been made and entered into, at Washington City, District of Columbia, this nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1867, by and between Lewis V. Bogy, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and William H. Watson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of

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the Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, as follows, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. The Sissiton and Warpeton bands of Dakota Sioux Indians, represented in council, will continue their friendly relations with the Government and people of the United States, and bind themselves individually and collectively to use their influence to the extent of their ability to prevent other bands of Dakota or other adjacent tribes from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

ARTICLE 2. The said bands hereby cede to the United States the right to construct wagon-roads, railroads, mail stations, telegraph lines, and such other public improvements as the interest of the Government may require, over and across the lands claimed by said bands, (including their reservation, as hereinafter designated,) over any route or routes that that may be selected by the authority of the Government; said lands, so claimed, being bounded on the south and east by the treaty-line of 1851, (proclaimed January 24, 1853; see page 879,) and the Red River of the North to the mouth of Goose River; on the north by the Goose River and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's Lake to the Chief's Bluff at the head of James River, and on the west by the James River to the mouth of Mocasin River, and thence to Kampeska Lake.

ARTICLE 3. For and in consideration of the cession above mentioned, and in consideration of the faithful and important services said to have been rendered by the friendly bands of Sissitons and Warpetons Sioux here represented, and also in consideration of the confiscation of all their annuities, reservations, and improvements, it is agreed that there shall be set apart for the members of said bands who have heretofore surrendered to the authorities of the Government, and were not sent to the Crow Creek reservation, and for the members of said bands who were released from prison in 1866, the following-described lands as a permanent reservation, viz:

Beginning at the head of Lake Travers[e], and thence along the treaty-line of the treaty of 1851 to Kampeska Lake; thence in a direct line to Reipan or the northeast point of the Coteau des Prairie[s], and thence passing north of Skunk Lake on the most direct line to the foot of Lake Traverse, and thence along the treaty-line of 1851 to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed that a reservation be set apart for all other members of said bands who were not sent to the Crow Creek reservation, and also for the Cut-Head bands of Yanktonais Sioux a reservation bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's Lake; thence

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along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen Island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 5. The said reservations shall be apportioned in tracts of (160) one hundred and sixty acres to each head of a family or single person over the age of (21) twenty-one years, belonging to said bands and entitled to locate thereon, who may desire to locate permanently and cultivate the soil as a means of subsistence: each (160) one hundred and sixty acres so allotted to be made to conform to the legal subdivisions of the Government surveys when such surveys shall have been made; and every person to whom lands may be allotted under the provisions of this article, who shall occupy and cultivate a portion thereof for five consecutive years, shall thereafter be entitled to receive a patent for the same so soon as he shall have fifty acres of said tract fenced, ploughed, and in crop: Provided, [That] said patent shall not authorize any transfer of said lands, or portions thereof, except to the United States, but said lands and the improvements thereon shall descend to the proper heirs of the persons obtaining a patent.

ARTICLE 6. And, further, in consideration of the destitution of said bands of Sissiton and Warpeton Sionx, parties here-to, resulting from the confiscation of their annuities and improvements, it is agreed that Congress will, in its own discretion, from time to time make such appropriations as may be deemed requisite to enable said Indians to return to an agricultural life under the system in operation on the Sioux reservation in 1862; including, if thought advisable, the establishment and support of local and manual-labor schools; the employment of agricultural, mechanical, and other teachers; the opening and improvement of individual farms, and generally such objects as Congress in its wisdom shall deem necessary to promote the agricultural improvement and civilization of said bands.

ARTICLE 7. An agent shall be appointed for said bands who shall be located at Lake Traverse; and whenever there shall be five hundred (500) persons of said bands permanently located upon the Devil's Lake reservation, there shall be an agent or other competent person appointed to superintend at that place the agricultural, educational, and mechanical interests of said bands.

ARTICLE 8. All expenditures under the provisions of this treaty shall be made for the agricultural improvement and civilization of the members of said bands authorized to locate upon the respective reservations, as hereinbefore specified, in such

40681 manner as may be directed by law; but no goods, provisions, 40682 groceries, or other articles, except materials for the erection of 40683 honses and articles to facilitate the operations of agriculture, 40684 shall be issued to Indians or mixed-bloods on either reservation 40685 unless it be in payment for labor performed or for produce de-40686 livered: Provided, That, when persons located on either reser-40687 vation, by reason of age, sickness, or deformity, are unable to 40688 labor, the agent may issue clothing and subsistence to such per-40689 sons from such supplies as may be provided for said bands.

ARTICLE 9. The withdrawal of the Indians from all dependence upon the chase as a means of subsistence being necessary to the adoption of civilized habits among them, it is desirable that no encouragement be afforded them to continue their hunting operations as means of support, and, therefore, it is agreed that no person will be anthorized to trade for furs or peltries within the limits of the land claimed by said bands, as specified in the second article of this treaty, it being contemplated that the Indians will rely solely upon agricultural and mechanical labor for subsistence, and that the agent will supply the Indians and mixed-bloods on the respective reservations with clothing, provisions, &c., as set forth in article eight, so soon as the same shall be provided for that purpose. further agreed that no person not a member of said bands, parties hereto, whether white, mixed-blood, or Indian, except persons in the employ of the Government, or located under its authority, shall be permitted to locate upon said lands either for hunting, trapping, or agricultural purposes.

ARTICLE 10. The chiefs and head-men located upon either of the reservations set apart for said bands are authorized to adopt such rules, regulations, or laws for the security of life and property, the advancement of civilization, and the agricultural prosperity of the members of said bands upon the respective reservations, and shall have authority, under the direction of the agent and without expense to the Government, to organize a force sufficient to carry out all such rules, regulations, or laws, and all rules and regulations for the government of said Indians, as may be prescribed by the Interior Department: *Provided*, That all rules, regulations, or laws adopted or amended by the chiefs and head-men on either reservation shall receive the sanction of the agent. (See note on page 890.)

Proclaimed May 2, 1867.

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40722 SIOUX—DIFFERENT TRIBES, BRULES, O'GULLALAS, 40723 ETC.

40724 Treaty between the United States of America and different tribes 40725 of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29 et seq., 1868; ratifica-40726 tion advised February 16, 1869.

40727 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 40728 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 40729 greeting:

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Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Laramie, in the Territory of Dakota, [now in the Territory of Wyoming,] on the twenty-niuth day of April, and afterwards, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, William T. Sherman, William S. Harney, John B. Sanborn, S. F. Tappan, C. C. Augur, and Alfred H. Terry, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Ma-za-pon-kaska, Tah-shun-ka-co-qui-pah, Heh-won-ge-chat, Mahto-non-pah, Little Chief, Makh-pi-ah-lu-tah, Co-cam-i-ya-ya, Conte-pe-ta, Ma-wa-tau-ni-hav-ska, He-na-pin-wa-ni-ca, Wah-pah-shaw, and other chiefs and head-men of different tribes of Sionx Indians, on the part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded by and between Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman, General William S. Harney, General Alfred H. Terry, General C. C. Augur, J. B. Henderson, Nathaniel G. Taylor, John B. Sanborn, and Samuel F. Tappan, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, by their chiefs and head-men, whose names are hereto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward all war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they now pledge their honor to maintain it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also re-imburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

40766 If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or 40767 depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, 40768 black, or Indian, subject to the anthority of the United States, and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly 40769 40770 agree that they will, upon proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be 40771 40772 tried and punished according to its laws; and in case they wil-40773 fully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be re-imbursed for 40774 his loss from the annuities or other moneys due or to become 40775 due to them under this or other treaties made with the United 40776 And the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for 40777 40778 ascertaining damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment may be proper. But no one sustaining loss while 40779 40780 violating the provisions of this treaty or the laws of the United 40781 States shall be re-imbursed therefor.

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ARTICLE 2. The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit, viz: commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence along low-water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river; thence west across said river and along the northern line of Nebraska to the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north on said meridian to a point where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intercepts the same; thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning; and, in addition thereto, all existing reservations on the east bank of said river shall be, and the same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will, and do hereby, relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 3. If it should appear from actual survey or other satisfactory examination of said tract of land that it contains

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less than one hundred and sixty acres of tillable land for each person who, at the time, may be authorized to reside on it under the provisions of this treaty, and a very considerable number of such persons shall be disposed to commence cultivating the soil as farmers, the United States agrees to set apart, for the use of said Indians, as herein provided, such additional quantity of arable land, adjoining to said reservation, or as near to the same as it can be obtained, as may be required to provide the necessary amount.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct at some place on the Missouri River, near the centre of said reservation, where timber and water may be convenient, the following buildings, to wit: a warehouse, a store-room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not less than twenty-five hundred dollars; an agency-building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than three thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission-building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular-saw mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached to the same, to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency-building; that he shall reside among them, and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on him by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with his findings, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within said reservation.

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not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the "land-book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may, in like manner, select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected, a certificate, containing a description thereof and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it, by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Sioux Land-Book."

The President may, at any time, order a survey of the reservation, and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of said settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property between the Indians and their descendants as may be thought proper. And it is further stipulated that any male Indians, over eighteen years of age, of any band or tribe that is or shall hereafter become a party to this treaty, who now is or who shall hereafter become a resident or occupant of any reservation or Territory not included in the tract of country designated and described in this treaty for the permanent home of the Indians, which is not mineral land, nor reserved by the United States for special purposes other than Indian occupation, and who shall have made improvements thereon of the value of two hundred dollars or more, and continuously occupied the same as a homestead for the term of three years, shall be entitled to receive from the United States a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land including his said improvements, the same to be in the form of the legal subdivisions of the surveys of the public lands. Upon application in writing, sustained by the proof of two disinterested witnesses, made to the register of the local land-office when the land sought to be entered is within a land district, and when the tract sought to be entered is not in any land district, then upon said application and proof being made to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the right of such Indian or Indians to enter such tract or tracts of land shall accrue and be perfect from the date of his first improve-

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ments thereon, and shall continue as long as he continues his residence and improvements, and no longer. And any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall, at the same time, retain all his rights to benefits accruing to Indians under this treaty.

ARTICLE 7. In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to eompel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for not less than twenty years.

ARTICLE 8. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value twenty five dollars.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instruction from the farmer herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed.

ARTICLE 9. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty, the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the physician, farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, and miller herein provided for, but in case of such withdrawal an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon eareful inquiry into their condition, make such rules and regulations for the expenditure

40950 of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral im-40951 provement of said tribes.

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ARTICLE 10. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any treaty or treaties heretofore made, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency-house on the reservation herein named, on [or before] the first day of August of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, hat, and a pair of home-made socks.

For each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent each year to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate from year to year can be based.

And in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars for each person entitled to the beneficial effects of this treaty shall be annually appropriated for a period of thirty years, while such persons roam and hunt, and twenty dollars for each person who engages in farming, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper. And if within the thirty years, at any time, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the Indians named herein, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period And the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery. And it is hereby expressly stipulated that each Indian over the age of four years, who shall have removed to and settled permanently upon said reservation and complied with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be entitled to receive from the United States for the period of four years after he shall have settled upon said reservation, one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, provided the Indians cannot furnish their own

40996 subsistence at an earlier date. And it is further stipulated that 40997 the United States will furnish and deliver to each lodge of In-40998 dians or family of persons legally incorporated with them, who 40999 shall remove to the reservation herein described and commence 41000 farming, one good American cow, and one good well-broken pair 41001 of American oxen within sixty days after such lodge or family 41002 shall have so settled upon said reservation.

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ARTICLE 11. In consideration of the advantages and benefits conferred by this treaty, and the many pledges of friendship by the United States, the tribes who are parties to this agreement hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside their reservation as herein defined, but yet reserve the right to hunt on any lands north of North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase. And they, the said Indians, further expressly agree:

1st. That they will withdraw all opposition to the construc-41014 tion of the railroads now being built on the plains.

- 2d. That they will permit the peaceful construction of any railroad not passing over their reservation as herein defined.
- 41017 3d. That they will not attack any persons at home or travel-41018 ling, nor molest or disturb any wagon-trains, coaches, mules, or 41019 cattle belonging to the people of the United States or to per-41020 sons friendly therewith. 41021

4th. They will never capture or carry off from the settlements white women or children.

5th. They will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to

6th. They withdraw all pretence of opposition to the construction of the railroad now being built along the Platte River and westward to the Pacific Ocean, and they will not in future object to the construction of railroads, wagon-roads, mail-stations, or other works of utility or necessity which may be ordered or permitted by the laws of the United States. But should such roads or other works be constructed on the lands of their reservation, the Government will pay the tribe whatever amount of damage may be assessed by three disinterested commission. ers, to be appointed by the President for that purpose, one of said commissioners to be a chief or head-man of the tribe.

7th. They agree to withdraw all opposition to the military posts or roads now established south of the North Platte River, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made with any of the Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 12. No treaty for the cession of any portion or 41041 part of the reservation herein described which may be held in 41042 common shall be of any validity or force as against the said 41043 Indians unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of 41044 all the adult male Indians occupying and interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in 41045 41046 such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual 41047 member of the tribe of his rights to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in article 6 of this treaty. 41048

ARTICLE 13. The United States hereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter, millfer, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

ARTICLE 14. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from date, shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

ARTICLE 15. The Indians herein named agree that when the agency-house or other buildings shall be constructed on the reservation named, they will regard the said reservation their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right, subject to the conditions and modifications of this treaty, to hunt, as stipulated in Article 11 hereof.

ARTICLE 16. The United States hereby agrees and stipu-41068, lates that the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, and also stipulates and agrees that no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or, without the consent of 'the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same; and it is further agreed by the United States that within ninety days after the conclusion of peace with all the bands of the Sioux Nation, the military posts now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned, and that the road leading to them and by them to the settlements in the Territory of Montana shall be closed.

ARTICLE 17. It is hereby expressly understood and agreed by and between the respective parties to this treaty that the execution of this treaty and its ratification by the United States Senate shall have the effect and shall be construed as abrogating and annulling all treaties and agreements heretofore entered into between the respective parties hereto, so far as such treaties and agreements obligate the United States to furnish and pro-

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vide money, clothing, or other articles of property to such In-41087dians and bands of Indians as become parties to this treaty, but 41088 41089 no further.

41090 Proclaimed February 24, 1869.

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Articles concluded at Fort Stanwix, on the twenty-second day of 41091 October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, between 41092 Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commis-41093 sioners plenipotentiary from the United States, in Congress 41094 assembled, on the one part, and the sachems and warriors of 41095 the Six Nations on the other. 41096

> The United States of America give peace to the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas, and Cayugas, and receive them into their protection upon the following conditions:

> ARTICLE 1. Six hostages shall be immediately delivered to the commissioners by the said nations, to remain in possession of the United States till all the prisoners, white and black, which were taken by the said Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas, and Cayugas, or by any of them, in the late war, from among the people of the United States, shall be delivered up.

> ARTICLE 2. The Oneida and Tuscarora Nations shall be secured in the possession of the lands on which they are settled.

ARTICLE 3. A line shall be drawn, beginning at the mouth of a creek about four miles east of Niagara, called Oyonwayea, 41110 or Johnston's Landing-Place, upon the lake named by the Indians Oswego, and by us Ontario; from thence southerly in a direction always four miles east of the carrying-path, between Lake Erie and Ontario, to the mouth of Tehoseroron, or Buffaloe Creek on Lake Erie; thence south to the north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania; thence west to the end of the said north boundary; thence south along the west boundary of the said State to the river Ohio; the said line, from the mouth of the Oyonwayea to the Ohio, shall be the western boundary of the lands of the Six Nations, so that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the United States all claims to the country west of the said 41121 boundary, and then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabit east and north of the same, reserving only six miles square round the fort of Oswego to the United States for the support of the same.

> ARTICLE 4. The commissioners of the United States, in consideration of the present circumstances of the Six Nations, and in execution of the humane and liberal views of the United States upon the signing of the above articles, will order goods to be delivered to the said Six Nations for their use and comfort.

Proclaimed October 22, 1784.

SIX NATIONS.

41132 Articles of a treaty made at Fort Harmar the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and 41133 41134 eighty-nine, between Arthur St. Clair, esquire, governor of the 41135 territory of the United States of America northwest of the river Ohio, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the said 41136 United States for removing all causes of controversy, regulat-41137 ing trade, and settling boundaries between the Indian nations 41138 41139 in the northern department and the said United States, of the 41140 one part, and the sachems and warriors of the Six Nations, of 41141 the other part.

ARTICLE 1. Whereas the United States in Congress assembled did, by their commissioners, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, esquires, duly appointed for that purpose, at a treaty held with the said Six Nations, viz: with the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onoudagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, and Senekas, at Fort Stanwix, on the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, give peace to the said nations and receive them into their friendship and protection; and

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Whereas the said nations have now agreed to and with the 41152 said Arthur St. Clair to renew and confirm all the engagements 41153 and stipulations entered into at the before-mentioned treaty at

41154 Fort Stanwix: and

Whereas it was then and there agreed between the United States of America and the said Six Nations that a boundaryline should be fixed between the lands of the said Six Nations and the territory of the said United States, which boundaryline is as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of a creek about 41160. four miles east of Niagara, called Ononwayea, or Johnston's Landing-Place, upon the lake named by the Indians Oswego and by us Ontario; from thence southerly, in a direction always four miles east of the carrying-place, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, to the mouth of Tehoseroton or Buffalo Creek, upon Lake Erie; thence south to the northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania; thence west to the end of the said north boundary; thence south along the west boundary of the said State to the river Ohio. The said line, from the mouth of Ononwayea to the Ohio, shall be the western boundary of the lands of the Six Nations, so that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the United States all claim to the country west of the said boundary; and then they shall be secured in the possession of the lands they inhabit east, north, and south of the same, re-

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serving only six miles square round the fort of Oswego for the 41174 support of the same. The said Six Nations, except the Mo-41175 41176 hawks, none of whom have attended at this time, for and in 41177 consideration of the peace then granted to them, the presents they then received, as well as in consideration of a quantity of 41178 goods to the value of three thousand dollars, now delivered to 41179 them by the said Arthur St. Clair, the receipt whereof they do 41180 hereby acknowledge, do hereby renew and confirm the said 41181 boundary-line in the words before-mentioned to the end that it 41182 may be and remain as a division-line between the lands of the 41183 said Six Nations and the territory of the United States forever. 41184 And the undersigned Indians, as well in their own names as in 41185 41186 the name of their respective tribes and nations, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations before mentioned, do release, 4118741188 quit-claim, relinquish, and cede to the United States of America all the lands west of the said boundary or division line and be-41189 tween the said line and the strait, from the mouth of Ononwa-41190 yea and Buffalo Creek, for them, the said United States of 41191 America, to have and to hold the same in true and absolute 41192propriety forever. 41193

> ARTICLE 2. The United States of America confirm to the Six Nations all the lands which they inhabit lying east and north of the before-mentioned boundary-line, and relinquish and quit-claim to the same and every part thereof, excepting only six miles square round the fort of Oswego, which six miles square round said fort is again reserved to the United States by these presents.

ARTICLE 3. The Oneida and Tuscarora Nations are also. 41202 again secured and confirmed in the possession of their respective lands.

ARTICLE 4. The United States of America renew and confirm the peace and friendship entered into with the Six Natious, (except the Mohawks,) at the treaty before mentioned, held at Fort Stanwix, declaring the same to be perpetual. And if the Mohawks shall within six months declare their assent to the same they shall be considered as included.

#### 41210 SEPARATE ARTICLE.

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41211 Should a robbery or murder be committed by an Indian or 41212Indians of the Six Nations upon the citizens or subjects of the 41213 United States, or by the citizens or subjects of the United 41214 States, or any of them, upon any of the Indians of the said 41215 nations, the parties accused of the same shall be tried, and, if 41216 found guilty, be punished according to the laws of the State or 41217 of the territory of the United States, as the case may be, where 41218 the same was committed. And should any horses be stolen,

either by the Indians of the said nations, from the citizens or subjects of the United States, or any of them, or by any of the said citizens or subjects from any of the said Indians, they may be reclaimed into whose possession soever they may have come; and, upon due proof, shall be restored, any sale in open market notwithstanding; and the persons con-victed shall be punished with the utmost severity the laws will admit. And the said nations engage to deliver the persons that may be accused, of their nations, of either of the before-men-tioned crimes, at the nearest post of the United States, if the crime was committed within the territory of the United States, or to the civil authority of the State, if it shall have happened within any of the United States.

Concluded June 9, 1789.

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41233 A treaty between the United States of America and the tribes of In-41234 dians called the Six Nations.

The President of the United States having determined to hold a conference with the Six Nations of Indians for the purpose of removing from their minds all causes of complaint and establishing a firm and permanent friendship with them, and Timothy Pickering being appointed sole agent for that purpose, and the agent having met and conferred with the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Six Nations in a general council, now, in order to accomplish the good design of this conference, the parties have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the Six Nations.

ARTICLE 1. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established, and shall be perpetual, between the United States and the Six Nations.

ARTICLE 2. The United States acknowledge the lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga Nations, in their respective treaties with the State of New York, and called their reservations, to be their property; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb them or either of the Six Nations, nor their Indian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but the said reservations shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

ARTICLE 3. The land of the Seneka Nation is bounded as follows: Beginning on Lake Ontario at the northwest corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps, the line runs westerly along

the lake, as far as O-yong-wong-yeh Creek, at Johnson's Land-4126241263 ing-Place, about four miles eastward from the Fort of Niagara; then southerly up that creek to its main fork; then straight to 41264 the main fork of Stedman's Creek, which empties into the river 41265 Niagara above Fort Schlosser, and then onward from that fork, 41266 continuing the same straight course, to that river; (this line, 41267 from the mouth of O-yong-wong-yeh Creek to the river Niagara, 41268 above Fort Schlosser, being the eastern boundary of a strip of 41269 land, extending from the same line to Niagara River, which the 41270 41271 Seneka Nation ceded to the King of Great Britain, at a treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir William Johnson;) then 41272 the line runs along the river Niagara to Lake Erie; then along 41273 Lake Erie to the northeast corner of a triangular piece of land 41274 41275 which the United States conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania, as by the President's patent dated the third day of March, 1792; 41276 then due south to the northern boundary of that State; then 41277 due east to the southwest corner of the land sold by the Seneka 41278 Nation to Oliver Phelps; and then north and northerly along 41279 Phelps's line to the place of beginning on Lake Ontario. 41280 the United States acknowledge all the land within the afore-41281 mentioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneka Nation; 41282 and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb 41283 the Seneka Nation, nor any of the Six Nations, or of their Indian 41284 friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use 41285 and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs, until they 41286 choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who 41287 41288 have the right to purchase. 41289

ARTICLE 4. The United States having thus described and acknowledged what lands belong to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senekas, and engaged never to claim the same, nor to disturb them, or any of the Six Nations, or their Indian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof, now, the Six Nations, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

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ARTICLE 5. The Seneka Nation, all others of the Six Nations concurring, cede to the United States the right of making a waggon road from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, as far south as Buffaloe Creek; and the people of the United States shall have the free and undisturbed use of this road for the purposes of travelling and transportation. And the Six Nations, and each of them; will forever allow to the people of the United States a free passage through their lands, and the free use of the harbours and rivers adjoining and within their respective tracts of

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land, for the passing and securing of vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE 6. In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations, and because the United States desire with human. ity and kindness to contribute to their comfortable support, and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual, the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore al-lowed them by an article ratified by the President on the twenty-third day of April, 1792, making, in the whole, four thousand five hundred dollars, which shall be expended yearly forever in purchasing elothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compen-sating useful artificers, who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit; the immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated to be made by the super-intendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations and their Indian friends aforesaid.

ARTICLE 7. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree that, for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other—by the Six Nations, or any of them, to the President of the United States or the superintendent by him appointed, and by the superintendent or other person appointed by the President to the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the nation to which the offender belongs, and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve our peace and friendship unbroken, until the legislature (or great council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision for the purpose.

Note.—It is clearly understood by the parties to this treaty that the annuity stipulated in the sixth article is to be applied to the benefit of such of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends united with them as aforesaid, as do or shall reside within the boundaries of the United States, for the United States do not interfere with nations, tribes, or families of Indians elsewhere resident.

Proclaimed January 21, 1795.

### SHOSHONEES—NORTHWESTERN BANDS.

Treaty between the United States of America and the northwestern bands of Shoshonee Indians, concluded at Box Elder, July 30, 1863; ratification advised, with amendments, by the Senate, March 7, 1864; amendments assented to November 18, 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Box Elder, in the Territory of Utah, on the thirtieth day of July, in the . year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between James Duane Doty, commissioner, and Briga-dier-General P. Edward Connor, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and warriors of the northwestern bands of Shoshonee Indians, on the part of said bands of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: Articles of agreement made at Box Elder, in Utah Territory, this thirtieth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, by and between the United States of America, represented by Brigadier-General P. Edward Connor, commanding the military district of Utah, and James Duane Doty, commissioner, and the northwestern bands of the Shoshonee Indians, represented by their chiefs and warriors: 

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that friendly and amicable relations shall be re-established between the bands of the Shoshonee Nation, parties hereto, and the United States, and it is declared that a firm and perpetual peace shall be henceforth maintained between the said bands and the United States.

ARTICLE 2. The treaty concluded at Fort Bridger on the 2nd day of July, 1863, (proclaimed February 24, 1869; see page 931,) between the United States and the Shoshonee Nation, being read and fully interpreted and explained to the said chiefs and warriors, they do hereby give their full and free assent to all of the provisions of said treaty, and the same are hereby adopted as a part of this agreement, and the same shall be binding upon the parties hereto.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the stipulations in the preceding articles, the United States agree to increase the annuity to the Shoshonee Nation five thousand dollars, to be paid in the manner provided in said treaty. And the said northwestern bands hereby acknowledge to have received of the

41397 United States, at the signing of these articles, provisions and 41398 goods to the amount of two thousand dollars, to relieve their 41399 immediate uecessities, the said bands having been reduced by 41400 the war to a state of utter destitution.

41400 the war to a state of utter destitution.

41401 ARTICLE 4. The country claimed

ARTICLE 4. The country claimed by Pokatello, for himself and his people, is bounded on the west by Raft River and on the east by the Porteneuf Mountains.

ARTICLE 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to admit any other or greater title or interest in the lands embraced within the territories described in said treaty in said tribes or bands of Indians than existed in them upon the acquisition of said territories from Mexico by the laws thereof.

41409 Proclaimed June 17, 1865.

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### 41410 SHOSHONEE-GOSHIPS.

41411 Treaty between the United States of America and the Shoshonee-41412 Goship bands of Indians, concluded at Tuilla Valley October 41413 12, 1863; ratification advised, with amendment by the Senate, 41414 March 7, 1864; amendment assented to November 24, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Tuilla Valley, in the Territory of Utah, on the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between James Duane Doty and P. Edward Connor, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs, principal men, and warriors of the Shoshonee-Goship bands of Indians, on the part of said bands of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Treaty of peace and friendship made at Tuilla Valley, in the Territory of Utah, this twelfth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, represented by the undersigned commissioners, and the Shoshonee Goship bands of Indians, represented by their chiefs, principal men, and warriors, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Peace and friendship is hereby established and shall be hereafter maintained between the Shoshonee-Goship bands of Indians and the citizens and Government of the United States; and the said bands stipulate and agree that hostilities

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and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail, and telegraph lines, and upon the citizens of the United States, within their country, shall cease.

ARTICLE 2. It is further stipulated by said bands that the several routes of travel through their country now or hereafter used by white men shall be forever free and unobstructed by them, for the use of the Government of the United States, and of all emigrants and travellers within it under its authority and protection, without molestation or injury from them. And if depredations are at any time committed by bad men of their own or other tribes within their country, the offenders shall be immediately taken and delivered up to the proper officers of the United States, to be punished as their offences may deserve; and the safety of all travellers passing peaceably over either of said routes is hereby gnaranteed by said bands.

Military posts may be established by the President of the United States along said routes, or elsewhere in their country, and station-houses may be erected and occupied at such points as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of travellers or for the use of the mail or telegraph companies.

ARTICLE 3. The telegraph and overland stage lines having been established and operated by companies under the authority of the United States through the country occupied by said bands, it is expressly agreed that the same may be continued without hindrance, molestation, or injury from the people of said bands, and that their property, and the lives and property of passengers in the stages, and of the employees of the respective companies, shall be protected by them.

And further, it being understood that provision has been made by the Government of the United States for the construction of a railway from the plains west to the Pacific Ocean, it is stipulated by said bands that the said railway or its branches may be located, constructed, and operated, and without molestation from them, through any portion of the country claimed or occupied by them.

ARTICLE 4. It is further agreed by the parties hereto that the country of the Goship tribe may be explored and prospected for gold and silver or other minerals and metals, and when mines are discovered they may be worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and ranchos established wherever they may be required. Mills may be erected and timber taken for their use, as also for building and other purposes, in any part of said country.

ARTICLE 5. It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by the Goship tribe, as defined and described by said bands, are as follows: On the north by

41484 the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; 41485 on the south by Tooedoe or Green Mountains, and on the east 41486 by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla, and Rush Valleys.

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ARTICLE 6. The said bands agree that whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life which they now lead, and become settled as herdsmen or agriculturists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary; and they do also agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate, and to reside and remain thereon.

41494 ARTICLE 7. The United States being aware of the incon-41495 venience resulting to the Indians, in consequence of the driving away and destruction of game along the routes travelled by 41496 41497 white men, and by the formation of agricultural and mining set-41498 tlements, are willing to fairly compensate them for the same. 41499 Therefore, and in consideration of the preceding stipulations, 41500 and of their faithful observance by said bands, the United States 41501 promise and agree to pay to the said Goship tribe, or to the said 41502 bands, parties hereto, at the option of the President of the 41503 United States, annually for the term of twenty years, the sum 41504 of one thousand dollars, in such articles, including cattle for 41505 herding or other purposes, as the President shall deem suitable 41506 for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen. 41507 And the said bands, for themselves and for their tribe, hereby 41508 acknowledge the reception of the said stipulated annuities as a 41509 full compensation and equivalent for the loss of game and the 41510 rights and privileges hereby conceded, and also one thousand dollars in provisions and goods at and before the signing of this 41511 41512 treaty.

ARTICLE 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or 41514 taken to admit any other or greater title or interest in the lands 41515 embraced within the territories described in said treaty in said 41516 tribes or bands of Indians than existed in them upon the acquisition of said territories from Mexico by the laws thereof.

Proclaimed January 17, 1865.

## 41519 SHOSHONEES—EASTERN BAND AND BANNACKS.

41520 Treaty between the United States of America and the eastern band 41521 of Shoshonees and the Bannack tribe of Indians, concluded 41522 July 3, 1868; ratification advised February 16, 1869.

41523 ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, 41524 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 41525 greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Bridger. in the Territory of Utab, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, William T. Sherman, William S. Harney, John B. Sanborn, S. F. Tappan, C. C. Augur, and Al-fred H. Terry, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Wash-a-kie, Wau-ni-pitz, and other chiefs and head-men of the eastern band of Shoshonee Indians, and Tag-gee, Tay-to-ba, and other chiefs and head-men of the Bannack tribe of Indians, on the part of said band and tribe of Indians, respectively, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit: 

41538 Articles of a treaty with the Shoshonees (eastern band) and Ban-41539 nack tribes of Indians, made the third day of July, 1868, at 41540 Fort Bridger, Utah Territory.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, on the third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and be-tween the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of and representing the Shoshonee (eastern band) and Bannack tribes of Indians, they being duly authorized to act in the premises:

ARTICLE 1. From this day forward peace between the parties to this treaty shall forever continue. The Government of the United States desires peace, and its honor is hereby pledged to keep it. The Indians desire peace, and they hereby pledge their honor to maintain it.

If bad men among the whites, or among other people subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished according to the laws of the United States, and also re-imburse the injured person for the loss sustained.

If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the authority of the United States and at peace therewith, the Indians herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to their agent and notice by him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to the laws; and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be re-imbursed for his loss from

41570 the annuities or other moneys due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. 41571 41572 the President, on advising with the Commissioner of Indian Af-41573 fairs, shall prescribe such rules and regulations for ascertaining 41574 damages under the provisions of this article as in his judgment 41575 may be proper. But no such damages shall be adjusted and 41576 paid until thoroughly examined and passed upon by the Com-41577 missioner of Indian Affairs, and no one sustaining loss while 41578 violating or because of his violating the provisions of this treaty 41579 or the laws of the United States shall be re-imbursed therefor.

41580 ARTICLE 2. It is agreed that whenever the Bannacks desire 41581 a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the 41582 President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them 41583 to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace 41584 reasonable portions of the "Port Neuf" and "Kansas Prairie" 41585 41586 countries, and that, when this reservation is declared, the United 41587 States will secure to the Bannacks the same rights and privileges therein, and make the same and like expenditures therein 41588 41589 for their benefit, except the agency-house and residence of 41590 agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshonee reservation. 41591 The United States further 41592 agrees that the following district of country, to wit: Com-41593 mencing at the mouth af Owl Creek and running due south 41594 to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Papo 41595 Agie Rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the 11596 summit of Wind River Mountains to the longitude of North Fork of Wind River; thence due north to mouth of said £1597 41598 North Fork and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to head-waters of Owl Creek 41599 and along middle of channel of Owl-Creek to place of beginning, 41600 shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undis-41601 41602 turbed use and occupation of the Shoshonee Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians 41603 as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of 41604 the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United 41605 States now solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein 41606 designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, 41607 41608 agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized 41609 to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, 41610 or reside in the territory described in this article for the use of 41611 41612 said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish 41613 all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory 41614 of the United States, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid. 41615

ARTICLE 3. The United States agrees, at its own proper expense, to construct, at a suitable point on the Shoshonee reservation, a warehouse or store room for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; an agency building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand; a residence for the physician, to cost not more than two thousand dollars; and five other buildings, for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, each to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school-house or mission building so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars.

The United States agrees further to cause to be erected on said Shoshonee reservation, near the other buildings herein authorized, a good steam circular-saw mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, the same to cost not more than eight thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 4. The Indians herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on their reservations named, they will make said reservations their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agrees that the agent for said Indians shall in the future make his home at the agency building on the Shoshonee reservation, but shall direct and supervise affairs on the Bannack reservation; and shall keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property he shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing, and forwarded, together with his finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians, or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, a tract of land within the reservation of his tribe, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres in extent, which tract so selected, certified, and recorded in the

41662 "land-book," as herein directed, shall cease to be held in com-41663 mon, but the same may be occupied and held in the exclusive 41664 possession of the person selecting it, and of his family, so long 41665 as he or they may continue to cultivate it.

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Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family, may, in like manner, select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of cultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and therenpon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above described. For each tract of land so selected a certificate, containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate indorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Shoshone (eastern band) and Bannack land-book."

The President may, at any time, order a survey of these reservations, and when so surveyed Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of the Indian settlers in these improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each. The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property as between Indians, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservations, and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 7. In order to insure the civilization of the tribes entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially of such of them as are or may be settled on said agricultural reservations, and they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stipulation is strictly complied with; and the United States agrees that for every thirty children between said ages who can be induced or compelled to attend school, a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary brances of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians and faithfully discharge his or her duties as a teacher. The provisions of this article to continue for twenty years.

ARTICLE 8. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands and received his certificate as above directed, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends in good faith to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of three years more, he shall

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be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid in value twenty five dollars per annum.

And it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmers herein provided for, and whenever more than one hundred persons on either reservation shall enter upon the cultivation of the soil, a second blacksmith shall be provided, with such iron, steel, and other material as may be required.

ARTICLE 9. In lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid to the Indians herein named, under any and all treaties heretofore made with them, the United States agrees to deliver at the agency-house on the reservation herein provided for, on the first day of September of each year, for thirty years, the following articles, to wit:

For each male person over fourteen years of age, a suit of good substantial woollen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and a pair of woollen socks; for each female over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make it, a pair of woollen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestics.

For the boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woollen hose for each.

And in order that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may be able to estimate properly for the articles herein named, it shall be the duty of the agent, each year, to forward to him a full and exact census of the Indians, on which the estimate, from year to year, can be based; and, in addition to the clothing herein named, the sum of ten dollars shall be annually appropriated for each Indian roaming, and twenty dollars for each Indian engaged in agriculture, for a period of ten years, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper. And if, at any time within the ten years, it shall appear that the amount of money needed for clothing under this article can be appropriated to better uses for the tribes herein named, Congress may, by law, change the appropriation to other purposes; but in no event shall the amount of this appropriation be withdrawn or discontinued for the period named. And the President shall annually detail an officer of the Army to be present, and attest the delivery of all the goods herein named to the Indians, and he shall inspect and report on the quantity and quality of the goods and the manner of their delivery.

ARTICLE 10. The United States bereby agrees to furnish annually to the Indians the physician, teachers, carpenter,

41753 miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, 41754 and that such appropriations shall be made, from time to time, 41755 on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

ARTICLE 11. No treaty for the cession of any portion of the reservations herein described which may be held in common shall be of any force or validity as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of laud selected by him, as provided in Article 6 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed that the sum of five hundred dollars annually, for three years from the date when they commence to cultivate a farm, shall be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crops for the respective year.

ARTICLE 13. It is further agreed that, until such time as the agency-buildings are established on the Shoshonee reservation, their agent shall reside at Fort Bridger, U. T., and their annuities shall be delivered to them at the same place in June of each year.

Proclaimed February 24, 1869.

# 41777 STOCKBRIDGES.

41778 Articles of a treaty made at Stockbridge, in the Territory of Wis41779 consin, on the third day of September, in the year of our Lord
41780 one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, between the United
41781 States of America, by their commissioner, Albert Gallup, and
41782 the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, who reside upon
41783 Lake Winnebago, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE 1. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians (formerly of New York) hereby cede and relinquish to the United States the east half of the tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres of land, which was laid off for their use, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, in pursuance of the treaty made by George B. Porter, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menominee Nation of Indians, on the twenty-seventh

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day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, (see page 475;) the said east half hereby ceded to contain twenty-three thousand and forty acres of land, to be of equal width at the north and south ends, and to be divided from the west half of said tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres by a line to be run parallel to the east line of said tract; the United States to pay therefor one dollar per acre at the time and in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 2. Whereas a portion of said tribes, according to a census or roll taken, and hereunto annexed, are desirous to remove west, and the others to remain where they now are; and whereas the just proportion of the emigrating party in the whole tract of forty-six thousand and eighty acres is eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven and three-fourths acres of land, it is agreed that the United States pay to the said emigrating party the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, as a full compensation for all their interest in the lands held by the party who remain, as well as in the lands hereby ceded to the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Whereas the improvements of the emigrating party are all on that part of the original tract which is reserved and still held by the party who remain in Stockbridge, and it is but equitable that those who remain should pay those who emigrate for such improvements, it is agreed that the United States shall pay to the emigrating party the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty cents, the appraised value of said improvements; and it is hereby agreed, and expressly understood, that the monies payable to the emigrating party shall be distributed among the heads of families, according to the schedule hereunto annexed, the whole amount to be paid to the emigrating party under this and the preceding article being the sum of twelve thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and five cents.

ARTICLE 4. The ballance of the consideration-money for the lands hereby ceded, (after deducting the sums mentioned in the second and third articles,) amounting to the sum of ten thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-five cents, is to be paid to and invested for the benefit of such of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians (numbering three hundred and forty-two souls) as remain at their present place of residence, at Stockbridge, on the east side of Winnebago Lake, as follows: Six thousand dollars of said sum to be invested by the United States in public stocks, at an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum, as a permanent school-fund, the interest of

which shall be paid annually to the sachem and counsellors of their tribes, or such other person as they may appoint to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher therefor; and the ballance thereof, amounting to four thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-five cents, shall be paid to the said sachem and counsellors, or to such person as they may appoint to receive the same, whose receipt shall be a sufficient voucher therefor.

ARTICLE 5. The monies herein secured to be paid by the United States to the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, amounting in all to twenty-three thousand and forty dollars, are to be paid in manner aforesaid in one year from the date hereof, or sooner if practicable.

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ARTICLE 6. It is agreed that an exploring party not exceeding three in number may visit the country west, if the Indians shall consider it necessary, and that whenever those who are desirous of emigrating shall signify their wish to that effect the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi, and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes. The expenses of the exploring party to be borne by the emigrants.

ARTICLE 7. Whereas there are certain unliquidated claims and accounts existing between the emigrating party and those who remain where they now are, which it is now impossible to liquidate and adjust, it is hereby agreed that the same shall be submitted to the agent of the United States, who shall be appointed to make the payments under this treaty, and that his decision shall be final thereon.

41863 Roll and schedule referred to in articles two and three of the treaty 41864 hereunto annexed.

41865	Names of heads of families of emigrating party.	No. of each family.	No. of acres of land to each family.	Value of lands in dollars and cents.		Appraised value of improvements.	Total value of lands and improvements and amount to be paid to head of each family.	
41866	Thomas T. Hendrick	6	713	<b>\$</b> 713	00	<b>\$</b> 480 50	<b>\$1,193</b> 50	)
41867	Robert Konkapot	4	4901	490	50	939 00	1,429 50	
41868	Timothy Tousse	6	642	642	- 1	135 00	777 00	
41869	Elisha Konkapot	6	642	642	00	67 50	709 50	)
41870	Cornelius Charles	7	686	686	00		686 00	)
41871	Jonas Konkapot	3	321	321	00	56 25	377 25	5
41872	Levi Konkapot	1	107	107	00	384 00	491 00	)
41873	David Abrams	2	214	214	00		214 00	)
41874	Dolly Dockstader	5	597	597	50	168 75	766 25	5
41875	Eli Hendrick	3	321	321	00	238 25	559 25	5
41876	Simeon Konkapot	3	321	321	00		321 00	0
41877	Lydia Hendrick	1	107	107	00	305 00	412 00	0
41878	Thomas S. Branch	1	1313	131	50		131 50	0
41879	John Baldwin	1	107	107	00		107 00	0
41880	John W. Newcom	5	535	535	00		535 00	Q
41881	Jonas Littleman	1	107	107	00		107 00	0
41882	Henry Skickett	3	321	321	00		321 00	0
41883	Betsy Bennet	1	107	107	00		107 00	0
41884	Peter Sherman	1	107	107	00	390 00	497 00	0
41885	David Calvin	1	441	44	50		44 50	0
41886	Eli Williams	1	107	107	00	,	107 00	0
41887	Catherine Littleman	6	642	642	00		642 0	0
41888	James Rain	6	642	642	00	40 00	682 0	0
41889	Big Deer	1	107	107	00		107 0	0
41890	Ziba T. Peters	3	$246_{\frac{1}{4}}$	246	25	144 30	390 5	5
41891	Cornelius Chemaucum	2	214	214	00		214 0	0
41892	And other heirs of Phebe		}			}	•	
	Ducham		187	187	<b>5</b> 0	530 75	718 2	5
41893		_	<u>-</u>					_
41894		80	$8,767\frac{3}{4}$	8, 767	<b>7</b> 5	3, 879 30	12,647 0	5
41895	Proclaimed May 16,	18	40.	1		1	<u> </u>	~

41896 TREATY WITH THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE OF IN-41897. DIANS.

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 Whereas by an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved on the third day of March, A. D. 1843, it was provided that the township of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, secured to said tribe by the treaty with the Menomonee Indians of February 8th, 1831, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and not heretofore ceded by said tribe to the United States, should be divided and allotted among the individual members of said tribe, by commissioners to be elected for that purpose, who were to make report of such division and allotment, and thereupon the persons composing said tribe were to become citizens of the United States.

And whereas a portion of said tribe refused to recognize the validity of said act of Congress, or the proceedings which were had under it, or to be governed by its provisions, and upon their petition a subsequent act was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 6th day of August, 1846, repealing the said act of March 3d, 1843, and providing, among other things, that such of said tribe as should enrol themselves with the subagent of Indian affairs at Green Bay, should be and remain citizens of the United States, and the residue of said tribe were restored to their ancient form of government as an Iudian tribe. It was also provided that the said township of land should be divided into two districts, one of which was to be known as the "Indian district," the other as the "citizen district;" the former to be held in common by the party who did not desire citizenship, and the latter to be divided and allotted among such as were citizens and desired to remain so.

And whereas it has been found impracticable to carry into full effect the provisions of the act of August 6th, 1846, by dividing the said township of land in the mauner specified in said act, without infringing upon private rights acquired in good faith under the act of 1843 hereinbefore referred to, with a view of relieving both the Indian and citizen parties of said Stockbridge tribe of Indians from their present embarrassments, and to secure to each their just rights, articles of agreement and compromise have been entered into, as follows:

Articles of agreement and treaty made and concluded at Stock-bridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by and between the undersigned, acting commissioners on the part of the United States of America, and the Stockbridge tribe of Indians.

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ARTICLE 1. The said Stockbridge tribe of Indians renounce all participation in any of the benefits or privileges granted or conferred by the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March 3, 1843, and relinquish all rights secured by said act; and they do hereby acknowledge and declare themselves to be under the protection and guardianship of the United States, as other Indian tribes.

ARTICLE 2. That no misunderstanding may exist, now or hereafter, in determining who compose said tribe and are parties hereto, it is agreed that a roll or census shall be taken and appended to this agreement, and in like manner taken annually hereafter, and returned to the Secretary of the War Department of the United States, containing the names of all such as are parties hereto, and to be known and recognized as the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, who shall each be entitled to their due proportion of the benefits to be derived from the provisions made for their tribe by this and former agreements; and whenever any of them shall separate themselves from said tribe, or abandon the country which may be selected for their future home, the share or portion of such shall cease, and they shall forfeit all claims to be recognized as members of said tribe.

ARTICLE 3. The said Stockbridge tribe of Indians hereby sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, (granted and secured to said tribe by the treaty with the Menomonee tribe of Indians of February 8, 1831, (see page 468,) as amended by the resolution of the Senate of the United States,) and situated in the State of Wisconsin.

ARTICLE 4. The said township of land shall be surveyed into lots, in conformity with the plan adopted by the commissioners elected under the act of March 3, 1843, and such of said lands as were allotted by said commissioners to members of said tribe who have become citizens of the United States (a schedule of which is hereunto annexed) are hereby confirmed to such individuals respectively, and patents therefor shall be issued by the United States. The residue of said lands belonging to the United States shall be brought into market but shall not be sold at less than the appraised value, unless the Senate of the United States shall otherwise determine.

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment hereinbefore made by the said Stockbridge tribe of Indians, it is agreed that the United States shall pay to said tribe, within six months after the ratification of this agreement, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars to enable them to settle their affairs, obtain necessaries, and make provision for establishing themselves in a new home.

ARTICLE 6. The United States shall also pay to said tribe, within six months after the ratification of this agreement, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and four dollars and eighty-five cents, being the appraised value of their improve-ments upon the lands herein ceded and relinquished to the United States, and to be paid to the individuals claiming said improvements according to the schedule and assessment here-with transmitted.

ARTICLE 7. It is further stipulated and agreed that the said Stockbridge tribe may remain upon the lands they now occupy for one year after the ratification of this agreement, and that they will remove to the country set apart for them, or such other west of the Mississippi River as they may be able to secure, where all their treaty stipulations with the Government shall be carried into effect.

ARTICLE 8. Whenever the said Stockbridge tribe shall signify their wish to emigrate, the United States will defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new home.

ARTICLE 9. It is further stipulated and agreed, that, for the purpose of making provision for the rising generation of said tribe, the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars shall be invested by the United States in stock, bearing an interest of not less than five per cent. per annum, the interest of which shall be paid annually to said tribe, as other annuities are paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that nothing herein shall prevent a survey of said lands, at any time after the ratification of this agreement, and that said tribe shall commit no waste or do unnecessary damage upon the premises occupied by them.

ARTICLE 11. The United States will pay the expenses incurred by the sachem and head-men, amounting to three thousand dollars, in attending to the business of said tribe since the year 1843.

ARTICLE 12. This agreement to be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties from and after its ratification by the Government of the United States.

# SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE.

Whereas the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians consider that they have a claim against the United States for indemnity for certain lands on White River in the State of Indiana, and for certain other lands in the State of Wisconsin, which they allege they have been deprived of by treaties entered into with the Miamies and Delawares, or to the lands claimed by them in Indiana, and 42032with the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, or to the lands in Wis-42033 consin, without their consent; and whereas the said Stockbridge 42034 and Munsee Indians, by their chiefs and agents, have continued 42035 to prosecute their said claims during the last twenty years at 42036 their own expense, except the sum of three thousand dollars paid 42037 them in 1821; and whereas it is desirable that all ground of dis-42038 content on the part of said Indians shall be removed, the United 12039 States do further stipulate, in consideration of the relinquish-42040 ment by them of said claims, and all others, except as provided in this treaty, to pay the sachems or chiefs of said Indians, on 42041 42042 the ratification of this article by them, with the assent of their 42043 people, the sum of five thousand dollars, and the further sum of 42044 twenty thousand dollars, to be paid in ten annual instalments, 42045 to commence when the said Indians shall have selected and re-42046 moved to their new homes, as contemplated by the seventh arti-42047 cle of this treaty. 42048

The President of the United States, within two years from the ratification of this treaty, shall procure for the use of said Stockbridge Indians a quantity of land west of the Mississippi River, upon which they shall reside, not less than seventy-two sections, said Indians to be consulted as to the location of said land, and to be holden by the same tenure as other Indian lands.

42054 Roll or census of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, taken in con-42055 formity with the provisions of the second article of the within 42056 agreement.

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42057	Heads of families.	Male.	Female	Boys,	Girls.	Total
42058	Austin E. Quinney	1	1	3	4	9
42059	John Metoxen	1	1			<b>2</b>
42060	Benjamin Pye, sen	1	1		1	3
42061	Garret Thompson	1	1	<b>2</b>		4
42062	Elisha Konkapot	1	1	1		3
42063	John W. Quinney	1				1
42064	John P. Quinney	1	1	1		3
42065	Peter D. Littleman	1	1	1	<b>2</b>	5
42066	Jonas Thompson	1	1	1	1	4
42067	James Joshua	1				1
42068	Joseph M. Quinney	1	1	2	1	5
42069	Simon L. Metoxen	1	1	<b>2</b>	5	9
42070	Benjamin Pye, 2d	1	1	1	3	6
42071	Thomas Schenandoah	1	1			<b>2</b>
<b>42072</b>	Aaron Turkey	1	1	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	6
42073	Abram Pye	1	1	4	1	7
42074	Benjamin Pye, 4th	1	1	• •	1	3
42075	Benjamin Doxtater	1	1	1	1	4

42076	Heads of families.		Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
42077	Moses Charles		1	1	1	4	
42078	Benjamin Pye, 3d		1	1	1	4	
42079	Eli Williams					1	
42080	David Palmer	. 1	1	1		3	
42081	Jacob Konkapot	1	1		1	3	
42082	Daniel Metoxen	1	1			<b>2</b>	
42083	Elizabeth Palmer, (widow)		1	1	1	3	
42084	Elizabeth Aaron		1	1	<b>2</b>	4	
42085	Catharine Butterfield		1		1	2	
42086	Samuel Miller	1	1	4	2	8	
42087	Lonisa Jamison		1			1	
42088	Jacob Jahoicum					1	
42089	Anna Turkey	-	1			1	
42090	Jeremiah Slingerland			3		4	
42091	John Yocum		1		2	4	
42092	Elizabeth Wilber		1	1	3	5	
42093	John W. Quinney, jr., and sister		1			2	
42094	Clarissa Miller and son		1			2	
42095	Elizabeth Pye		1		1	2	
42096	Phæbe S. Ricket		1			1	
42097	Josiah Abrams, wife, and sister		f 2			3	
42098	Jeremiah Bennet		$\bar{2}$		2	5	
42099	Paul Pye		1	1	-	3	
42100	Peter Bennet					1	
42101	Ziba T. Peters.		1	2		4	
42102	Ezekiel Robinson aud brother			2		$\overline{2}$	
42103	Lawrence Youm					1	
42104	Moses Doxtater				1	$\tilde{2}$	
42105	Lucinda Quinney		1	2	1	4	
42106	Jemima Doxtater		1			1	
42107	Amelia Quinney		1	1		$ar{2}$	
42108	Peter Bennet, sen		1	1	3	6	
42109	John Bennet		1	1	1	4	
42110	Levi Konkapot		-			î	
42111	Samuel Stevens					1	4
42111	John Killsnake		• •			1	
42112	Lewis Hendricks					1	
42114	Diana Davids		1	• •		1	
42114	Diana Davius		_	• •	••		
42116						 177	
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42117	Schedule of lands to be patented to individuals under the 4th article
42118	of the above agreement.
42119	Names. No. of lot. No. of acres.
42120	Josiah Chicks 1
42121	Nancy Chicks
42122	John N. Chicks 4
42123	Jacob Davids 5
42124	Harvey Johnson 8
42125	Hannah P. Chicks
42126	Dindemia, Big Deer 1/3 E. end 14 22.66
42127	Puella Jourdain
42128	Jacobs Chicks
42129	John N. Chicks
42130	Josiah Chieks
42131	Jacob Chicks
42132	Jos. L. Chicks
42133	Jacob Chicks
42134	John N. Chicks
42135	Moses E. Merrill
42136	John N. Chicks
42137	Jane Dean 30
42138	Marietta Abrams
42139	Catharine Mills
42140	Joseph L. Chicks
42141	John Dick
42142	John More
42143	Isaac Jacobs
42144	Benjamin Welch 41
42145	Lucy Jacobs
42146	Daniel Davids
24147	Daniel Davids
42148	John W. Abrams
42149	Lonisa Davids
42150	Harry E. Eastman
42151	Eunice Abrams 52
42152	Daniel Davids
42153	John N. Chicks 54
42154	Hoel S. Wright S. part of 55 5
42155	Oscar Wright
42156	John LittlemanS. ½ 56
42157	Daniel Davids
42158	Darius Davids
42159	Margaret Davids
42160	Daniel Davids 60
42161	Erastus Welch, (a strip E. of road). 65 6 chains 25 lks. wide off
42162	S. side of lot.
	WI BING OF TON

401.00	
42163	Names.  No. of lot.  No. of acres.
42164	Richard Fidler E. of road 65 Balance of the lot.
42165	Henry Modlinpart 65 W. of road, 54\frac{3}{8}
42166	Henry Jacobs
42167	Lucy Jacobs frac'l part of 66 W. of road, 50.50
42168	John W. AbramsE. ½ 68
42169	John Dick
42170	Eunice Abrams
42171	Mary Hendrick E. ½ 78
42172	Isaac Jacobs and George Bennet 79
42173	John N. Chicks 81
42174	John N. Chicks and S2 Jacob Davids
42175	o wood Davids.
42176	Nancy Hunt
42177	James Menagre and Petsy Menagre 2part of 84 E. end
42178	
42179	Betsy Wyatt
42180	William Gardner 87
42181	Timothy Jourdain 90
42182	Timothy Jourdain
42183	Charles Stevens
42184	Nancy Homm
42185	Joseph L. Chicks 102
42186	John N. Chicks
42187	John Moore 105
42188	Josiah Chicks 106
42189	John N. Chicks 110
42190	Timothy Jourdain
42191	John Littleman 113
42192	Nathan Goodell
42193	Charles StevensS. part 11950
42194	Catharine Littleman E. part 128 54.60
42195	John Moore
42196	John W. Abrams
42197	Jacob Davids
42198	Adam Sheriff
42199	Jacob Davids 133
42200	Joseph L. Chicks
42201	Catharine Mills
42202	Joseph Doxtater
42203	Isaac Jacobs 151
42204	Alexander Abrams 154
42205	Jacob Davids 155
42206	Darius Davids 156
42207	John Littleman 157
42208	Isaac Jacobs 158
42209	Hannah W. Chicks 159

42210	Names.	No. of lo	t.	No. of acre	6.
42211	Catharine Mills	 . 160			
42212	Nathan Goodell	 170			
42213	John N. Chicks	 173			
42214	James N. Lane				
42215	Jacob Davids				
42216	Job Moore	 . 176			
42217	Thomas J. Chicks				
42218	Harvey Johnson			•	
42219	Nancy Gardner				
42220	Abagail Jourdain				
42221	Abram Chicks				
42222	Bartholomew Bowman.				
42223	Harriet Jourdain				
42224	Andrew Chicks				
42225	Sarah Davids				
42226	Job Moore				
42227	William Gardner		and 22	2150	
42228	Mordy Mann				
42229	Mary N. Chicks				
42230	William Gardner				
42231	Triphane E. Jourdain				
42232	Caleb Moors				
42233	Isaac Simons				
42234	Isabel Chicks				
42235	Sophia M. Jourdain				
42236	Jesse Bowman				
42237	Catharine Franks				
42238	Jonathan Chicks	 . 229			
42239	Jonas Davids				
42240	Adam Davids	 . 232			
42241	Linke Jourdain	 . 233			
42242	Elizabeth Moore				
42243	Joseph Doxtater				
42244	George Bennet				
42245	Isaac Simmons				
42246	Abigail Moore	 . 263			
42247	Henry Moore				
42248	William Scott				
42249	William Scott				
42250	George Bennet				
42251	Reuben Johnson				
42252	Silas Jourdain				
42253	Jesse M. Jourdain				
42254	Simon Gardner				
42255	Hannah Moore				
42256	Solomon Davids				

42257	Names.	No. of lot.	No. of acres.
42258	Edward Howell		1101 01 001
42259	Harriet Johnson		
42260	Lucinda Gardner		
42261	Hope Moore		
42262	Jemison C. Chicks		
42263	Obadiah Gardner		
42264	Rachael Davids		
42265	Julius Davids.		
42266	Elizabeth Bowman		
42267	Jeremiah Gardner		
42268	Mary Jane Bowman		
42269	Nancy Johnson		
$\frac{42200}{42270}$	Jason Simmons		
42270 $42271$	Betsy Menagre		
42271	Darius Davids		
42273	Humble M. Jourdain		
42274	Stephen Gardner		
42275	Francis T. Davids		
42276	Mary McCallister		
42277	Mary Hendrick		
42278	Susannah Hendrick	349	
42279	Jacob Moore		
42280	David Gardner		
42281	George Gardner		
42282	Catharine Bowman		
42283	Serepta Johnson		
42284	Thankful Stephens		
42285	William Gardner		
42286	Joseph Chicks		
42287	John Chicks		
42288	Charles Stephens		
42289	Timothy Jourdain		
42290	Jacob Chicks		
42291	Paul D. Hayward		
42292	State of Winconsin		School purposes.
42293	Timothy Jourdain		
42294	Jeremiah Johnson		
42295	American Board of	•	
42296	Commissioners for \( \)	386, 390	
42297	Foreign Missions.	,	
42298	Jacob Chick	387, 391	
42299	Timothy Jourdain		
42300	John N. Chicks		
42301	William Gardner393,		3
42302	Lemuel GoodellN. end		
42303		M. L. I	MARTIN.
42304		ALBEI	RT G. ELLIS.

42305	Valuation of improvements, (vide	Art. 6.)	
42306		Acres.	Dollars.
42307	Austin E. Quinney	163.38	2,760 63
42308		49.50	718 25
42309	Joseph M. Quinney	30.90	617 15
42310	Samuel Stevens	38.76	703 26
42311	Moses Chicks	43.00	980 50
42312	Elizabeth Palmer	29.06	512 41
42313	Samuel Miller	55.62	880 87
42314	Elisha Konkapot	5.00	142 50
42315	Peter D. Littleman	3.25	168 88
42316	John P. Quinney	15.50	267 50
42317	Heirs of J. Yocum	5.78	78 03
42318	Aaron Turkey	6.00	311 00
42319	Benjamin Pye, 2d	40.00	640 00
42320	John Metoxen	50.00	825 00
42321	Mrs. B. Wright	5.00	67 50
42322	Abraham Pye	30.00	495 00
42323	Benjamin Pye, 4th		40 00
42324	Benjamin Pye, sr		40 00
42325	Benjamin Pye, 3d	$\hat{2}0.00$	350 00
42326	Garrett Thompson	30.00	485 00
42327	Ziba T. Peters	10.00	215 00
42328	Betsey T. Aarou	3.00	85 00
42329	Thomas Skenandoah	17.00	349 50
42330	Simon S. Metoxen	30.00	535 00
42331	Elizabeth Wilber	41.62	711 87
42332	Ezekiel Robinson	4.00	60 00
42333	J. W. Quinney	60.00	1,315 00
42334	School-house		150 00
42335			
42336			<b>\$15,504</b> 85
42337	Ratified March 1, 1849.		<b>4.0,002</b> 00
	1, 1010.		
42338	FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the Unite	d States	of Amorica
42339	to all and singular to whom these prese		
42340	ing:	nus snam	come, grees
42341	Whereas a treaty was made and concl		
42342	in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day		
42343	hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Hu		
42344	sioner on the part of the United States, and	l the Stoc	kbridge and
42345	Munsee tribes of Indians, assembled in gene	eral coun	cil, and such
42346	of the Munsees as were included in the treat	y of Sept	ember third,
42347	eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, but are	yet resi	ding in the
42348	State of New York, by their duly authorize	d delegat	es, William

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42349 Mohawk and Joshua Willson, which treaty is in the words and 42350 figures following, to wit:

Whereas by Senate amendment to the treaty with the Menomonees of February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, Territory of Wisconsin, were set aside for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, all formerly of the State of New York, but a part of whom had already removed to Wisconsin; and

Whereas said Indians took possession of said lands, but dissensions existing among them led to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by which the east half of said two townships was retroceded to the United States, and in conformity to which a part of said Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated west of the Mississippi; and

Whereas, to relieve them from dissensions still existing, by "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, it was provided that the remaining townships of land should be divided into lots and allotted between the individual members of said tribe; and

Whereas a part of said tribe refused to be governed by the provisions of said act, and a subsequent act was passed on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, repealing the aforementioned act, but without making provision for bona fide purchasers of lots in the townships subdivided in conformity to the said first-named act; and

Whereas it was found impracticable to carry into effect the provisions of the last-mentioned act, and, to remedy all difficulties, a treaty was entered into on the twenty-fourth of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, wherein, among other provisions, the tribe obligated itself to remove to the country west of the Mississippi set apart for them by the amendment to said treaty; and

Whereas dissensions have yet been constantly existing amongst them, and many of the tribe refused to remove when they were offered a location in Minnnesota, and applied for a retrocession to them of the township of Stockbridge, which has been refused by the United States; and

Whereas a majority of the said tribe of Stockbridges and the Munsees are averse to removing to Minnesota and prefer a new location in Wisconsin, and are desirous soon to remove and to resume agricultural pursuits, and gradually to prepare for citizenship, and a number of other members of the said tribe desire at the present time to sever their tribal relations and to

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42394 receive patents for the lots of land at Stockbridge now occupied 42395 by them; and

Whereas the United States are willing to exercise the same 42396 liberal policy as heretofore, and for the purpose of relieving 42397 42398 these Indians from the complicated difficulties by which they are snrrounded, and to establish comfortably together all such 42399 42400 Stockbridges and Munsees, wherever they may be now located, in Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Missis-42401 sippi, as were included in the treaty of September third, one 42402 thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and desire to remain 42403 for the present under the paternal care of the United States 42404 Government; and for the purpose of enabling such individuals 42405 42406 of said tribes as are now qualified and desirous to manage their own affairs, to exercise the rights and to perform the duties of 42407 42408 the citizen, these articles of agreement have been entered into: 42409

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Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, on the fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between Francis Huebschmann, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees who were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, but are yet residing in the State of New York, by their duly anthorized delegates, William Mohawk and Joshua Willson.

42420 ARTICLE 1. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, who were 42421 included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight 42422 hundred and thirty-nine, and all the individual members of said 42423 tribes, hereby jointly and severally cede and relinquish to the 42424 United States all their remaining right and title in the lands at 42425the town of Stockbridge, State of Wisconsin, the seventy-two 42426 sections of land in Minnesota set aside for them by the amendment to the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand 42427 eight hundred and forty-eight, the twenty thousand dollars 42428 42429 stipulated to be paid to them by the said amendment, the six-42430 teen thousand five hundred dollars invested by the United 42431States in stocks for the benefit of the Stockbridge tribe in con-42432formity to Article 9 of the said treaty, and all claims set up by and for the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, or by and for the 42433 Munsees separately, or by and for any individuals of the Stock-42434 bridge tribe who claim to have been deprived of annuities since 42435 42436 the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and all such and other claims set up by or for them or any of them are-42437 hereby abrogated, and the United States released and discharged 42438 42439 therefrom.

42440 ARTICLE 2. In consideration of such cession and relinquish-42441 ment by said Stockbridges and Munsees; the United States agree 42442 to select as soon as practicable and to give them a tract of land 42443 in the State of Wisconsin, near the southern boundary of the 42444 Menomonee reservation, of sufficient extent to provide for each 42445 head of a family and others lots of land of eighty and forty acres, 42446 as hereinafter provided; every such lot to contain at least one-42447 half of arable land, and to pay to be expended for improvements 42448 for the said Stockbridges and Munsees, as provided in article 42449 4, the sum of forty-one thousand one hundred dollars, and a 42450 further sum of twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars to 42451 enable them to remove.\*

"And the further sum of eighteen thousand dollars, (twelve thousand for the Stockbridges and six thousand for the Munsees,) to be expended at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of stock and necessaries, the discharge of national or tribal debts, and to enable them to settle their affairs."

ARTICLE 3. As soon as practicable after the selection of the lands set aside for these Indians by the preceding article, the United States shall cause the same to be surveyed into sections, half and quarter sections, to correspond with the public surveys, and the council of the Stockbridges and Munsees shall, under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, make a fair and just allotment among the individuals and families of their tribes. Each head of a family shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, and in case his or her family consists of more than four members, if thought expedient by the said council, eighty acres more may be allotted to him or her; each single male person above eighteen years of age shall be entitled to eighty acres; and each female person above eighteen years of age, not belonging to any family, and each orphan child, to forty acres; and sufficient land shall be reserved for the rising generation.

After the said allotment is made, the persons entitled to land may take immediate possession thereof, and the United States will thenceforth and until the issuing of the patents, as hereinafter provided, hold the same in trust for such persons, and certificates shall be issued, in a suitable form, guaranteeing and securing to the holders their possession and an ultimate title to the land; but such certificates shall not be assignable, and shall contain a clause expressly prohibiting the sale or transfer by the holder of the land described therein. After the expiration of ten years, upon the application of the holder of such certificate, made with the consent of the said Stockbridge and Munsee council, and when it shall appear prudent and for his

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42486 or her welfare, the President of the United States may direct 42487 that such restriction on the power of sale shall be withdrawn and 42488 a patent issued in the usual form.

Should any of the heads of families die before the issuing of the certificates or patents herein provided for, the same shall issue to their heirs; and if the holder of any such certificate shall die without heirs, his or her land shall not revert to the United States, unless on petition of the Stockbridge and Munsee council for the issuing of a new certificate for the land of such deceased person to the holder of any other certificate for land, and on the surrendering to the United States of such other certificate by the holder thereof, the President shall direct the issuing of a new certificate for such land; and in like manner new certificates may be given for lots of land, the prior certificates for which have been surrendered by the holders thereof.

ARTICLE 4. Of the monies set aside for improvements by the second of these articles, not exceeding one-fourth shall be applied to the building of roads leading to and through said lands: to the erection of a school-house, and such other improvements of a public character as will be deemed necessary by the said Stockbridge and Munsee conncil, and approved by the superintendent of the northern superintendency. The residue of the said fund shall be expended for improvements to be made by and for the different members and families composing the said tribes, according to a system to be adopted by the said council, under the direction of the superintendent aforesaid, and to be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE 5. The persons to be included in the apportionment of the land and money to be divided and expended under the provisions of this agreement shall be such only as are actual members of the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, (a roll or census of whom shall be taken and appended to this agreement,) their heirs and legal representatives; and hereafter the adoption of any individual amongst them shall be null and void except it be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE 6. In case the United States desire to locate on the tract of land to be selected as herein provided, the Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated to the west of the Mississippi, in conformity to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the Stockbridges and Munsees parties to this treaty, agreed to receive them as brethren: *Provided*, That none of the said Stockbridges and Munsees, whether now residing at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi, shall be entitled to any of these lands or the money stipulated to be ex-

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pended by these articles, unless they remove to the new location within two years from the ratification hereof.

ARTICLE 7. The said Stockbridges and Munsees hereby set aside, for educational purposes exclusively, their portion of the annuities under the treaties of November the eleventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four; August eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ARTICLE 8. One hundred and fifty dollars valuation of the school-house at Stockbridge, made in conformity to article 6 of the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and remaining unpaid, shall be expended in the erection of a school-house, with the other funds set aside for the same purpose by article 4 of this agreement.

ARTICLE 9. About seven and two-fifths acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot eighty-nine, in the centre of the military road; thence west along the north line of said lot fifty-four and a quarter rods; thence south thirty-eight and a quarter rods; thence east twenty-eight and a quarter rods; thence east twenty-eight and a quarter rods; thence east twenty-six rods; thence north four rods, to the place of beginning, comprising the ground heretofore used by the Stockbridges to bury their dead, shall be patented to the supervisors of the town of Stockbridge, to be held by them and their successors in trust for the inhabitants of said town, to be used by them as a cemetery, and the proceeds from cemetery lots and burial-places to be applied in fencing, clearing, and embellishing the grounds.

ARTICLE 10. It is agreed that all roads and highways laid out by authority of law shall have right of way through the lands set aside for said Indians on the same terms as are provided by law for their location through lands of citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 11. The object of this instrument being to advance the welfare and improvement of said Indians, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

ARTICLE 12. The said Stockbridges and Munsees agree to suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people, and to resist, by all prudent means, its introduction in their settlements.

ARTICLE 13. The Secretary of the Interior, if deemed by

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him expedient and proper, may examine into the sales made by the Stockbridge Indians to whom lots of land were allotted in conformity to the acts of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three; and if it shall be found that any of the said sales have been improperly made, or that a proper consideration has not been paid, the same may be disapproved or set aside. By the direction of the said Secretary, patents to such lots of land shall be issued to such persons as shall be found to be entitled to the same.

ARTICLE 14. The lots of land the equitable title to which shall be found not to have passed by valid sales from the Stockbridge Indians to purchasers, and such lots as have, by the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, been receded to the United States, shall be sold at the minimum price of ten dollars per acre for lots fronting on Lake Winnebago, on both sides of the military road, and all the lands in the three tiers of lots next to Lake Winnebago, and at five dollars per acre for the residue of the lands in said town ship of Stockbridge. Purchasers of lots on which improvements were made by Stockbridge Indians shall pay, in addition to the said minimum price, the appraised value of such improve-To actual settlers on any of said lots possessing the qualifications requisite to acquire pre emption rights, or being civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. who shall prove, to the satisfaction of the register of the land district to which the township of Stockbridge shall be attached. that he or she has made improvements to the value of not less than fifty dollars on such lot, and that he or she is actually residing on it, the time of paying the purchase-price may be extended for a term not exceeding three years from the ratification hereof, as shall be deemed advisable by the President of the United States, provided that no such actual settler shall be permitted to pre-empt, in the manner aforesaid, more than one lot, or two contiguous lots, on which he has proved to have made improvements exceeding the value of one hundred dollars. The residue of said lots shall be brought into market as other Government lands are offered for sale, and shall not be sold at a less price than the said minimum price; and all said sales shall be made, and the patents provided for in these articles shall be issued, in accordance with the survey made in conformity to said act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and fortythree, unless, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, a new survey shall be deemed necessary and proper.

ARTICLE 15. The United States agree to pay, within one

42624 year after the ratification of this agreement, the appraised value 42625 of the improvements upon the lands herein ceded and relin-42626 quished to the United States, to the individuals claiming the 42627 same, the valuation of such improvements to be made by a per-42628 son to be selected by the superintendent of Indian affairs for 42629 the northern superintendency, and not to exceed, in the aggre-42630 gate, the sum of five thousand dollars.

ARTICLE 16. The hereinafter named Stockbridge Indians 42631 42632 having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being 42633 desirous of separating from the Stockbridge tribe, and of en-42634 joying the privileges granted to persons of Indian descent by the State of Wisconsin, and in consideration of ceding and re-42635 linquishing to the United States all their rights in the lands and 42636 42637 annuities of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, and in the annu-42638 ities, money, or land to which said Indians now are or may 42639 hereafter be entitled, the United States agree to issue patents in fee-simple to the said Stockbridge Indians to the lots of land, at 42640 the town of Stockbridge, described and set opposite their names. 42641

42642	Names of persons. *	Lots to be patented to them.	Lots, the privilege of entering which on the same terms of payment as pre- scribed for actual settlers in article 14 is granted.
42643	John Moore	9, 38, and 105.	$226\mathrm{and}187$
42644	Job Moore	69, 176 and 191	280
42645	Sopha Moore	177	
42646	Caleb Moore	223	
42647	Elizabeth Moore	234	
42648	Henry Moore	264	$233.\dots$
42649	Daniel Davids' heirs	47, N. half 48, 60	
42650	John Littleman's heirs	113	•••••
42651	Jane Dean's heirs	30	
42652	A. Miller's heirs	14	
42653	Mary McAllister	N. half 280	S. half 280
42654	Hope Welch	284	
42655	Catharine Mills	S. half 194	N. half 194
42656	Nancy Hom	N. half 270	S. half 270
42657	Margaret Beaulieu	N. half 238	S. half 238
42658	Sally Shenandoah	76	
42659	Jacob Moore	233	190
42660	Martha Moore, wife of Jacob Moore	253	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
42661	Betsey Manague		S. half 349
42662	Levy Konkapot	$61, 152 \dots$	
42663	Mary Hendrick	78	
42664	John W. Abrams		
42665	The said Mary Hendrick, a	nd Levy Konkap	ot, John W.

42665 The said Mary Hendrick, and Levy Konkapot, John W. 42666 Abrams to have the privilege of joining again the said Stock-bridges and Munsees in their new location.

42668 ARTICLE 17. So much of the treaties of September third, 42669 one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and of November 42670 twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, as is 42671 in contravention or in conflict with the stipulations of this 42672 agreement, is hereby abrogated and annulled.

42673 ARTICLE 18. This instrument shall be binding upon the 42674 contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the 42675 President and the Senate of the United States.

42676 Roll and census made in conformity to article 5 of the foregoing 42677 treaty.

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42678	Names.—Census of the Munsees of New York. included in the treaty of September 3, 1839.	Men.	Women,	Children.	Total.
42679	Isaac Durkee · · · ·	1	1	${f 2}$	4
42680	William Mohawk	1	1	${f 2}$	4
42681	Titus Mohawk			1	1
42682	Thomas Snake's widow.		1	1	<b>2</b>
42683	Austin Half White			1	1
42684	Clarissa Spragg		1	7	8
42685	George Moses	1	1	2	4
42686	Jonathan Waterman	1	1	5	7
42687	Jonathan Titus	1			1
42688	Levy Halftown	1	1	7	9
42689	Jefferson Halftown	1	1		2
42690	Eunice Red Eye		1	5	6
42691	John Wilson	1	1	3	5
42692	Joshua Wilson	1	1	<b>2</b>	4
					•
42693	Names.—Census of Stockbridges and Munsees at Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total,
42694	John N. Chicks	1		3	4
42695	Jeremiah Slingerland	1	1	3	5
42696	John W. Abrams	1	1	4	6
42697	Ziba T. Peters	1	1	<b>2</b>	4
42698	Levy Konkapot	1			$\overline{1}$
42699	Thomas S. Branch	1	1	<b>2</b>	4
42700	Jacob Davids	1	.1	4	6
42701	John W. Quinney, jr	1	1	$ar{2}$	4
42702	Timothy Jourdan	1	1	3	5
42703	John Yoccum	1	1	4	6
42704	George T. Bennet	1	1	3	5
42705	Jacob Konkapot	1	1	3	5
42706	Jesse Jourdan	1	1	${f 2}$	4
42707	Jeremiah Bennet·····	1	$\overline{1}$	$ar{2}$	4
42708	Isaac Jacobs	1	1	1	3
42709	James Joshua	1		-	1
42710	Benjamin Pye, 2d	1	2	4	7
42711	John P. Hendricks	1	1	$\overline{2}$	4

42712	Names.—Census of Stockbridges and Munsees at Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Men.	Women.	Children,	Total.
42713	Eli Williams	1	1	3	5
42714	Cornelius Anthony	1	1	<b>2</b>	4
42715	Lewis Hendrick	1			1
42716	Adam Davids	1	1	<b>2</b>	4
42717	Elias Konkapot	1			1
42718	Jedediah Wilber	1			1
42719	William Gardner	1	1	3	5
42720	Stephen Gardner	1	1	1	3
42721	Simeon Gardner	1	1	1	3
42722	Polly Bennett		1	<b>2</b>	3
42723	Eleanor Charles		1	• •	1
42724	Mary Hendrick		1		1
42725	Susannah Hendrick		1		1
42726	Joseph Doxtater	1	1		<b>2</b>
42727	Joseph L. Chicks	1		3	4
42728	James Chicks			1	1
42729	Solomon Davids	1	1	1	3
42730	Elizabeth Bowman		1	3	4
42731	Humble Jourdan	1	1		2
42732	Phebe Pye		1		1
42733	Jacob Jacobs	1			1
42734	Aaron Konkapot	1			1
42735	Jeremiah Gardiner	1			1
42736	Andrew Wilber	1		• •	1
42737	Prudence Quinney		1		1
42738	Bethseba Wright		1	• •	1
42739	Alonzo Quinney	1		• •	1
42740	Rebecca Thompson		1		1
42741	Peter Bennett, sen	1	1	4	6
42742	Peter Bennett, jr	1	1		<b>2</b>
42743	Daniel Gardner	1			1
42744	Bathseba Brown		1	••	1
42745	Dennis T. Turkey	1	1		2
42746	Benjamin Pye, 3d	1	1	4	6
42747	Abram Pye, sen	1	••	<b>2</b>	3
42748	Abram Pye, jr	1			1
42749	David Pye	1	••		1
42750	Elizabeth Doxtater		1	4	5
42751	Margaret Davids		1	1	<b>2</b>
42752	Cornelius Aaron	1	1	1	3
42753.	Anna Turkey		1	••	1
42754	Phebe Skicket		1	• •	1
42755	Louisa Konkapot		1		1
42756	Elizabeth Aaron		1		•1
42757	Rebecca Aaron		1		1

42758	Names.—Census of Stockbridges and Munsees at Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total
42759	Benjamin Pye, 4th	1	1	3	Total,
42760	Paul Pye	1			1
42761	Jackson Chicks and one				_
42762	other orphan, heirs of				
42763	Josiah Chicks			2	2
42764	Electa W. Candy	1	1	4	6
42765	Cornelius Yoccum	î	1	$\hat{\overline{3}}$	5
42766	Harriet Jourdan		î		1
42767	Levina Pye	• •	î		1
42768	Charlotte Palmer		î	3	4
42769	Remona Miller		1	$\overset{\circ}{2}$	3
42770	Hannah Turkey		1	3	4
42771	Bigdeer	1			1
42772	Elizabeth Wilber		1	$\dot{2}$	3
42773	Harvey Johnson	1	1	7	9
42774	Mary Eliza Butler		1	3	$rac{3}{4}$
42775	Thomas Tousey	1	1	6	8
42776	Chester Tousey	1	1	5	7
42777		1		J	1
42778	Daniel Tousey		 1		1
	Sarah Tousey			• •	
42779	Philena Pye, 1st		1		1
42780	Lucinda Quinney	• •	1	$\frac{2}{1}$	3
42781	Eliza Franks		1	1	2
42782	Lucinda Gardner	• •	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$
42783	Mary Jane Bowman		1	••	1
42784	Debby Baldwin	• •	1	$^2$	3
42785	Edward Bowman	1	1	1	3
42786	Moses Smith	1	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	4
42787	Dolly Doxtater		, I	1	2
42788	Polly Smith		1		1
42789	Aaron Smith, (Hannah				
42790	Smith)	1	1	2	4
42791	Polly Ponkapot		1		1
42792	John Lewis	1			1
42793	Peter D. Littleman	1	1	4	6
42794	Clarissa Miller		1		1
42795	John P. Quinney, (absent)	1	1		<b>2</b>
42796	Paul Quinney, (absent).	1	1	1	3
42797	Charles Stevens	1			1
42798	Samuel Stevens	1	1	• •	$^2$
42799	Samuel Miller		1	4	5
42800	John Metoxen, sen	1	1		<b>2</b>
42801	Simeon S. Metoxen	1	1	4	6
42802	Nicholas Palmer	1	1	2	4
42803	Daniel Metoxen	1			1

42804 Names,—Census of Stockbridges and Munaces

42804	at Stockbridge, Wisconsin. Men.	Women			Total,
42805	Moses Doxtator 1	1	<b>2</b>		4
42806	Darius Charles 1		<b>2</b>		3
42807	Catharine Butterfield	1	1		<b>2</b>
42808	Washington Quinney 1	1	3		5
42809	Ezekiel Robinson 1				1
42810	Sally Pye	1	<b>2</b>		3
42811	James Palmer 1		<b>2</b>		3
42812	Jonas Thompson 1	1	3		5
42813	William Thompson 1				1
42814	Austin E. Quinney 1	1	3		5
42815	John Beaman 1				1
42816	Simeon Quinney 1	1	1		3
42817	Elizabeth Palmer	1			1
42818	Margaret Miller	1	<b>2</b>		3
42819	William Miller 1		• •		1
42820	Zachariah Milier 1	1			<b>2</b>
42821	Solomon Duchamp 1				1
42822	John Metoxen, jr 1				1
42823	Jospeh M. Quinney 1	1	1		3
42824	Mary Quinney	1	••		1
42825	Frelinghuysen Quinney. 1				1
42826	Bartholomew Bowman 1				1
42827	Lewis Bowman 1				1
42828	Roll and Census of Stockbridges				to re-
42829	main at Stockbridge ac	ecording to	article 16.		
40020					
42830 $42831$	John Moore	Мен. 1	Women.	Children,	Total.
		1	1	6	8
42832	Job Moore	_	1	_	1
42833	Sophia Moore	<del></del>	1		
42834	Caleb Moore	• •	• •		
42835	Elizabeth Moore		- 7		•••
42836	Henry Moore		• •	1	$^2$
42837	Diana Davids		1	• •	1
42838	Mary Ann Littleman		1	1	2
42839	Mary Jane Dean. Children	• •	• •	1	1
42840	Daniel P. Dean. \ of Jane \		• •	1	1
42841	John W. Dean. Dean.			1	1
42842	Dideema Miller		1	• •	
42843					1
10011	Darius Davids		• •		1
42844	Mary McAllister			1	1 1
42844 $42845$	Mary McAllister		 1		1 1 1
	Mary McAllister				1 1
42845	Mary McAllister		 1		1 1 1

42847	Names.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
42848	Nancy Hom		1	•	1
42849	Margaret Beaulieu		1	5	6
42850	Sally Schenandoah		1	<b>2</b>	3
42851	Betsey Manague		1	5	6
42852	Jacob Moore	1	1	<b>2</b>	4
42853	FRAN	cis hu	EBSCHI	AANN,	
42854			Ca	mmission	er.
42855	ZIBA	T. PET	ERS, Sac	chem.	
42856	DEPART	MENT OF	THE INT	ERIOR,	

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office Indian Affairs, March 3, 1856.

SIR: Referring to my last two annual reports, where the 42859 embarrassed condition of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians is discussed, and to the paragraph of the general Indian appropriation bill, of the 3d March, 1855, Stat. at Large, vol. x, p. 699, where there is appropriated, "for the purpose of enabling the President to treat with and arrange the difficulties existing among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians of Lake Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, arising out of the acts of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the treaty of twenty-fourth of November, eighteen hundred and fortyeight, in such manner as may be just to the Indians, and with their assent, and not inconsistent with the legal rights of white persons who may reside on the Stockbridge reserve, of the claim of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars;" and also to the treaty which was made between these Indians and Superintendent Francis Huebschmann, during the last summer, which for reasons then given you, was disapproved of, I have now the hourr to send up a treaty concluded with them on the 5th ultimo, by Superintendent Huebschmann, the provisions of which are approved by me, and would recommend, if you agree, that it may be laid before the President, to the end, if approved by him, that it may be sent to the Senate for its constitutional action thereou.

> And I herewith transmit a copy of the letter of the superintendent sending on said treaty, together with a copy of a power of attorney from certain Munsees to Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, and Joshua Wilson, for purposes therein indicated.

I would merely remark that by locating the Stockbridges in Wisconsin instead of Minnesota about \$20,000 of expense would be saved in removal, while a location in Minnesota could not be more out of the way of the whites, and the lands there

42892 would be worth to the Government at least as much as the price 42893 to be paid the Menomonees. 42894

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Commissioner.

42896 Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND. 42897 Secretary of the Interior.

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## 42898 NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 42899 Milwaukie, February 23, 1856.

42900 SIR: I have the honor to enclose a treaty with the Stock-42901 bridges and Munsees, concluded in conformity to your instruc-42902 tions. In consequence of the complicated difficulties at Stockbridge, and the factious spirit ruling among the Indians, the 42903 42904 task imposed upon me was not an easy one, and required ex-42905 traordinary patience and forbearance. I believe I have used all 42906 proper means to make the arrangement contemplated by the 42907 treaty as acceptable to all parties interested as could be expected 42908 under the circumstances. However, about one-fifth of the Indians, headed by Austin E. Quinney, and mostly consisting of 42909 42910 members of the Quinney family, did not sign the treaty, but 42911 without giving any sensible reason. The only two objections 42912 raised by Austin E. Quinney to the draft of the treaty were: 42913 First, That the issuing of patents to lands, to be apportioned to 42914 the individuals of the tribe, was contemplated. This objection 42915 Twas virtually obviated by amending the treaty so that the anplication for a patent to be made after ten years has first to be consented to by the general council of the Stockbridges and Munsees.

His second objection was that there was no provision made for the payment of a claim he himself has against the tribe. Though I invited him to submit the claim to me for examination, he did not do so, and, from what I learned from himself and others, it appears that it would, if submitted, not bear very accurate examination, as about half of it is made up of high charges for meals furnished councillors of the Stockbridges, and the other half for funds advanced to one certain Chandler, on his share of the twenty thousand dollars to be paid under the amendment to the treaty of 1848 for procuring the adoption of the said amendment.

The real objection on the part of the Quinneys to the re-organization of the Stockbridges and Munsees under this treaty is, no doubt, the certainty staring them in the face that their rule over the tribe will be at an end if the treaty is ratified. show what use this family has made of their power over the tribe, I will only mention a few instances. Though claiming to hold their lands again in commonalty in consequence of the law

42937 of August 6, 1846, Austin E. Quinney, by barter and trade carried on with widows and other Indians, and by advancing to 42938 42939 them a few provisions, pretended to have bought their lots of 42940 land, and under the treaty of 1848 he not only received pay for 42941 the improvements on all these lands, (1,440 acres,) \$2,760.63, but 42942 of the sixteen thousand five hundred dollars paid under V arti-42943 cle of treaty of 1848 he received \$3,083, while, under a proper per capita apportionment, the share of his family would not 42944 42945 have been much more than about three hundred dollars. 42946 interest of the \$16,500, to be paid "as other annuities are paid 42947 by the United States," has been apportioned in direct violation 42948 of the said treaty until the Stockbridge affairs came under my 42949 superintendence, in the same manner as the \$16,500 under article 5 had been paid; and for the benefit of Sam'l Miller, even that 42950 illegal apportionment was falsified so as to pay him one-half of 42951 42952 \$1,662.50, and the interest on the other half instead of \$412.50, 42953 the proportion to which he would have been entitled by the 42954 quantity of land held by him at the treaty of 1848. 42955 Quinney realized about a thousand dollars more by selling his 42956 pretended right of occupancy to lots, so that it appears that he has received about seven thousand dollars in addition to what 42957 42958 he has received of the money paid to his tribe by the State of 42959 New York, and it is no doubt mortifying to him that his share 42960 of moneys hereafter is to be no larger than that of any other 42961 member of the tribe. A great part of the funds received from 42962 the State of New York has been used by the Quinney family for their own aggrandizement and the sending of delegations to 42963 42964 Washington; and the wishes of a majority of the Stockbridges 42965 in relation to the application of those funds have been fre-42966 quently disregarded, and at the present time Sam'l Miller has been 42967 sent by Austin E. Quinney as delegate to Washington with a 42968 part of those funds, in direct opposition to the wishes of the majority. 42969 42970

I proposed to Austin E. Quinney and his followers to patent to them lands at Stockbridge, and to make other stipulations favorable to them, if they preferred to remain there and to separate from the tribe; but as they would not declare their willingness to accept of such provisions, and as Quinney declared that he would probably desire to remove with the others if the lands to be selected were of good quality, and deeming it more beneficial to them that they should remove with the others and be settled by themselves, if they preferred it, in some corner of the new reservation, I did not feel prompted to provide for their remaining at Stockbridge, and increased the sums to be paid in proportion to their number.

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42982 I had made no secret, since my visit to Stockbridge during 42983 the fore part of December last, of the arrangement contemplated

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in relation to lands and land-titles at Stockbridge, (articles 13 and 14,) and it appeared generally satisfactory to white settlers; yet there will be always found meddlesome individuals, and it appears that, at the request of a resident of Stockbridge, who, however, has no land himself, a lawyer of Green Bay had drawn up a petition or memorial asking the treaty to be amended.

When I saw the document no names were attached to it, and I have not inquired afterwards if it has been signed by anybody and forwarded. I read it very hastily, but it left the impression upon my mind that little legal knowledge was displayed by its author. Since the authority to issue patents given by the law of 1843 was destroyed by the repealing act of 1846, and the list of patents to lots to be granted under the treaty of 1848 is imperfect and incorrect, the settlers at Stockbridge, if they understand it, will be the last to object to authority being granted to the proper officer to issue patents; and the investigation of sales made by Indians provided for, I think, will not be seriously objected to, except by such who are afraid that the consideration paid by them would be found to have consisted of whiskey.

The minimum price fixed in the treaty for the land to be sold by the United States Government is not too high nor unjust to any class of the settlers at Stockbridge. Those who settled there shortly after the treaty of 1848, and bought out, for a small consideration, the right of occupancy of Indians to their houses, clearings, and fields, have since mostly confined them-selves to cultivating the fields already made, and raised fine crops, without paying any taxes or bearing any of the hardships of a new settlement. It has not been so much by their labor that these lands have become valuable as by the settlements and improvements made in the surrounding country and the general prosperity of the State. The settlers who have recently squatted on lots of land at Stockbridge have gone there with the perfect knowledge of the price which was expected to be fixed on those lands, and since it has become known that the treaty was signed, that part of the State has been under great excitement, and many have flocked to Stockbridge to make claims and to avail themselves of the privileges contemplated to be extended to actual settlers by the treaty. It is feared that there are even more settlers and claimants than lots of land, and if the price should be reduced the excitement would, no doubt, become more intense, and the land-officers would find it more difficult to settle the conflicting claims. The privilege of entering lands at the terms of payment as prescribed for actual settlers in article 14, granted to a number of Indians by article 16, was considered by all as very valuable, which seems to 

prove beyond a doubt that the price is considered very moderate. 43031 If the petition above referred to has been signed generally by 43032 the settlers at Stockbridge, they have done so in consequence of 43033 its being represented to them that it could do no harm to try to 43034 get the lands from the Government at a less price, and not 43035 because the price is too high or unjust to any one of them. 43036 power of attorney of the Munsees of New York to their dele-43037 43038 gate is herewith enclosed. 43039

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN, Superintendent.

Hon. George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Know all men that by these presents we make, constitute, and appoint Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, and Joshua Wilson, or either two of them in the absence of the other, to receive from the commissioner of the United States the share of us, and each of us, and our families, in money, which, in consideration of annuities due us from the United States, or by virtue and effect of a treaty which it is understood is about to be made between the United States and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, we are informed will be our due, and will be paid to us by the said commissioner, or by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Wisconsin. And we hereby authorize our attorneys as aforesaid to give receipts and vouchers to the said commissioner or superintendent, as may be right, or he may require; our intention being that our said attorneys shall transmit to us, in the State of New York, said moneys, to enable us immediately to remove to, improve, and subsist in our new homes in the State of Wisconsin; hereby ratifying the acts of our attorneys in the premises.

> ISAAC DURKEE. WILLIAM MOHAWK. TITUS MOHAWK, his x mark. AUSTIN HALF WHITE, his x mark. CLARISSA SPRAGG, her x mark. GEORGE MOSES, his x mark. JONATHAN WATERMAN, his x mark. JONATHAN TITUS, his x mark. LEVY HALF TOWN, his x mark. ' JEFFERSON HALF TOWN, his x mark.

In presence of—
SAM'L W. BEALL,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

43077	STATE OF NEW YORK,  Cattaraugus County,  On this 10th day of Tonyany A. D. 1856 game before me
43078	Cattaraugus County,
43079	On this 19th day of January, A. D. 1856, came before me
43080	Isaac Durkee, William Mohawk, Titus Mohawk, Austin Half
43081	White, Clarissa Spragg, George Moses, Jonathan Watersnake,
43082	Jonathan Titus, Levy Half Town, Jefferson Half Town, proven
43083	to me by the oath of George Jamison, to me well known, to be
<b>4</b> 3084	the individuals who signed and executed the within instrument
43085	of attorney, and acknowledged that they executed it freely.
43086	GEORGE JAMISON, his x mark.
43087	Sworn and subscribed before me, this 19th day of Jan-
43088	uary, 1856.
43089	ELISHA BROWN,
43090	Justice of the Peace.
43091	Proclaimed September 8, 1856.
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43092	TEETONS.
43093	A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will-
43094	iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis-
43095	sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the
43096	part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the
43097	undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Teeton tribe of Indians,
43098	on the part and behalf of their said tribe, of the other part.
43099	The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and
43100	friendship between the United States and the said tribe, and
43101	of being placed in all things and in every respect on the
43102	same footing upon which they stood before the late war be-
43103	tween the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the
43104	following articles:
43105	ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by
43106	one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall
43107	be mutually forgiven and forgot.
43108	ARTICLE 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship
43109	between all the citizens of the United States of America and all
43110	the individuals composing the said Teeton tribe; and the friendly
43111	relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and
43112	the same are hereby, renewed.
43113	ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for them-
43114	selves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves
43115	and their aforesaid tribe to be under the protection of the United
43116	States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign
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Ratified December 26, 1815.

43119 UTAHS.

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43120 Treaty between the United States of America and the Utah Indians.

The following articles have been duly considered and solemnly adopted by the undersigned, that is to say, James S. Calhoun, Indian agent, residing at Santa Fé, acting as commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and Quixiachigate, Nanito Nincocunachi, Abaganixe, Ramahi, Subleta, Rupallachi, Saguasoxego, Paguisachi, Cobaxanor, Amuche, Puigniachi, Panachi, Sichuga, Uvicaxinape, Cuchuticay, Nachitope, Pneguate, Guano Juas, Pacachi, Saguanchi, Acaguate nochi, Puibuquiacte, Quixache tuate, Saxiabe, Pichinte Nochichigue, Uvive, principal and subordinate chiefs, representing the Utah tribe of Indians.

I. The Utah tribe of Indians do hereby acknowledge and declare they are lawfully and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Government of said States, and to its power and authority they now unconditionally submit.

II. From and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and amity shall exist, the said tribe hereby binding themselves most solemnly never to associate with or give countenance or aid to any tribe or band of Indians, or other persons or powers, who may be at any time at enmity with the people or Govern ment of said States, and that they will, in all future time, treat honestly and humanely every citizen of the United States, and all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against the said Utahs shall be referred to the aforesaid Government for adjustment and settlement.

III. All American and Mexican captives and others taken from persons or powers at peace with the said States shall be restored and delivered by said Utahs to an authorized officer or agent of said States, at Abiquin, on or before the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty; and in like manner all stolen property of every description shall be restored by or before the aforesaid first day of March, 1850. In the event such stolen property shall have been consumed or destroyed, the said Utah Indians do agree and are hereby bound to make such restitution and under such circumstances as the Government of the United States may order and prescribe; but this article is not to be so construed or understood as to create a claim against said States for any losses or depredations committed by said Utahs.

IV. The contracting parties agree that the laws now in

43162 force, and such others as may be passed, regulating the trade 43163 and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the va-43164 rious tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of 43165 the Government of the United States, shall be as binding and 43166 obligatory upon the said Utahs as if said laws had been enacted for their sole benefit and protection; and that said laws may be 43167 43168 duly executed, and for all other useful purposes, the territory oc-43169 cupied by the Utahs is hereby annexed to New Mexico as now 43170 organized or as it may be organized or until the Government of 43171 the United States shall otherwise order.

V. The people of the United States, and all others in amity with the United States, shall have free passage through the Territory of Utah, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of said States.

VI. In order to preserve tranquility and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the Government of the United States will establish such military posts and agencies, and authorize such trading-houses, at such time and in such places as the said Government may designate.

VII. Relying confidently upon the justice and liberality of the United States, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the Utahs that the aforesaid Government shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute such laws in their Territory as the Government of said States may deem conducive to the happiness and prosperity of said Indians. And the said Utahs further bind themselves not to depart from their accustomed homes or localities unless specially permitted by an agent of the aforesaid Government; and so soon as their boundaries are distinctly defined the said Utahs are further bound to confine themselves to said limits, under such rules as the said Government may prescribe, and to build up pueblos, or to settle in such other manner as will enable them most successfully to cultivate the soil, and pursue such other industrial pursuits as will best promote their happiness and prosperity; and they now deliberately and considerately pledge their existence as a distinct tribe to abstain, for all time to come, from all depredations; to cease the roving and rambling habits which have hitherto marked them as a people; to confine themselves strictly to the limits which may be assigned them; and to support themselves by their own industry, aided and directed as it may be by the wisdom, justice, and humanity of the American people.

VIII. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations contained in this treaty by the said Utahs, the Government of the United States will grant to said Indians

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43208 such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other 43209 liberal and humane measures as said Government may deem 43210 meet and proper.

IX. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject, in the first place, to the approval of the civil and military governor of New Mexico, and to such other modifications, amendments, and orders as may be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Proclaimed September 9, 1850.

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## UTAHS—TABEGUACHE BAND.

43218 Treaty between the United States of America and the Tabeguache 43219 band of Utah Indians, concluded October 7, 1863; ratifica-43220 tion advised, with amendments by the Senate, March 25, 1864; 43221 amendments assented to October 8, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the Tabeguache agency, at Conejos, Colorado Territory, on the seventh day of October, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by and between John Evans, Michael Steck, Simeon Whiteley, and Lafayette Head, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and warriors of the Tabeguache band of Utah Indians, on the part of said band of Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Whereas the Tabeguache band of Utah Indians claim as against all other Indians an exclusive right to the following-described country as their lands and hunting grounds within the territory of the United States of America, being bounded and described as follows, to wit:

"Beginning on the 37th degree of north latitude, at the eastern base of the Sierra Madre Mountain; running thence northerly with the base of the Rocky Mountains to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence west with the line of said forty-first parallel of north latitude to its intersection with the summit of the Snowy range, northwest of the North Park; thence with the summit of the Snowy range southerly to the Rabbit-Ear Mountains; thence southerly with the summit of said Rabbit-Ear range of mountains, west of the Middle Park, to the Grand River; thence with the said Grand River to its

confluence with the Gunnison River; thence with the said Gunnison River to the mouth of the Uncompangre River; thence with the said Uncompange River to its source in the summit of the Snowy range, opposite the source of the Rio Grande del Norte; thence in a right line south to the summit of the Sierra La Plata range of mountains, dividing the waters of the San Juan River from those of the Rio Grande del Norte; thence with the summit of said range southeasterly to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence with the line of said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning:"

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The President of the United States of America, by John Evans, governor of Colorado Territory, and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for the same, Michael Steck, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, Simeon Whiteley and Lafayette Head, Indian agents, duly authorized and appointed as commissioners for the purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Tabeguache hand of Utah Indians, of the other part, have made and entered into the following treaty, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on both parties, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. It is admitted by the Tabeguache band of Utah Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledging their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said band also admits the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 2. Said Tabeguache band of Utah Indians hereby cede, convey, and relinquish all of their claims, right, title, and interest in and to any and all lands within the territory of the United States, wherever situated; excepting that which is included within the following boundaries, which are hereby reserved as their hunting-grounds, viz:

Beginning at the month of the Uncompangre River, thence down Gunnison River to its confinence with the Bunkara River, thence up the Bunkara River to the Roaring Fork of the same, thence up the Roaring Fork to its source, thence along the summit of the range dividing the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Gunnison River to its intersection with the range dividing the waters of the San Luis Valley from those of the Gunnison's Fork of the Great Colorado River, thence along the summit of said range to the source of the Uncompangre River, thence from said source and down the main channel of said Uncompangre River to its mouth, the place of beginning. Nothing contained in this treaty shall be construed or taken to admit on the part of the United States any other or greater title or interest in the lands above excepted and reserved in said tribe or band of Indians than existed

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43296 in them upon the acquisition of said Territory from Mexico by the 43297 laws thereof.

ARTICLE 3. And it is further agreed that the United States shall have the right to establish one or more military posts, with their needful reservations, upon the lands and hunting-grounds not ceded by the Tabeguache band in this treaty; also the right to locate, construct, and maintain railroads and other roads and highways, through the same, and along the routes of United States mail-lines, at suitable points, to establish and maintain stations.

Any citizen of the United States may mine, without interference or molestation, in any part of the country hereby reserved to said Indians where gold or other metals or minerals may be found.

ARTICLE 4. And the said Tabeguache band hereby gives its consent that the Mohuache band of Utah Iudians may also be settled with them upon the lands and hunting-grounds reserved in this treaty.

ARTICLE 5. And the said Tabeguache band further agrees to give safe-conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their reservation, and to protect, in their persons and property, all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

ARTICLE 6. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Tabeguache band of Utah Indians should not be interrupted by the miscouduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but, instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President. And it shall be the duty of the chiefs of said Tabeguache band, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And in like manuer, if any robbery, violence, or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said band, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. is agreed that the chiefs of said Tabeguache band shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens or white residents of the United States by any individual or individuals of said band; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other persons

authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper And for such property as any Indian or Indians belong-ing to said band may have taken from citizens or white residents of the United States which cannot be restored, payment shall be reserved from the annuities which the said band is to receive, upon sufficient proof of the fact. And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of said band a full indemni-fication for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens or white residents: Provided, That the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen or white resident of the United States. And the said Tabe-guache band engages, on the requisition or demand of the Pres-ident of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

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ARTICLE 7. And the chiefs and warriors as aforesaid promise and engage their band will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation or tribe of Indians not in amity with the United States with guns, ammunition, or other implements of war.

ARTICLE 8. For the period of ten years the said band shall receive annually, by such distribution as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, ten thousand dollars' worth of goods, and also ten thousand dollars' worth of provisions.

ARTICLE 9. For the purpose of improving their breed of horses, the band shall receive five American stallions the first year after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 10. That in case the chiefs of said band shall announce to the agent a willingness and determination on their part, and on the part of their people, to begin and foliow agricultural or pastoral pursuits by farming or raising stock, and growing wool upon such lands to be selected and set apart within said reservation, and according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, they shall receive the following donations of stock to aid them in their endeavor to gain a livelihood by such new pursuits, viz:

Of cattle, not exceeding one hundred and fifty head annually during five years, beginning with the ratification of this treaty.

Of sheep, not exceeding one thousand head annually during the first two years after the ratification of this treaty, and five hundred head annually during the three years thereafter.

The Secretary of the Interior may also direct that their share of annuity goods and provisions shall be of a character suited to such change of life: *Provided*, *however*, That such stock shall only be donated as long as such chiefs shall, in good

43388 faith, keep and use the same for the purpose indicated in this 43389 article, and provided that the amount expended under this article shall not exceed ten thousand dollars annually.

All the Indians of said band who may adopt and conform to the provisions of this article shall be protected in the quiet and peaceable possession of their said lands and property.

The Government also agrees to establish and maintain a blacksmith-shop, and employ a competent blacksmith for the purpose of repairing the guns and agricultural implements which may be used by said band of Indians.

Proclaimed December 14, 1864.

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## UMPQUAS—COW CREEK BAND.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded on the nine-teenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, on Crow Creek, Umpqua Valley, in the Territory of Oregon, by and between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and Qnin-ti-oo-san, or Bighead, principal chief, and My-n-e-letta, or Jackson, and Tom, son of Quin-ti-oo-san, subordinate chiefs, on the part of the Cow Creek band of Umpqua tribe of Indians, thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Stipulations of a treaty made and entered into on Cow Creek, Umpqua Valley, in the Territory of Oregon, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1853, by and between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and Quin-ti-oo-san, or Bighead, principal chief, and My-n-e-letta, or Jackson, and Tom, son of Quin-ti-oo-san, subordinate chiefs, on the part of the Cow Creek band of Umpqua tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Cow Creek band of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish, for the consideration hereinafter specified, to the United States, all their right, title, interest, and claim to all the lands lying in that part of the Territory of Oregon bounded by lines designated as follows, to wit:

Commencing on the north bank of the south fork of Umpqua River, at the termination of the high-lands dividing the waters of Myrtle Creek from those of Day's Creek; thence running easterly along the summit of said range to the headwaters of Day's Creek; thence southerly, crossing the Umpqua

43431 River to the headwaters of Cow Creek; thence to the dividing ridge between Cow Creek and Grave Creek; thence southwest-43432 43433 erly along the said divide to its junction with the ridge dividing 43434 the waters of Cow Creek from those of Rogue River; thence 43435 westerly and northerly around on said ridge to its connection 43436 with the spur terminating opposite the mouth of Myrtle Creek; 43437 thence along said spur to a point on the same northwest of the eastern line of Isaac Baily's land-claim; thence southeast to 43438 43439 Umpqua River; thence up said river to place of beginning.

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43475 43476 ARTICLE 2. It is agreed on the part of the United States that the aforesaid tribe shall be allowed to occupy, temporarily, that portion of the above-described tract of territory bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the south side of Cow Creek, at the mouth of Council Creek, opposite Wm. H. Riddle's land-claim, thence up said creek to the summit of Cañon Mountain, thence westerly along said summit two miles, thence northerly to Cow Creek, at a point on the same one mile above the falls; thence down said creek to place of beginning. It being understood that this last-described tract of land shall be deemed and considered an Indian reserve until a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President of the United States for their permanent residence, and buildings erected thereon and other improvements made of equal value of those upon the above reserve at the time of removal.

ARTICLE 3. For and in consideration of the cession and relinguishment contained in article first, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid band of Indians the sum of twelve thousand dollars, in manner to wit: one thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of twenty blankets, eighteen pairs pants, eighteen pairs shoes, eighteen hickory shirts, eighteen hats or caps, three coats, three vests, three pairs socks, three neckhandkerchiefs, forty cotton flags, one hundred and twenty yards prints, one hundred yards domestic, one gross buttons, two lbs. thread, ten papers needles, and such other goods and provisions as may be deemed by the superintendent or agent most conducive to the comfort and necessities of said Indians, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1854. The remaining eleven thousand dollars to be paid in twenty equal annual instalments of five hundred and fifty dollars each, commencing on or about the first day of October, 1854, in blankets, clothing, provisions, stock, farming-implements, or such other articles and in such manner as the President of the United States may deem best for the interests of said tribe.

ARTICLE 4. In addition to the aforesaid twelve thousand dollars there shall be erected for the use of said tribe, at the expense of the United States, two dwelling-houses, the cost of

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which shall not exceed two hundred dollars each, and a field of five acres fenced and ploughed, and suitable seed furnished for plauting the same.

ARTICLE 5. The said band of Indians agree to give safe conduct to all persons passing through their reserve, and to protect in their person and property all agents or other persons sent by authority of the United States to reside among them.

That the friendship which is now established ARTICLE 6. between the United States and the Cow Creek band of Indians shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby-agreed that, for injuries done, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party injured to the Indian agent; and it shall be the duty of the chiefs of said band of Indians, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States; and in like manner if any violation, robbery, or murder shall be committed on any Indian belonging to said band, the person so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished according to the laws of the United States. And it is further agreed that the chiefs shall, to the utmost of their ability, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which has or may hereafter be stolen from any citizen of the United States by any individual of said tribe, and deliver the same to the agent or other person authorized to receive it; and the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of said band a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from them by any citizen of the United States, provided the property stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen or taken by a citizen of the U.S. And the chiefs further agree that upon the requisition of the President of the U.S., superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, to deliver up any person resident among them.

ARTICLE 7. It is agreed between the United States and the Cow Creek band of the Umpqua tribe of Indians that, should it at any time hereafter be considered by the United States as a proper policy to establish farms among and for the benefit of said Indians, it shall be discretionary with the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to change the annuities herein provided for, or any part thereof, into a fund for that purpose.

ARTICLE 8. 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.

Proclaimed February 5, 1855.

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## UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS.

43525 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 43526 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, 43527 greeting:

43528 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Calapooia Creek, 43529 Douglas County, Oregon Territory, on the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Joel 43530 43531 Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the 43532 United States, and the following-named chiefs and heads of 43533 confederated bands of the Umpqua tribe of Indians and of the 43534 Calapooias residing in Umpqua Valley, to wit: Napesa, or Louis, head chief; Peter, or Injice; Tas-yah, or General Jackson; 43535 Bogus; Nessick; Et-na-ma, or William; Cheen-len-ten, or George; 43536 Nas-yah, or John; Absaquil, or Chenook; Jo, and Tom; they 43537 being assembled in council with their respective bands, which 43538 treaty is in the words following, to wit: 43539

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Calapooia Creek, Douglas County, Oregon Territory, this twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and heads of the confederated bands of the Umpqua tribe of Indians, and of the Calapooias residing in Umpqua Valley, to wit: Napesa, or Louis, head chief; Peter, or Injice; Tas-yah, or General Jackson; Bogus; Nessick; Et-na-ma, or William; Cheen-len-ten, or George; Nas-yah, or John; Absaquil, or Chenook; Jo, and Tom; they being assembled in council, with their respective bands.

ARTICLE 1. The confederated bands of Umpqua and Calapooia Indians cede to the United States all their country included within the following limits, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the country purchased of the Galeese Creek and Illinois River Indians on the 18th day of November, 1854, and running thence east to the boundary of the Cow Creek purchase; thence northerly along said boundary to its northeastern extremity; thence east to the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains; thence northerly to the main falls of the North Umpqua River; thence to Scott's Peak, bearing easterly from the head-waters of Calapooia Creek; thence northerly to the connection of the Calapooia Mountains with the Cascade range; thence westerly along the summit of the Calapooia Mountains to a point whence a due south line would cross Umpqua River at the head of tide-water; thence on that line to the dividing ridge between the waters of Umpqua and Coose Rivers; thence along that ridge, and the 43568 divide between Coquille and Umpqua Rivers, to the western 43569 boundary of the country purchased of the Galeese Creek Indians, or of the Cow Creek Indians, as the case may be, and thence to 43570 the place of beginning; Provided, however, That so much of the 43571 lands as are embraced within the following limits shall be held 43572 by said confederated bands, and such other bands as may be 43573 designated to reside thereupon, as an Indiau reservation, to 43574 wit: Commencing at a point three miles due south of the mouth 43575 43576 of a small creek emptying into the Umpqua River, near the 43577 western boundary of John Churchell's land-claim, at the lower 43578 end of Cole's Valley; thence north to the middle of the channel 43579 of Umpqua River; thence up said river to a point due south of 43580 the highest peak of the ridge, immediately west of Allan Hub-43581 bard's land-claim; thence to said peak; thence along the summit 43582 of the ridge dividing the waters to its termination at or near 43583 the mouth of Little Canyon Creek; thence, crossing the Umpqua 43584 River in a westerly direction, to the high-lands opposite the 43585 mouth of said creek; thence following the divide until it reaches 43586 a point whence a line drawn to the place of beginning will run 43587three miles south of the extreme southern bend in the Umpqua 43588 River between these two points; and thence to the place of 43589 beginning. And should the President at any time believe it 43590 demanded by the public good and promotive of the best interests 43591 of said Indians to be located elsewhere, the said Indians agree 43592peaceably, and without additional expense to the Government 43593 of the United States, to remove to such reserve as may be 43594 selected; provided that a delegation of three or more of the 43595 principal men of said bands selected by them shall concur with 43596 the authorized agent or agents of the United States in the selec-43597 tion of said new reserve. And when said removal shall take 43598 place, the particular tracts then occupied by said Indians, on the 43599 reserve herein described, according to the provisions of this 43600 treaty, and those occupied by Indians of other bands that may 43601 be located thereon, shall be sold by order of the President of the 43602United States, and the proceeds of such sales expended in per-43603 manent improvements on the new reserve, for the use and bene-43604fit of the holders of said tracts respectively. 43605

ARTICLE 2. The confederated bands agree that as soon after the United States shall make the necessary provision for fulfilling the stipulations of this treaty as they conveniently can, and not to exceed one year after such provision is made, they will vacate the ceded territory and remove to the lands herein reserved for them.

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ARTICLE 3. In consideration of and payment for the country herein ceded, the United States agree to pay the said confederated bands the several sums of money following, to wit:

43614 First, three thousand dollars per annum for the term of five 43615 years, commencing on the first day of September, 1855. 43616 two thousand three hundred dollars per annum for the term of 43617 five years next succeeding the first five. Third, one thousand 43618 seven hundred dollars per annum for the term of five years next 43619 succeeding the second five years. Fourth, one thousand dollars 43620 per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five  $^{43621}$ All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confederated bands, under the direc-4362243623 tion of the President of the United States, who may from time 43624 to time, at his discretion, determine what proportion shall be 43625 expended for such beneficial objects as in his judgment will be calculated to advance them in civilization; for their moral im-43626 provement and education; for buildings, opening farms, fenc-4362743628 ing, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and merchandise; for iron, 43629 steel, arms, and ammunition; for mechanics and tools, and for 43630 43631 medical purposes. 43632

ARTICLE 4. In order to enable the said Indians to remove to their new home, and subsist themselves for one year thereafter, (and which they agree to do without further expense to the United States,) and to provide for the breaking up and fencing of fifty aeres of land, and the erection of buildings on the reserve, the purchase of teams, farming-utensils, tools, &c., and for other purposes necessary to their comfort and subsistence, they shall receive from the United States the further sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

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ARTICLE 5. The President may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portion of the land hereby reserved as he may think proper, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, as provided for in the first article, to be surveyed into lots, and assigned to such Indian or Indians of said confederated bands as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and who will locate thereon as a permanent home, if a single person over twenty-one years of age, twenty acres; to each family of two persons, forty acres; to each family of three and not exceeding five persons, sixty acres; to each family of six and not exceeding ten persons, eighty acres; and to each family over ten in number, forty acres for each additional five And the President may provide such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements thereon; and he may at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location

on the land assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which conditions shall continue in force until a State constitu-tion, embracing such land within its boundaries, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restric-tions. And if any such family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned, and on which they have located, or shall rove from place to place, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the same, or, if not issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family their proportion of the an-nuities or other moneys due them until they shall have returned to such permaneut home, and resume the persuits of industry; and in default of their return, the tract may be declared aban-doned and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of the Indians residing on the reserve. No State legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for, without the consent of Congress.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to erect for said Indians a good blacksmith-shop, furnish it with tools, and keep it in repair for ten years, and provide a competent blacksmith for the same period; to erect suitable buildings for a hospital, supply medicines, and provide an experienced physician for fifteen years; to provide a competent farmer to instruct the Indiaus in agriculture for ten years; and to erect a school-house, and provide books, stationery, and a properly qualified teacher for twenty years.

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ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The said confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agent for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of any depredations against citizens. Said In-

dians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, rules, and regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

ARTICLE 9. It is hereby provided, in order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, that any one of them who shall be guilty of bringing liquor into their reserve, or shall drink liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him on her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The said confederate bands agree that all the necessary roads, highways, and railroads which may be constructed as the country improves, the lines of which may run through the reservation of said Indians, shall have the right of way therein, a just compensation being made therefor.

ARTICLE 11. The merchandise distributed to the members of the said confederate bands at the negotiation of this treaty shall be considered as in part payment of the annuities herein provided

43724 ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall be obligatory on the con-43725 tracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the 43726 President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed March 30, 1855.

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43729 Treaty between the United States of America and the Tabeguache, 43730 Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uin-43731 tah bands of Ute Indians, concluded March 2, 1868; ratifica-43732 tion advised, with amendment, July 25, 1868; amendment ac-43733 cepted August 15, September 1, 14, 24, and 25, 1868.

43734 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 43735 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-43736 ing:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, Alexander C. Hunt, and Kit Carson, commissioners on the part of the United States, and U-ré, Ka-ni-ache, An-ka-tosh, José-Maria, Ni-ca-a-gat, Guero, Pa ant, Pi-ah, Su-vi-ap, and Pa-bu-sat, representatives of the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, on the

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43746 part of said Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, 43747 which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty and agreement made and entered into at Washington City, D. C., on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Alex ander C. Hunt, governor of Colorado Territory and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, and Kit Carson, duly authorized to represent the United States, of the one part, and the representatives of the Tabaquache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Ute Indians, (whose names are hereto subscribed,) duly authorized and empowered to act for the body of the people of said bands, of the other part, witness:

ARTICLE 1. All the provisions of the treaty concluded with the Tabequache band of Utah Indians October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as amended by the Senate of the United States and proclaimed December fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty as hereinafter provided, are hereby re-affirmed and declared to be applicable and to continue in force as well to the other bands respectively, parties to this treaty, as to the Tabequache band of Utah Indians.

ARTICLE 2. The United States agree that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing at that point on the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado where the meridian of longitude 107° west from Greenwich crosses the same; running thence north with said meridian to a point fifteen miles due north of where said meridian intersects the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the western boundaryline of said Territory; thence south with said western boundary-line of said Territory to the southern boundary-line of said Territory; thence east with said southern boundary-line to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as, from time to time, they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and the United States now solemnly agree that no persons, except those herein authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and employés of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the Territory described in this article, except as herein otherwise provided.

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43792 ARTICLE 3. It is further agreed by the Indians, parties 43793 hereto, that henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all elaims and rights in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as are embraced in the limits defined in 43796 the preceding article.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to establish two agencies on the reservation provided for in article two, one for the Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah bands, on White River, and the other for the Tabequache, Muache, Weeminuche, and Capote bands, on the Rio de los Pinos, on the reservation, and at its own proper expense to construct at each of said agencies a warehouse, or store-room, for the use of the agent in storing goods belonging to the Indians, to cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars; an agency-building for the residence of the agent, to cost not exceeding three thousand dollars; and four other buildings for a carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, and millereach to cost not exceeding two thousand dollars; also a school, house or mission-building, so soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced by the agent to attend school, which shall not cost exceeding five thousand dollars.

The United States agree further to cause to be erected on said reservation, and near to each agency herein authorized. respectively, a good water-power saw-mill, with a grist-mill and a shingle-machine attached, the same to cost not exceeding eight thousand dollars each; Provided, The same shall not be erected until such time as the Secretary of the Interior may think it necessary to the wants of the Indians.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree that the agents for said Indians, in the future, shall make their homes at the agencybuildings; that they shall reside among the Indians and keep an office open at all times for the purpose of prompt and diligent inquiry into such matters of complaint by and against the Indians as may be presented for investigation under the provisions of their treaty stipulations, as also for the faithful discharge of other duties enjoined on them by law. In all cases of depredation on person or property they shall cause the evidence to be taken in writing and forwarded, together with their finding, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose decision, subject to the revision of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be binding on the parties to this treaty.

ARTICLE 6. If bad men among the whites or among other people, subject to the authority of the United States, shall commit any wrong upon the person or property of the Indians, the United States will, upon proof made to the agent and forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington City, proceed at once to cause the offender to be arrested and punished 43838 according to the laws of the United States, and also re-imburse 43839 the injured person for the loss sustained. If bad men among the Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or 43840 property of any one, white, black, or Indian, subject to the au-43841 43842 thority of the United States and at peace therewith, the tribes 43843 herein named solemnly agree that they will, on proof made to 43844 their agent and notice to him, deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws, 43845 43846 and in case they wilfully refuse so to do, the person injured shall be re-imbursed for his loss from the annuities or other moneys 43847 43848 due or to become due to them under this or other treaties made with the United States. 43849

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ARTICLE 7. If any individual belonging to said tribe of Indians or legally incorporated with them, being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select, in the presence and with the assistance of the agent then in charge, by metes and bonds, a tract of land within said reservation not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent, which tract, when so selected, certified, and recorded in the land-book, as herein directed, shall cease to be held in common, but the same may be occupied and held in exclusive possession of the person selecting it and his family so long as he or they may continue to cultivate it. Any person over eighteen years of age, not being the head of a family may, in like manner, select and cause to be certified to him or her, for purposes of eultivation, a quantity of land not exceeding eighty acres in extent, and thereupon be entitled to the exclusive possession of the same as above directed.

For each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof, and the name of the person selecting it, with a certificate endorsed thereon that the same has been recorded, shall be delivered to the party entitled to it, by the agent, after the same shall have been recorded by him in a book to be kept in his office, subject to inspection, which said book shall be known as the "Ute Land-Book."

The President may at any time order a survey of the reservation; and, when so surveyed, Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of such Indian settlers in their improvements, and may fix the character of the title held by each.

The United States may pass such laws on the subject of alienation and descent of property, and on all subjects connected with the government of the Indians on said reservation and the internal police thereof, as may be thought proper.

ARTICLE 8. In order to insure the civilization of the bands entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, especially by such of them as are or may be engaged in either

43884pastoral, agricultural, or other peaceful pursuits of civilized life 43885 on said reservation, and they therefore pledge themselves to 43886 induce their children, male and female, between the age[s] of seven and eighteen years, to attend school; and it is hereby made 43887 43888 the duty of the agent for said Indians to see that this stip-43889 ulation is complied with to the greatest possible extent; and 43890 the United States agree that for every thirty children between 43891 said ages who can be induced to attend school a house shall be 43892 provided, and a teacher competent to teach the elementary 43893 branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will 43894 reside among said Indians, and faithfully discharge his or her duties as teacher, the provisions of this article to continue for 43895 43896 not less than twenty years.

> ARTICLE 9. When the head of a family or lodge shall have selected lands, and received his certificate as above described, and the agent shall be satisfied that he intends, in good faith, to commence cultivating the soil for a living, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm; for a period of three years more, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements as aforesaid, not exceeding in value fifty dollars; and it is further stipulated that such persons as commence farming shall receive instructions from the farmer herein provided for; and it is further stipulated that an additional blacksmith to the one provided for in the treaty of October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, referred to in article one of this treaty, shall be provided with such iron, steel, and other material as may be needed for the Uintali, Yampa, and Grand River agency.

> ARTICLE 10. At any time after ten years from the making of this treaty, the United States shall have the privilege of withdrawing the farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers herein, and in the treaty of October seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, referred to in article one of this treaty, provided for, but in case of such withdrawal, an additional sum thereafter of ten thousand dollars per annum shall be devoted to the education of said Indians, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, upon careful inquiry into their condition, make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for the expenditure of said sum as will best promote the educational and moral improvement of said Indians.

ARTICLE 11. That a sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress, for the absolute wants of said Indians, but not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum, for thirty years, shall

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be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles of utility as he 43931 may think proper and necessary upon full official reports of the 43932 condition and wants of said Indians. 43933

> ARTICLE 12. That an additional sum sufficient, in the discretion of Congress, (but not to exceed thirty thousand dollars per annum,) to supply the wants of said Indians for food, shall be annually expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes until such time as said Indians shall be found to be capable of sustaining themselves.

> ARTICLE 13. That for the purpose of inducing said Indians to adopt habits of civilized life and become self-sustaining, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, for the first year, shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in providing each lodge or head of a family in said confederated bands with one gentle American cow, as distinguished from the ordinary Mexican or Texas breed, and five head of sheep.

> ARTICLE 14. The said confederated bands agree that whensoever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways, and railroads, authorized by law, shall have the right of way through the reservations herein designated.

> ARTICLE 15. The United States hereby agree to furnish the Indians the teachers, carpenters, millers, farmers, and blacksmiths, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons.

ARTICLE 16. No treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same; and no cession by the tribe shall be understood or construed in such manner as to deprive, without his consent, any individual member of the tribe of his right to any tract of land selected by him, as provided in article seven of this treaty.

ARTICLE 17. All appropriations now made, or to be hereafter made, as well as goods and stock due these Indians under existing treaties, shall apply as if this treaty had not been made, and be divided proportionately among the seven bands named in this treaty, as also shall all annuities and allowances hereafter to be made: Provided, That if any chief of either of the confederated bands make war against the people of the United States, or in any manner violate this treaty in any essential part, said chief shall forfeit his position as chief and all rights to any of the benefits of this treaty: But provided further, Any Indian of either of these confederated bands who shall remain at peace, and abide by the terms of this treaty in all its essentials, shall be entitled to its benefits and provisions notwithstanding his particular chief and band may have forfeited their rights thereto.

43983 Proclaimed November 6, 1868.

## 43984 WALLA-WALLAS, CAYUSES, ETC.

43985 Treaty between the United States and the Walla-Walla, Cayuses, 43986 and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians in Washington and 43987 Oregon Territories, concluded at Camp Stevens, in the Walla-43988 Walla Valley, Washington Territory, June 9, 1855; ratified 43989 by the Senate, March 8, 1859.

43990 James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, 43991 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-43992 ing:

43993 Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the treaty-43994 ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla Valley, on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between 43995 43996 Isaae I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs 43997 for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintend-43998 ent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the 43999 United States, and the hereinafter-named, chiefs, head-men, and 44000 delegates of the Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes and 44001 bands of Indians occupying lands partly in Washington and partly in Oregon Territory, they being duly authorized thereto 44002 44003 by said tribes and bands; which treaty is in the following words 44004 and figures, to wit:

44005 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at 44006 the treaty-ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla Val-44007 ley, this ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight 44008 hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, 44009 governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of 44010 44011 Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates 44012 of the Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes and 44013 bands of Indians occupying lands partly in Washington and 44014 partly in Oregon Territories, and who, for the purposes of 44015 this treaty, are to be regarded as one nation acting for and 44016

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in behalf of their respective bands and tribes, they being duly authorized thereto; it being understood that Superintendent I. I. Stevens assumes to treat with that portion of the above-named bands and tribes residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing within Oregon.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named confederated bands of Indians 44023 cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all 44024 and every part of the country claimed by them included in the 44025following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of the 44026 Tocannon River in Washington Territory, running thence up 44027 said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the 44028 Blue Mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the pur-44029 chase made of the Nez Percés Indians, and easterly along that 44030 44031 boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshonees or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that 44032 44033 boundary (being the waters of Powder River) to the source of 44034 Powder River: thence to the head-waters of Willow Creek; 44035 thence down Willow Creek to the Columbia River; thence up 44036 the channel of the Columbia River to the-lower end of a large 44037 island below the mouth of Umatilla River; thence northerly to 44038 a point on the Yakama River called Tomah luke; thence to Le 44039 Lac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia below Priest's 44040 Rapids; thence down the Columbia River to the junction of the 44041 Columbia and Snake Rivers; thence up the Snake River to the 44042 place of beginning: Provided, however, That so much of the country 44043 described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall 44044 be set apart as a residence for said Indians, which tract for the pur-44045 poses contemplated shall be held and regarded as an Indian re-44046 servation, to wit: Commencing in the middle of the channel of 44047 Umatilla River opposite the mouth of Wild Horse Creek; thence 44048 up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence 44049 southerly to a point in the Blue Mountains known as Lee's Encamp-44050 meut; thence in a line to the head-waters of Howtome Creek; 44051 thence west to the divide between Howtome and Birch Creeks. 44052 thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the 44053 southwest corner of William C. McKay's land-claim; thence 44054 east along his line to his southeast corner; thence in a line to the 44055 place of beginning; all of which tract shall be set apart and, so 44056 far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive 44057 use; nor shall any white person be permitted to reside upon the 44058 same without permission of the agent and superintendent. 44059 said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the 44060 same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without any additional expense to the Government other than is pro-44061 vided by this treaty, and until the expiration of the time speci-44062

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fied the said bands shall be permitted to occupy and reside upon the tracts now possessed by them, guaranteeing to all citizen[s] of the United States the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually enclosed by said Indians: Provided, also, That the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said India ns, and at all other usual and accustomed stations in common with citiz ens of the United States, and of erecting suitable buildings for curing the same; the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands in common with citizens is also secured to them: And provided also, That if any band or bands of Indians residing in and claiming any portion or portions of the country described in this article shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereunto agree to reserve such part of the several and other payments herein named as a consideration for the entire country described as aforesaid as shall be in the proportion that their aggregate number may have to the whole number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire country aforesaid, as consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country claimed by them: And provided also, That when substantial improvements have been made by any member of the bands being parties to this treaty, who are compelled to abandon them in consequence of said treaty, [they] shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States and payment made therefor.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of and payment for the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country, and who remove to and reside upon said reservation, the several sums of money following, to wit: eight thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years, commencing on the first day of September, 1856; six thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first five; four thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second five, and two thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five; all of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confederated bands herein named, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time, at his discretion, determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as in his judgment will promote their well-being, and advance them in civilization, for their moral improvement and education, for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, purchasing teams, wagons, agricultural implements and seeds, for clothing, provision, and tools,

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for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

ARTICLE 3. In addition to the articles advanced the Indians at the time of signing this treaty, the United States agree to expend the sum of fifty thousand dollars during the first and second years after its ratification, for the erection of buildings on the reservation, feneing and opening farms, for the purchase of teams, farming implements, elothing, and provisions, for medicines and tools, for the payment of employés, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

ARTICLE 4. In addition to the consideration above specified, the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, a building suitable for a hospital, two school-honses, one blacksmith-shop, one building for wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner shop, one dwelling for each, two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, to each of which the necessary out-huildings; to purchase and keep in repair for the term of twenty years all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for em-The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of twenty years, [of] one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one earpenter and joiner, one physician, and two school-teachers.

ARTICLE 5. The United States further engage to build for the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands each one dwelling-house, and to plough and fence ten acres of land for each, and to pay to each five hundred dollars per annum in cash for the term of twenty years; the first payment to the Walla-Walla chief to commence upon the signing of this treaty. To give to the Walla-Walla chief three yoke of oxen, three yokes and four chains, one wagon, two ploughs, twelve hoes, twelve axes, two shovels, and one saddle and bridle, one set of wagon-harness, and one set of plough-harness, within three months after the signing of this treaty. To build for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox one dwelling-house, and plough and fence five acres of land, and to give him a salary for twenty years, one hundred dollars in cash per annum, commencing September first, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. provement named in this section to be completed as soon after the ratification of this treaty as possible. It is further stipulated that Pio-pio-mox-mox is secured for the term of five years the right to build and occupy a house at or near

the mouth of Yakama River, to be used as a trading-post 44155 44156 in the sale of his bands of wild eattle ranging in that district: And provided also, That in consequence of the immigrant 44157 44158wagon-road from Grand Round to Umatilla passing through the reservation herein specified, thus leading to turmoils and dis-44159 putes between Indians and immigrants, and as it is known that a 44160 more desirable and practicable route may be had to the south of 44161 the present road, that a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars 44162 shall be expended in locating and opening a wagon-road from 44163 Powder River or Grand Round, so as to reach the plain at the 44164 44165 western base of the Blue Mountains, south of the southern limits 44166 of said reservation.

44167 ARTICLE 6. The President may from time to time, at his 44168 discretion, cause the whole, or such portion as he may think proper, 44169 of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a perma-44170 nent home for those Indians, to be surveyed into lots and as-44171 signed to such Indians of the confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently, to a 44172 44173 single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres; to a family of two persons, sixty acres; to a family of three and not 44174 44175 exceeding five, eighty acres; to a family of six persons and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres; and to each family 44176 44177 over ten in number, twenty acres to each additional three members; and the President may provide for such rules and regula-44178 tions as will secure to the family in case of the death of the head 44179 thereof the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home 44180 and improvement thereon; and he may at any time, at his dis-44181 eretion, after such person or family has made location on the 44182 land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such per-44183 son or family for such assigned laud, conditioned that the tract 44184 44185 shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, 44186 and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing 44187 such land within its limits, shall have been formed and the legis-44188 lature of the State shall remove the restriction: 44189 however, That no State legislature shall remove the restriction 44190 herein provided for without the consent of Congress: And pro-44191 vided also, That if any person or family shall at any time neg-44192 lect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned and 44193 on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place, 44194 indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may, if 44195 the patent shall have been issued, cancel the assignment, and 44196 may also withhold from such person or family their portion of 44197 the annuities or other money due them until they shall have 44198 returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of 44199 industry; and in default of their return the tract may be declared 44200

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44201 abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or 44202 family of Indians residing on said reservation: And provided 44203 also, That the head chiefs of the three principal bands, to wit, 44204 Pio-pio-mox-mox, Weyatenatemany, and Wenap-snoot, shall be 44205 secured in a tract of at least one hundred and sixty acres of 44206 land.

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredation on the property of such citizens, and should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured, or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities; nor will they make war on any other tribe of Indians except in self-defense, but submit all matter of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agents for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in the article in case of depredations against citizens. Said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, rnles, and regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

ARTICLE 9. In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians it is hereby provided that if any one of them shall drink liquor, or procure it for others to drink, [such one] may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The said confederated bands agree that, whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways, and railroads shall have the right of way through the reservation herein designated, or which may at any time hereafter be set apart as a reservation for said Indians.

ARTICLE 11. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 11, 1859.

44242 WEAS.

44243 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's between the
44244 United States of America, by their commissioners, Jonathan
44245 Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Park, and the Wea tribe
44246 of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The said Wea tribe of Indians agree to cede to the United States all the lands claimed and owned by the said tribe within the limits of the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.

ARTICLE 2. The said Wea tribe of Indians reserve to them selves the following-described tract of land, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Raccoon Creek; thence, by the present boundary-line, seven miles; thence northeasterly seven miles to a point seven miles from the Wabash River; thence to the Wabash River by a line parallel to the present boundary-line aforesaid; and thence by the Wabash River to the place of beginning: to be holden by the said tribe as Indian reservations are usually held.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to grant to Christmas Dageny and Mary Shields, formerly Mary Dageny, children of Mechinquamesha, sister of Jacco, a chief of the said tribe, and their heirs, one section of land each; but the land hereby granted shall not be conveyed or transferred to any person or persons by the grantees aforesaid, or their heirs, or either of them, but with the consent of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. The said Wea tribe of Indians accede to and sanction the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe of Indians in the second article of a treaty concluded between the United States and the said Kickapoo tribe on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine, (proclaimed March 8, 1810; see page 436.)

ARTICLE 5. In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Wea tribe of Indians one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars annually in addition to the snm of one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, (the amount of their former annuity,) making a sum total of three thousand dollars; to be paid in silver by the United States annually to the said tribe, on the reservation described by the second article of this treaty.

Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

44284 A treaty made and concluded by Benjamin Parke, a commissioner 44285 for that purpose on the part of the United States, of the one 44286 part, and the chiefs, warriors, and head-mcn of the Wea tribe 44287 for that purpose on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the chiefs, warriors, and head-mcn of the Wea tribe

ARTICLE 1. The chiefs, warriors, and head men of the said tribe agree to cede, and they do hereby cede and relinquish, to the United States all the land reserved by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the said tribe concluded at Saint Mary's on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, (preceding treaty.)

ARTICLE 2. The sum of five thousand dollars in money and goods which is now paid and delivered by the United States, the receipt wherof the chiefs, warriors, and head-men of the said tribe do hereby acknowledge, is considered by the parties a full compensation for the cession and relinquishment above mentioned.

ARTICLE 3. As it is contemplated by the said tribe to remove from the Wabash, it is agreed that the annuity secured to the Weas by the treaty of Saint Mary's above mentioned shall hereafter be paid to them at Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE 4. This treaty, as soon as it is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, to be binding on the contracting parties.

44307 Proclaimed January 8, 1821.

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44308 A convention entered into at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, 44309 between William Henry Harrison, commissioner plenpotentiary 44310 of the United States for treating with the Indian tribes north-44311 west of the Ohio, and the Wea tribe.

The said tribe, by their sachems and head-warriors, hereby declare their full and free consent to the treaty concluded at Fort Wayne, on the thirtieth ultimo, by the above-mentioned commissioner, with the Delaware, Miami, Putawatimie, and Eel River tribes; and also to the separate article entered into on the same day with the Miami and Eel River tribes. And the said commissioner, on the part of the United States, agrees to allow the said Indian tribe an additional annuity of three hundred dollars, and a present sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in consideration of the relinquishment made in the first article of said treaty; and a further permanent annuity of one hundred dollars as soon as the Kickapoos can be brought to give their consent to the ninth article of said treaty.

Proclaimed January 25, 1810.

44326 WINNEBAGOS.

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44327 A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between Will44328 iam Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commis44329 sioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the
44330 part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the un44331 dersigned chiefs and warriors of that portion of the Winnebago
44332 tribe or nation residing on the Ouisconsin River, of the other
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Whereas the undersigned chiefs and warriors, as well as that portion of the nation which they represent, have separated themselves from the rest of their nation, and reside in a village on the Onisconsin River, and are desirons of returning to a state of friendly relations with the United States, the parties hereto have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. Every injury or act of hostility committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other shall be mutually forgiven and forgot; and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the late war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

ARTICLE 2. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do, by these presents, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation to the British, French, or Spanish government within the limits of the United States or their territories; and also all and every treaty, contract, and agreement heretofore concluded between the United States and the said tribe or nation, as far as their interest in the same extends.

ARTICLE 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors as aforesaid, for themselves and those they represent, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4. The aforesaid chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do further promise to remain distinct and separate from the rest of their tribe or nation, giving them no aid or assistance whatever, until peace shall also be concluded between the United States and the said tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 5. The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Prairie du Chien, to be by him restored to the respective parties hereto, as soon as it may be practicable.

Proclaimed January 30, 1816.

44370 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Village of Prairie du
44371 Chien, Michigan Territory, on this first day of August, in the
44372 year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, between the
44373 United States of America, by their commissioners, General
44374 John M'Niel, Colonel Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, esq,
44375 for and on behalf of said States, of the one part, and the nation
44376 of Winnebaygo Indians of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The said Winnebaygo Nation hereby forever 44377 cede and relinquish to the said United States all their right, 44378 title, and claim to the lands and country contained within the 44379 following limits and boundaries, to wit: Beginning on Rock 44380 River, at the month of the Pee-kee-tau no or Pee-kee-tol-a-ka, a 44381 branch thereof; thence up the Pee-kee tola ka to the mouth of 44382 Sugar Creek; thence up the said creek to the source of the 44383 Eastern Branch thereof; thence by a line running due north to the 44384 road leading from the Eastern Blue Mound, by the most northern 44385 44386 of the four lakes, to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers; thence along the said road to the crossing of Duck 44387 Creek; thence by a line running in a direct course to the most 44388 southeasterly bend of Lake Puck-a-way, on Fox River; thence 44389 up said lake and Fox River to the portage of the Wisconsin; 44390 thence across said portage to the Wisconsin River; thence 44391 down said river to the eastern line of the United States reserva-44392 tion at the mouth of said river, on the south side thereof, as 44393 44394 described in the second article of the treaty made at St. Louis, 44395 on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year eighteen hun-44396 dred and sixteen, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawa-44397 tamies, (proclaimed December 30, 1816; see page 151;) thence 44398 with the lines of a tract of country on the Mississippi River, 44399 (secured to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies of the 44400 Illinois by the ninth article of the treaty made at Prairie du 44401 Chien, on the nineteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five, proclaimed February 26, 1826, (see 44402 44403 page 159;) running southwardly, passing the heads of the small 44404 streams emptying into the Mississippi to the Rock River, at the -44405 Winnebaygo village, forty miles above its mouth; thence up 44406 Rock River to the mouth of the Pee-kee tol-a-ka River, the place 44407 of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the above cession, it is hereby stipulated that the said United States shall pay to the said Winnebaygo 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 Winnebaygo, in proportion to the numbers residing within the most convenient distance of each place, respectively;

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and it is also agreed that the said United States shall deliver immediately to said Indians, as a present, thirty thousand dol-lars 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 Winnebaygo.

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ARTICLE 3. 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 Winnebaygo, 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.

ARTICLE 4. 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.

ARTICLE 5. 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 Winnebaygo 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 Palen, one section; to Pierre Pacquette, two sections; and to his two children, Therese and Moses, each one section; to Pierre Grig-non L'Avoine, Amable, Margaret, Genevieve, and Mariette, chil-dren of said Pierre, each one section; to Mauh-nah-tee-see, (a Win-nebaygo woman,) one section; and to her eight children, viz, Therese, Benjamin, James, Simeon, and Phelise Lecilyer, Julia, and Antoine Grignon, and Alexis Peyer, each one section; to John Baptiste Pascal, Margaret, Angelique, Domitille, Therese, 

and Lisette, children of the late John Baptiste Pacquette, each 44461 one section; to Madeline Brisbois, daughter of the late Michel 44462 44463 Brisbois, ir., one section; to Therese Gagnier and her two children, François and Louise, two sections; to Mary, daughter of 44464 Luther Gleason, one section; and to Theodore Lupien, one sec-44465 tion; all which aforesaid grants are not to be leased or sold by 44466 44467 said grautees to any person or persons whatever, without the 44468 permission of the President of the United States; and it is 44469 further agreed that the said United States shall pay to Therese Gagnier the sum of fifty dollars per annum, for fifteen years, to 44470 44471 be deducted from the annuity to said Indiaus.

ARTICLE 6. 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.

Proclaimed January 2, 1830.

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44477 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, between the United States of America, by their 44478 commissioners, Major-General Winfield Scott, of the United 44479 States Army, and his excellency John Beynolds, governor of 44480 the State of Illinois, and the Winnebago Nation of Indians, 44481 44482 represented in general council by the undersigned chiefs, head-44483 men, and warriors.

ARTICLE 1. 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 44486 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 44488 Rock River to its source; thence, with a line dividing the Win-44489 nebago Nation from other Iudians east of the Winnebago Lake, 44490 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 eastern 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 44498 beginning.

> ARTICLE 2. 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

44505 the Mississippi River, twenty miles above the mouth of the Up-44506 per Ioway River, where the line of the lands purchased of the 44507 Sioux Indians, as described in the third article of the treaty of 44508 Prairie du Chien, of the fifteenth day of July, one thousand 44509eight hundred and thirty, begins; thence, with said line, as 44510 surveyed and marked, to the Eastern Branch of the Red Cedar 44511 Creek; thence down said creek forty miles, in a straight line, 44512 but following its windings, to the line of a purchase, made of 44513 the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, as designated in the second 44514 article of the before-recited treaty; and thence along the southern line of said last-mentioned purchase, to the Mississippi, at 44515 the point marked by the surveyor, appointed by the President 44516 of the United States, on the margin of said river; and thence 44517 44518 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 44519 June next; that is to say, on or before that day, all the Win-4452044521nebagoes now residing within the country ceded by them, as 44522 above, shall leave the said country, when, and not before, they 44523shall be allowed to enter upon the country granted by he 44524United States, in exchange.

ARTICLE 3. 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.

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ARTICLE 4. 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 And in order that the said school may be pro thousand dollars. ductive of the greatest benefit to the Winnebago Nation, it is hereby subjected to the visits and inspections of his excellency

the gouvernor 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.

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ARTICLE 5. 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 hereinbefore 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 6. 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.

ARTICLE 7. 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.

ARTICLE 8. 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: To Joseph Ogee, two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents; to William Wallace, four hundred dollars; and to Johu 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 9. 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 ac-

44597 cording to law, the following individual Winnebagoes, viz: Koo-zee-ray-Kaw, Moy-che-nnn-Kaw, Tshik-o-ke-maw-kaw, Ah-44598 44599 hun-see-kaw, and Waw-zee-ree-kay-hee-wee-kaw, who are ac-44600 cused of murdering or of being concerned in the mardering of 44601 certain American citizens at or near the Blue Mound, in the 44602 Territory of Michigan; Naw-saw-nay-he-kaw, and Toag-ra-naw-44603 koo-ray-see-ray-kaw, who are accused of murdering, or of being 44604 concerned in murdering, one or more American citizens at or 44605 near Kellogg's Grove, in the State of Illinois; and also Waw-kee-44606 ann-shaw and his son, who wounded, in attempting to kill, an 44607 American soldier, at or near Lake Kosh-ke-noug, in the said 44608 Territory; all of which offences were committed in the course of 44609 the past spring and summer. And till these several stipula-44610 tions are faithfully complied with by the Winnebago Nation, it 44611 is further agreed that the payment of the annuity of ten thon-44612 sand dollars secured by this treaty shall be suspended.

44613 ARTICLE 10. At the special request of the Winnebago Na-44614 tion, the United States agree to grant by patent, in fee-simple, 44615 to the following-named persons, all of whom are Winnebagoes 44616 by blood, lands as follows: To Pierre Paquette, three sections; to Pierre Paquette, junior, one section; to Therese Paquette, 44617 44618 one section; and to Caroline Harney, one section. The lands to be designated under the direction of the President of the 44619 United States within the country herein ceded by the Winne-44620 44621 bago Nation.

ARTICLE 11. 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.

ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed February 13, 1833.

N. B.—All the stipulations of the foregoing treaties with the Winnebagos, requiring services to be performed, supplies furnished, or payments made at designated times and places, are abrogated by the fifth article of the treaty proclaimed June 16, 1838, (next succeeding treaty.)

44637 Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington, between Carey
44638 A. Harris, thereto specially directed by the President of the
44639 United States, and the Winnebago Nation of Indians, by their
44640 chiefs and delegates.

44641 ARTICLE 1. The Winnebago Nations of Indians ecde to 44642 the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River.

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44643 ARTICLE 2. The said Indians further agree to relinquish the 44644right to occupy, except for the purpose of hunting, a portion of 44645 the land held by them west of the Mississippi, included between 44646 that river and a line drawn from a point twenty miles distant 44647 therefrom on the southern boundary of the neutral ground to a 44648 point, equidistant from the said river, on the northern boundary 44649 But this stipulation shall not be so construed as to 44650invalidate their title to the said tract.

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ARTICLE 3. The said Indians agree to remove, within eight months from the ratification of this treaty, to that portion of the neutral ground west of the Mississippi which was conveyed to them in the second article of the treaty of September 21st, 1832, and the United States agree that the said Indians may hunt upon the western part of said neutral ground until they shall procure a permanent settlement.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment contained in the preceding articles, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part.

First. To set apart the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) for the following purposes:

To pay to the individuals herein named the sum specified for To Nicholas Boilvin, six thousand dollars (\$6,000; ) to the other four children of Nicholas Boilvin, formerly agent for said nation, four thousand dollars (\$4,000) each; to Catherine Myott, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000;) to Hyancinthe St. Cyr, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000;) to the widow of Henry Gratiot, late sub-agent of the nation, in trust for her eight children, ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000;) to H. L. Donsman, in trust for the children of Pierre Paquette, late interpretor for the nation, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000;) to Joseph Brisbois, two thousand dollars, (\$2,000;) to Satterlee Clark, junior, two thousand dollars, (\$2,000;) to John Roy, two thousand dollars, (\$2,000;) to Antoine Grignon, two thousand dollars, (\$2,000;) to Jane F. Rolette, two thousand dollars, (\$2,000;) to George Fisher, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000;) to Theresa Roy, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000;) to Domitille Brisbois, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000.) These sums are allowed, at the earnest solicition of the chiefs and delegates, for supplies and services to the nation afforded by these individuals.

The balance of the above sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) shall be applied to the debts of the nation which may be ascertained to be justly due, and which may be admitted by the Indians: *Provided*, That if all their just debts shall amount to more than this balance, their creditors shall be paid pro rata, upon their giving receipts in full; and if the just debts shall fall short of said balance, the residue of it shall be invested 44689 for the benefit of the nation: And provided also, That no claim for depredations shall be paid out of said balance.

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Second. To pay, under the direction of the President to the relations and friends of said Indians, having not less than one-quarter of Winnebago blood, one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000.)

Third. To expend, for their removal to the lands assigned them, a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars, (\$7,000.)

Fourth. To deliver to the chiefs and delegates, on their arrival at St. Louis, goods and horses to the amount of three thousand dollars, (\$3,000;) and also to deliver to them, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, and at the expense of the United States, goods to the amount of forty-seven thousand dollars, (\$47,000.)

44703 Fifth. To deliver to them provisions to the amount of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000,) and horses to the same amount.

Sixth. To apply to the erection of a grist-mill, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000.)

Seventh. To expend in breaking up and fencing in ground after the removal of the said Indians, ten thousand dollars, (\$19,000.)

Eighth. To set apart the sum of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000,) to defray contingent and incidental expenses in the execution of this treaty, and the expenses of an exploring party, when the said Indians shall express a willingness to send one to the country southwest of the Missouri River.

Ninth. To invest the balance of the proceeds of the lands ceded in the first article of this treaty, amounting to eleven hundred thousand dollars, (\$1,100,000;) and to guaranty to them an interest of not less than five per cent.

Of this interest, amounting to fifty-five thousand dollars, (\$55,000,) it is agreed the following disposition shall be made: For purposes of education, twenty-eight hundred dollars,

For purposes of education, twenty-eight hundred dollars, 44722 (\$2,800.)

For the support of an interpreter for the school, five hun-44724 dred dollars, (\$500.)

For the support of a miller, six hundred dollars, (\$600.)

44726 For the supply of agricultural implements and assistance, 44727 five hundred dollars, (\$500.)

For medical services and medicines, six hundred dollars, (\$600.)

The foregoing sums to be expended for the objects specified for the term of twenty-two years, and longer at the discretion of the President. If, at the expiration of that period, or any time thereafter, he shall think it expedient to discontinue either or all of the above allowances, the amount so discontinued shall be paid to said Winnebago Nation. The residue of the interest, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000,) shall be paid to said nation in the following manner: Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in provisions, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in goods, and twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in money.

ARTICLE 5. It is understood and agreed that so much of the stipulations in existing treaties with said Winnebago Nation as requires services to be performed, supplies furnished, or payments made at designated times and places, shall be henceforth null and void; and those stipulations shall be carried into effect at such times and at such points in the country to which they are about to remove as the President may direct.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when it shall be ratified by the United States.

Proclaimed June 16, 1838.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty six, between the United States, of the one part, by their commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, of the other part, by a full delegation of said tribe, specially appointed by the chiefs, head-men, and warriors thereof.

ARTICLE 1. It is solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship which exist between the people of the United States and the Winnebago Indians shall be perpetual, the said tribe of Indians giving assurance hereby of fidelity and friendship to the Government and people of the United States, and the United States giving to them, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe of Indians hereby agree to cede and sell, and do hereby cede and sell, to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim, and privilege to all lands, wherever situated. now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United States, and especially to the country now occupied, inhabited, or in any way used by them, called the "neutral ground," which tract of country was assigned to said Indians by the second article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the fifteenth day of September, 1832, and ratified on the thirteenth day of February following. (See page 1001.)

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing purchase from or cession by the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to the said Indians, as their home, to be held as all Indians' lands are held, a tract of country north

of St. Peter's and west of the Mississippi Rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wishes: *Provided*, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

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ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land, and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the second article of this treaty, to be paid as follows: Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting (by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves, and twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal; ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; ten thousand dollars to be set apart and applied, under the direction of the President, to the creation and carrying on of one or more manual-labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians, and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz, eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain in trust with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon to be paid annually to said tribe, or applied for their benefit, as the Presideut of the United States may from time to time direct, for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said That no part of the said consideration balance: Provided, moneys shall be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home and appropriations shall have been made by Congress; and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home, shall be paid to the chiefs in open council, in such a manner as they in said council shall request.

ARTICLE 5. It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty that the said tribe of Indians shall remove to their new home within one year after the ratification of this treaty, and their new home shall have been procured for them, and they duly notified of the same.

ARTICLE 6. It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty that the President may, at his discretion, (should he at any time be of opinion that the interest of the Indians would be thereby promoted,) direct that any portion of the money, not exceeding

ten thousand dollars per annum, now paid in goods, as provided for by the last clause of the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions, or to other purposes.

Proclaimed February 4, 1847.

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44830 FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, 44831 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty five, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, viz: Waw-kon-chaw-koo-kaw, The Coming Thunder, or Kinnoskik; Sho-go-nik-kaw, or Little Hill; Maw-he-coo sha-naw-zhe-kaw, One that Stands and Reaches the Skies, or Little Decorie; Waw-kon chaw-hoo-no-kaw, or Little Thunder; Hoonk-hoo-no-kaw, Little Chief, or Little Priest; Honch-hutta-kaw, or Big Bear; Watch-ha-ta-kaw, or Big Canoe; Ha-zhum kee-kaw, or One Horn; Ha zee-kaw, or Yellow Bank; and Baptiste Lassallier, they being duly authorized by said tribe; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Washington City on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates representing the Winnebago tribe of Indians, viz: Waw-kon-chaw-koo-kaw, The Coming Thunder, or Kinnoshik; Sho-go-nik-kaw, or Little Hill; Maw-he-coo-shah-naw-zhe-kaw, One that Stands and Reaches the Skies, or Little Decorie; Waw-kon-chaw-hoo-no-kaw, or Little Thunder; Hoonk-hoo-no-kaw, Little Chief, or Little Priest; Honch-hutta-kaw, or Big Bear; Wach-ha-ta-kaw, or Big Canoe; Ha-zum-kee-kaw, or One Horn; Ha-zee-kaw, or Yellow Bank; and Baptiste Lassal-lier, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Winnebago Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the tract of land granted to them pursuant to the third article of the treaty concluded with said tribe at Washington City on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, (next preceding,) lying north of St. Peter's River and west of the Mississippi River, in the Territory of Minnesota, and estimated to contain about eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and nine hundred (897,900) acres; the boundary-lines of

44870 which are thus described in the second article of the treaty con-44871 cluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of 44872 the Mississippi and Lake Superior, on the second day of August, 44873 one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, viz: "Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers; thence 44874 up the Crow Wing River, to the junction of that river with the 44875 44876 Long Prairie River; thence up the Long Prairie River to the 44877 boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians; thence, 44878 southerly along the said boundary-line to a lake at the head of 44879 Long Prairie River; thence in a direct line to the sources of 44880 the Watab River; thence down the Watab to the Mississippi 4488I River; theuce up the Mississippi to the place of beginning:" 44882 Provided, however, That the portions of said tract embracing the 44883 improved lands of the Indians, the grist and saw mill, and all 44884 other improvements made for or by them, shall be specially re-44885 served from pre-emption, sale, or settlement until the said mills 44886 and improvements, including the improvements to the land, shall 44887 have been appraised and sold, at public sale, to the highest bid-44888 der, for the benefit of the Indians, but no sale thereof shall be 44889 made for less than the appraised value. And the President may 44890 prescribe such rules and regulations in relation to said sale as he may deem proper; and the person or persons purehasing said 44891 44892 mills and improvements shall have the right, when the land is 44893 surveyed, to enter the legal subdivisions thereof, including the 44894 improvements purchased by them, at one dollar and twenty-five 44895 cents per acre.

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ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cessions aforesaid, and in full compensation therefor, the United States agree to pay to the said Indians the sum of seventy thousand dollars, (\$70,000,) and to grant them, as a permanent home, a tract of land equal to eighteen miles square on the Blue Earth River, in the Territory of Minnesota, which shall be selected and located by the agent of the Government and a delegation of the Winnebagoes immediately after the ratification of this instrument, and after the necessary appropriations to earry it into effect shall have been made; and a report of such selection and location shall be made in writing to the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Minnesota, who shall attach his official signature to the same, and forward it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the country thus selected shall be the permanent home of the said Indians: Provided, Said tract shall not approach nearer the Minnesota River than the mouth of the La Serrer fork of the Blue Earth River.

ARTICLE 3. It is agreed that the moneys received from the sale of the Indian improvements, as provided for in the first article, and the sum stipulated to be paid by the second article

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of this instrument, shall be expended, under the direction of the President, in removing the Indians to their new homes, including those who are now severed from the main body of the tribe, living in Kańsas Territory, Wisconsin, or elsewhere; in subsisting them a reasonable time after their removal; in making improvements, such as breaking and fencing land and building houses; in purchasing stock, agricultural implements, and household furniture, and for such other objects as may tend to promote their prosperity and advancement in civilization. And the said Winnebago Indians agree to remove to their new homes immediately after the selection of the tract hereinbefore provided for is made.

ARTICLE 4. In order to encourage the Winnebago Indians to engage in agriculture, and such other pursuits as will conduce to their well-being and improvement, it is agreed that, at such time or times as the President may deem advisable, the land herein provided to be selected as their future home, or such portions thereof as may be necessary, shall be surveyed; and the President shall, from time to time, as the Indians may desire it, assign to each head of a family, or single persons over twenty-one years of age, a reasonable quantity of land, in one body, not to exceed eighty acres in any ease, for their separate use; and he may, at his discretion, as the occupants thereof become capable of managing their business and affairs, issue patents to them for the tract so assigned to them, respectively, said tracts to be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture until otherwise provided by the legislature of the State in which they may be situated, with the assent of Congress; nor shall they be sold or alieuated, in fee, within fifteen years after the date of the patents, and not then without the assent of the President of the United States being first obtained. the patents being issued the President shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts may be assigned thereafter abandon them, the President may take such action in relation to such abandoned tracts as in his judgment may be necessary and proper.

ARTICLE 5. All unexpended balances now in the hands of the agent of the tribe, arising under former treaties, for schools, pay of interpreter therefor, support of blacksmiths and assistants, and also of the sum of ten thousand dollars set apart by the treaty of October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for manual-labor schools, shall be expended and applied in the

opening of farms, building and furnishing of houses, and the purchase of stock for said Indians. And the stipulations in for-mer treaties providing for the application or expenditure of par-ticular sums of money for specific purposes are hereby so far modified and changed as to confer upon the President the power, in his discretion, to cause such sums of money, in whole or in part, to be expended for or applied to such other objects and purposes and in such manner as he shall deem best calculated to promote the welfare and improvement of said Indians.

ARTICLE 6. No part of the moneys stipulated to be paid to the Winnebago Indians by these articles of agreement and conventiou, nor any of the future instalments due and payable under former treaties between them and the United States, shall ever be taken, by direction of the chiefs, to pay the debts of individual Indians contracted in their private dealings, known as national or tribal debts.

ARTICLE 7. The missionaries, or other persons who are, by authority of law, now residing on the lands ceded by the first article of this agreement, shall each have the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres of the said ceded lauds, to include any improvements they may have, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and such of the mixed-bloods as are heads of fam ilies, and now have actual residences and improvements of their own in the ceded country, shall each have granted to them, in fee-eighty acres of land, to include their improvements: *Provided*, however, That said entries and grants shall in no case be upon, or in any manner interfere with, any of the lands improved by the Government, or by or for the Indians, or on which the agency building, saw and grist mill, or other public or Indian improvements have been erected or made.

ARTICLE 8. The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes shall continue and be in force within the country herein provided to be selected as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in ardent spirits in the Indian country shall continue and be in force within the country herein ceded to the United States until otherwise provided by Congress.

ARTICLE 9. All roads and highways authorized by law, the lines of which may be required to be laid through any part of the country herein provided as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians, shall have right of way through the same, a fair and just value of such right being paid to the Indians, in money, to be assessed and determined according to the laws in force for the appropriation of land for such purposes.

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ARTICLE 10. The said tribe of Indians, jointly and severally, 45008 obligate and bind themselves not to commit any depredation or 45009 wrong upon other Indians, or upon citizens of the United States; 45010 to conduct themselves at all times in a peaceable and orderly 45011 manner: to submit all difficulties between them and other In-45012 dians to the President, and to abide by his decision; to respect 45013 and observe the laws of the United States, so far as the same 45014 are to them applicable; to settle down in the peaceful pursuits 45015 of life; to commeuce the cultivation of the soil; to educate their 45016 children, and to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks and 45017 45018 other vices to which many of them have been addicted. 45019 President may withhold from such of the Winnebagoes as aban-45020 don their homes and refuse to labor, and from the idle, intemperate, and vicious, the benefits they may be entitled to under 45021 these articles of agreement and convention, or under articles of 45022 former treaties, until they give evidences of amendment and be-45023 come settled, and conform to and comply with the stipulations 45024 herein provided; or, should they be heads of families, the same 45026 may be appropriated, under the direction of the President, to the use and enjoyment of their families.

ARTICLE 11. These articles of agreement and convention shall be in lieu of the "Articles of a convention made aud concluded between Willis A. Gorman and Johnathau E. Fletcher, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1853," and the amendments of the Senate thereto, as expressed in its resolution of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fiftyfour, to which amendments the said Winuebago Indians refused to give their assent, which refusal was communicated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the governor of Minnesota Territory on the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

ARTICLE 12. The United States will pay the necessary expenses incurred by the Winnebago delegates in making their present visit to Washington, while here, and in returning to their homes.

ARTICLE 13. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed March 23, 1855.

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45048 Treaty between the United States and the Winnebago tribe of In-45049 dians, concluded April 15, 1859; ratified by the Senate March 45050 16, 1861.

45051 PROCLAMATION.

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45052 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, 45053 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-45054 ing:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and delegates of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, they being duly authorized thereto by said tribe, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Washington City on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates representing the Winnebago tribes of Indians, viz: Baptiste Lassalleur, Little Hill, Little De-Corie, Prophet, Wakon, Cono-hutta-kau, Big Bear, Rogue, Young Frenchman, One Horn, Yellow Banks, and O-o-kau, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Winnebago Indians having now more lands than are necessary for their occupancy and use, and being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves by abolishing the tenure, in common, by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof, in severalty, to the members of the tribe, including their half or mixed blood relatives now residing with them, to be cultivated and improved for their own individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the eastern portion of their present reservation, embracing townships one hundred and six (106) and one hundred and seven, (107,) range twenty-four, (24,) and one hundred and six (106) and one hundred and seven, (107,) range twenty-five, (25,) and the two strips of land immediately adjoining them on the east and north, shall be set apart and retained by them for said purposes; and that out of the same there shall be assigned to each head of a family not exceeding eighty acres, and to each male person, eighteen years of age and upwards, without family, not exceeding forty acres of land, to include, in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable proportion of timber; one hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands in a suitable locality shall also be set

45093 apart and appropriated to the occupancy and use of the agency 45094 for said Indians. The lands to be so assigned, including those 45095 for the use of the agency, shall be in as regular and compact a body as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined 45096 exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them and any inter-45097 mediate portions or parcels of land or water not included in or 45098 45099 made part of the tracts assigned in severalty. Any such inter-45100 mediate parcels of land and water shall be owned by the Winnebagoes in common, but in case of increase in the tribe, or 45101 45102 other cause rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and as. 45103 signment, in severalty, in such manner as the Secretary of the 45104 Interior shall prescribe and direct. The whole of the lands as. 45105 signed or unassigned, in severalty, embraced within the said ex-45106 terior boundary, shall constitute and be known as the Winne-45107 bago reservation, within and over which all laws passed or which 45108 45109 may be passed by Congress regulating trade and intercourse 45110 with the Indian tribes shall have full force and effect. white person, except such as shall be in the employment of the 45111 United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion 45112 of said reservation without the written permission of the super-45113 intendent of Indian affairs or of the agent for the tribe. 45114 division and assignment of lands to the Winnehagoes, in sever 45115 alty, shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the 45116 Interior, and, when approved by him, shall be final and conclu-45117 45118 Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of In-45119 dian Affairs for the tracts so assigned, specifying the names of 45120 the individuals to whom they have been assigned, respectively, and that they are for the exclusive use and benefit of themselves, 45121 45122 their heirs and descendants. And said tracts shall not be alien-45123 ated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of except to the United 45124 States, or to other members of the tribe, under such rules and 45125 regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Inte-45126 rior; and they shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or for 45127 feiture until otherwise provided for by Congress. Prior to the 45128 issue of said certificates, the Secretary of the Interior shall make 45129 such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and expe. 45130 dient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts in case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be as. 45131 45132 signed, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such 45133 deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned abandon them, the said Secretary may take 45134 45135 such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as in his 45136 judgment may be necessary and proper. 45137

ARTICLE 2. For the purpose of procuring the means of comfortably establishing the Winnebagoes upon the lauds to be

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assigned to them in severalty, by building them houses, and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock-animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricul-tural pursuits under favorable circumstances, the lands em-braced in that portion of their reservation not stipulated to be retained and divided, as aforesaid, shall be sold, under the direc-tion of the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder for cash; the sales to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement. And should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both the land and improve-And if, after assigning to all the members of the tribe entitled thereto their proportions of land in severalty, there shall remain a surplus of that portion of the reservation retained for that purpose, outside of the exterior boundary-line of the lands assigned in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall be an-thorized and empowered, whenever he shall think proper, to cause such surplus to be sold in the same manner as the other lands to be so disposed of, and the proceeds thereof to be paid over to the Winnebagoes, or used and applied for their benefit in such manner as he shall deem to be best for them. 

ARTICLE 3. The Winnebagoes being anxious to relieve themselves from the burden of their present liabilities, and it being essential to their welfare and best interests that they shall be enabled to commence their new mode of life and pursuits free from the annoyance and embarrassment thereof, or which may be occasioned thereby, it is agreed that the same shall be liquidated and paid out of the fund arising from the sale of their surplus lands, so far as found valid and just on an examination thereof, to be made by their agent and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, subject to revision and confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior.

 ARTICLE 4. Should the proceeds of the surplus lands of the Winnebagoes not prove to be sufficient to carry out the purposes and stipulations of this agreement, and some further aid be, from time to time, requisite, to enable said Indians to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural and other industrial pursuits, such additional means as may be necessary therefor shall be taken from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties, and so much thereof as may be required to furnish them further aid, as aforesaid, shall be applied in such manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as he shall consider best calculated to promote and advance their improvement and welfare; and, in order to

render unnecessary any further treaty engagements or arrangements, hereafter with the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the President, with the assent of Congress, shall have full power to modify or change any of the provisions of former treaties with the Winnebagoes in such mauner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their welfare and best interest.

ARTICLE 5. The Winnebagoes, parties to this agreement, 45192 are auxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate 45193 in the advantages herein provided for respecting their perma-45194 nent settlement and their improvement and civilization, and to 45195 45196 that end, to induce all that are now separated from, to rejoin and unite with them. It is therefore agreed that, as soon as 45197 45198 practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceeding to be adopted to have them notified of this 45199 45200 agreement and its advantages, and to induce them to come in and unite with their brethren; and, to enable them to do so and 45201 45202 to sustain themselves for a reasonable time thereafter, such assist-45203 auce shall be provided for them, at the expense of the tribe, as 45204 may be actually necessary for those purposes: Provided, however, 45205 That those who do not rejoin and permanently re-unite them-45206 selves with the tribe within one year from the date of the ratifi-45207 eation of this agreement, shall not be entitled to the benefit of 45208 any of its stipulations.

ARTICLE 6. All the expenses connected with and incident to the making of this agreement, and the carrying out of its provisions, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Winnebagoes.

Proclaimed March 23, 1861.

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45214 Treaty between the United States of America and the Winnebago 45215 tribe of Indians, concluded March 8, 1865; ratification ad-45216 vised, with amendment, February 13, 1866; amendment accepted 45217 February 20, 1866.

45218 Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, 45219 to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greet-45220 ing:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by and between William P. Dole, Clark W. Thompson, and St. A. D. Balcombe, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Little Hill, Little Dacoria, Whirling Thunder, Young Prophet, Good Thunder, Young Crane, and White Breast, chiefs

45228 of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe of 45229 Indians, and duly authorized thereto by them, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

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Articles of treaty made and concluded at Washington, D. C., between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Wm. P. Dole, C. W. Thompson, and St. A. D. Balcombe, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, by their chiefs, Little Hill, Little Decoria, Whirling Thunder, Young Prophet, Good Thunder, and White Breast, on the 8th day of March, 1865.

ARTICLE 1. The Winnebago tribe of Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to their present reservation in the Territory of Dakota, at Usher's Landing, on the Missonri River, the metes and bounds whereof being on file in the Indian Department.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, and the valuable improvements thereon, the United States agree to set apart for the occupation and future home of the Winnebago Indians, forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land ceded to the United States by the Omaha tribe of Indians on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1865, (see page 569,) situated in the Territory of Nebraska, and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the Missouri River four miles due south from the north boundary-line of said reservation; thence west ten miles; thence south four miles; thence west to the western boundary-line of the reservation; thence north to the northern boundary-line; thence east to the Missouri River, and thence south along the river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 3. In further consideration of the foregoing cession, and in order that the Wiunebagos may be as well situated as they were when they were moved from Minnesota, the United States agree to errect on their reservation, hereby set apart, a good steam saw-mill with a grist-mill attached, and to break and fence one hundred acres of land for each band, and supply them with seed to sow and plant the same, and shall furnish them with two thousand dollars' worth of guns, four hundred horses, one hundred cows, two yoke of oxen and wagons, two chains each, and five hundred dollars' worth of agricultural implements, in addition to those on the reserve hereby ceded.

ARTICLE 4. The United States further agree to erect on said reservation an agency building, school-house, warehouse, and suitable buildings for the physician, interpreter, miller, engineer, carpenter, and blacksmith, and a house 18 by 24 feet, one and a half story high, well shingled and substantially finished, for each chief.

ARTICLE 5. The United States also stipu'ate and agree to

45274 remove the Winnebago tribe of ludians and their property to 45275 their new home, and to subsist the tribe one year after their 45276 arrival there.

45277 Proclaimed March 28, 1866.

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## 45278 WYANDOTS.

45279 Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Saint Mary's, in the
45280 State of Ohio, between Lewis Cass, commissioner of the United
45281 States, thereto specially authorized by the President of the
45282 United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot
45283 tribe of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all the right reserved to them in two tracts of land in the Territory of Michigan, one including the village called Brownstown, and the other the village called Maguagua, formerly in the possession of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, containing in the whole not more than five thousand acres of land; which two tracts of land were reserved for the use of the said Wyandot tribe of Indians and their descendants, for the term of fifty years, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress passed February 28, 1809, and entitled "An act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandot Indians."

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States will reserve for the use of the said Wyandott Indians, sections numbered twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, twenty-seven, and that part of section numbered twenty-two, which contains eight acres, and lies on the south side of the river Huron, being in the fourth township, south of the base line, and in the ninth range east of the first meridian, in the Territory of Michigan, and containing four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres; and the said tract of land shall be reserved for the use of the said Wyandott Indians and their descendants, and be secured to them in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians by the first section of the before-mentioned act of Congress, except that the said Wyandott Indians and their descendants shall hold the said land so long as they or their descendants shall occupy the same.

Proclaimed January 7, 1819.

45313 Treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandott 45314 Nation of Indians.

45315 John Tyler, President of the United States of America, to all 45316 and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Upper Sandusky, Crawford County, Ohio, on the seventeenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between John Johnston, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, counsellors, and head-men of the Wyandott Nation of Indians, in full council assembled, on the other part; and

Whereas said treaty having been submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with certain amendments; and

Whereas the said Indians did, by their chiefs and counsellors, in full council assembled, on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, give their free and voluntary assent to the amendments made by the Senate in the resolution aforesaid; which treaty, resolution of the Senate making the amendments to said treaty, and the assent of the Indians to said amendments, are in the words following, to wit:

John Tyler, President of the United States of America, by John Johnston, formerly agent for Indian affairs, now a citizen of the State of Ohio, commissioner duly authorized and appointed to treat with the Wyandott Nation of Indians for a cession of all their lands lying and being in the States of Ohio and Michigan; and the duly constituted chiefs, counsellors, and head-men, of the said Wyandott Nation, in full council assembled, on the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditious, viz:

ARTICLE 1. The Wyandott Nation of Indians do hereby cede to the United States all that tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Crawford and State of Ohio, commonly known as the residue of the large reserve, being all of their remaining lands within the State of Ohio, and containing one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less. The said nation also hereby cedes to the United States all their right and title to the Wyandott Reserve, on both sides of the river Huron, in the State of Michigan, containing four thousand nine hundred and ninety-six acres, be the same more or less, being all the remaining lands claimed or set apart for the use of the Wyandotts within the State of Michigan;

45358 and the United States hereby promises to pay the sum of five 45359 hundred dollars towards the expenses of removing the Indians of the river Huron to Upper Sandusky, but before the latter 45361 clause of this article is binding on the contracting parties, the consent of the head-men of the river Huron Wyandotts is to be had in writing.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the

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ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States hereby grant to the aforesaid Wyandott Nation a tract of land west of the Mississippi River, to contain one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres, and to be located upon any lands owned by the United States, now set apart, or may in future be set apart for Indian use, and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay the Wyandott Nation a perpetual annuity of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars in specie, the first payment to be made within the present year, 1842, to enable the nation the more speedily to remove to their new home in the West; this includes all former annuities.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to make a permanent provision of five hundred dollars per annum, for the support of a school, to be under the direction of the chiefs, and for no other purpose whatever, the first payment to be made three years hence, and afterwards at the payment of the annuity in each succeeding year.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to pay the Wyandotts the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded by them in Ohio and Michigan, which valuation shall be made by two persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be sworn faithfully to do justice to the parties, the amount of such valuation to be paid at any time after the 1st day of April, 1843, as shall be acceptable to the Wyandott chiefs, to meet their arrangements for emigrating.

ARTICLE 6. The United States hereby agree to pay the debts due by members of the Wyandott Nation to citizens of the United States, amounting to twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars, in conformity to a schedule hereto annexed.

ARTICLE 7. The Wyandotts shall be allowed the use and occupancy of their improvements until the 1st of April, 1844, on the condition that they nor any persons claiming or occupying under them by lease or otherwise shall not commit waste or damage on the premises hereby ceded, but this is not to prevent the United States from surveying and selling the land at any time previous to the said 1st day of April, 1844.

ARTICLE 8. The United States engage to provide and support a blacksmith and an assistant blacksmith for the Wyandott

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Nation, and to furnish annually a sufficient quantity of iron, steel, coal, files, tools, and all other things necessary and proper in such an establishment, and to erect a suitable shop and house or houses for the residence of the blacksmith and his assistant.

ARTICLE 9. The United States engage to maintain and support a sub-agent and interpreter to reside among the Wyandotts to aid them in the protection of their persons and property, and to manage their interconrse with the Government and citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 10. The buildings and farm occupied by the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall remain in possession of the present incumbents until the 1st day of April, 1844, and permission is hereby given to harvest and remove the crop of fall-grain which may be then sown.

ARTICLE 11. All persons identified as members of the Wyandott Nation, and their heirs, and who may emigrate to the west, shall participate equally in the benefits of the annuity, and all other national privileges, and it is expressly understood that those who do not emigrate, and any that may hereafter cease to remain with the nation, will not be entitled to the benefits and privileges aforesaid.

ARTICLE 12. Whereas by the 8th article of the treaty of Miami Rapids of September 29th, 1817, (proclaimed January 4, 1819; see page 197,) there was granted unto Horonu, or Cherokee Boy, a Wyandott chief, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres; and whereas the said Horonu did during his life-time sell and convey to James Whitaker one quarter-section of said land, containing 160 acres, which sale was confirmed by the President of the United States. Horonu died in the month of March, 1826, having by his last will bequeathed the remaining three quarter-sections, containing 480 acres, to Squeendehtee and Sooharress, or Isaac Williams, they being the nearest of kin to the deceased, now to the intent that the purposes of the testator may be fully complied with, it is hereby agreed the 480 acres of land, as aforesaid, shall be immediately sold under the directions of the President of the United States, and the nett proceeds, after deducting all expenses, be paid over to the heirs aforesaid.

ARTICLE 13. The chiefs of the Wyandott Nation hereby agree to remove their whole people to the west of the Mississippi River without any other cost to the United States than the sum of ten thousand dollars; five thousand dollars of which is to be paid the said chiefs when the first detachment of their people sets out on their journey to the west, and the remaining five thousand dollars on the arrival of the whole nation at the place of their destination in the west.

ARTICLE 14. The United States agree to grant by patent in fee-simple to each of the following-named persons, and their heirs all of whom are Wyandotts by blood or adoption, one sec-tion of land of six hundred and forty acres each, out of any lands west of the Missouri River set apart for Indian use, not already claimed or occupied by any person or tribe, viz: Silas Armstrong, John M. Armstrong, Matthew R. Walker, William Walker, Joel Walker, Charles B. Garrett, George Garrett, George J. Clark, Irwin P. Long, Ethan A. Long, Joseph L. Tennery, Robert Robertaile, Jared S. Dawson, Joseph Newell, John T. Walker, Peter D. Clark, James Rankin, Samuel McCulloch, Elliot Mc-Culloch, Isaiah Walker, William M. Tennery, Henry Clay Walker, Ebenezer Z. Reed, and Joel Walker Garrett, and to the following chiefs and councillors one section each: Francis A. Hicks, James Washington, Squeendehtee, Henry Jaques, Tau-roonee, Doctor Grey Eyes, George Armstrong, Warpole, John Hicks, Peacock, and George Punch. The lands hereby granted to be selected by the grantees, surveyed and patented at the expense of the United States, but never to be conveyed by them or their heirs without the permission of the President of the United States. 

ARTICLE 15. The United States agree to pay to William Walker and Joel Walker, each, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to John M. Armstrong the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered as interpreters in the progress of the negotiation; and to Warpole, a former chief of the Wyandott Nation, one hundred and fifty dollars, money expended by him as one of the party who accompanied Joseph McCutchen, a former commissioner of the United States, to the city of Washington in September, 1839.

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ARTICLE 16. In the year 1812 the houses, barus, stables, fences, horses, cattle, and hogs, with farming utensils and household furniture, to a large amount, the property of the late William Walker, of Brownstown, in the Territory of Michigan, was destroyed by the enemy while in the occupancy of the United States forces; and by reason of his attachment to the cause of his country, being a native citizen, taken prisoner in early life by the Wyandott Indians, intermarried, and ever afterward living among them, the evidence of all which is ample and conclusive. There is therefore granted unto Catharine Walker, widow of the said William Walker, and to his heirs, the sum of three thousand dollars, in full satisfaction of their claim, to be paid by the United States to her or them after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 17. There shall be reserved from sale, and forever devoted to public use, two acres of ground as near as can be in

45496 a square form, to include the stone meeting-house and burying-45497 ground near to and north of Upper Sandusky, one acre to in-45498 clude the burying-ground on the bank near the council-house at Upper Sandusky, and one half acre to include the burying-ground 45499 45500 on the farm of Silas Armstrong, which several lots of ground shall forever remain open and free to all persons for the purpose 45501 of interment and houses of worship, and for no other purposes 4550245503 whatever.

45504 ARTICLE 18. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory 45505 on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice 45507 and consent of the Senate thereof.

Proclaimed October 5, 1842.

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## TREATY WITH THE WYANDOT INDIANS.

45510 Articles of a convention concluded in the city of Washington this
45511 first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, by
45512 and between Ardavan S. Loughery, commissioner especially ap45513 pointed by the President of the United States, and the under
45514 signed head chief and deputies of the Wyandot tribe of Indians,
45515 duly authorized and empowered to act for their tribe.

Whereas by the treaty of March 17, 1842, (proclaimed October 5, 1842; see preceding treaty,) between the United States and the Wyandot Nation of Indians, then chiefly residing within the limits of the State of Ohio, the said nation of Indians agreed to sell and transfer, and did thereby sell and transfer, to the United States their reservations of land, one hundred and nine thousand acres of which was in the State of Ohio, and six thousand acres was in the State of Michigan, and to remove to the west of the Mississippi River; and

Whereas among other stipulations it was agreed that the United States should convey to said Indians a tract of country for their permanent settlement in the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River, to contain one hundred an [and] forty eight thousand acres of land; and

Whereas the said Indians never did receive the said one hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land from the United States, but were forced to purchase lands from the Delaware Nation of Indians, which purchase was agreed to and ratified by the United States:

Now, in order to settle the claim of the Wyandot tribe of Indians to said land, the United States having appointed A. S.

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Loughery a commissioner on their part, who, with the undersigned delegates from the Wyandot Nation, have agreed to the following treaty:

ARTICLE 1. The United States, in consideration that the Wyandot Nation of Indians shall and do hereby release, relinquish, and give up all claim to the said one hundred and fortyeight thousand acres of land agreed to be assigned and given to them by the treaty of March 17, 1842, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the said Wyandot tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, being at and after the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the manner and form following, to wit: One hundred thousand dollars to be invested in United States stocks, bearing five per cent. interest per annum, which interest shall be paid to them at the time and in the manner in which their present annuities are paid; and for the purpose of enabling the Wyandot Indiaus to pay and extinguish all their just debts, as well what is now due to the Delawares for the purchase of their lands as to others, the balance of said sum, being the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, shall be paid to the Wyandot Nation, or on their drafts, specifically describing for what the drafts are given.

ARTICLE 2. All the reasonable expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty, including a reasonable allowance for the expenses of the delegation, signers hereto, in coming to Washington, whilst here on the business connected herewith, and in returning to their nation, shall be defrayed by the United States.

Proclaimed December 30, 1850.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, viz: Tan-roo-mee, Matthew Mudeater, John Hicks, Silas Armstrong, George J. Clark, and Joel Walker, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, viz: Tan-roo-mee, Matthew

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Mudeator, John Hicks, Silas Armstrong, George J. Clark, and Joel Walker, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Wyandott Indians having become sufficiently advanced in civilization, and being desirous of becoming citizens, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that their organization and their relations with the United States as an Indian tribe shall be dissolved and terminated on the ratification of this agreement, except so far as the further and temporary continuance of the same may be necessary in the execution of some of the stipulations herein; and from and after the date of such ratification the said Wyandott Indians, and each and every of them, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed, and are hereby declared, to be citizens of the United States, to all intents and purposes, and shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens; and shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Kansas in the same manner as other citizens of said Territory; and the jurisdiction of the United States and of said Territory shall be extended over the Wyandott country in the same manner as over other parts of said Territory. such of the said Iudians as may so desire, and make application accordingly to the commissioners hereinafter provided for, shall be exempt from the immediate operation of the preceding provisions extending citizenship to the Wyandott Indians, and shall have continued to them the assistance and protection of the United States and an Indian agent in their vicinity for such a limited period or periods of time, according to the circumstances of the case, as shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and on the expiration of such period or periods the said exemption, protection, and assistance shall cease; and said persons shall then, also, become citizens of the United States, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to the obligations above stated and defined.

ARTICLE 2. The Wyandott Nation hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the tract of country situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, which was purchased by them of the Delaware Indians, by an agreement dated the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and sanctioned by a joint resolution of Congress approved July twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the object of which cession is, that the said lands shall be subdivided, assigned, and reconveyed, by patent, in fee-simple, in the manner hereinafter provided for, to the individuals and members of the Wyandott Nation, in severalty, except as follows, viz: The por-

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tion now enclosed and used as a public burying-ground shall be permanently reserved and appropriated for that purpose; two acres, to include the church-building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the present burying-ground connected therewith, are hereby reserved, granted, and conveyed to that church; and two acres, to include the church-building of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are hereby reserved, granted, and conveyed to said church. Four acres, at and adjoining the Wyandott ferry, across and near the mouth of the Kansas River, shall also be reserved, and, together with the rights of the Wyandotts in said ferry, shall be sold to the highest bidder among the Wyandott people, and the proceeds of sale paid over to the Wyandotts. On the payment of the purchase-money in full, a good and sufficient title to be secured and conveyed to the purchaser by patent from the United States.

ARTICLE 3. As soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement the United States shall cause the lands ceded in the preceding article to be surveyed into sections, half and quarter sections, to correspond with the public surveys in the Territory of Kansas; and three commissioners shall be appointed, one by the United States and two by the Wyandott council, whose duty it shall be to cause any additional surveys to be made that may be necessary, and to make a fair and just division and distribution of the said lands among all the individuals and members of the Wyandott tribe, so that those assigned to or for each shall, as nearly as possible, be equal in quantity, and also in value, irrespective of the improvements thereon; and the division and assignment of the lands shall be so made as to include the houses, and, as far as practicable, the other improvements, of each person or family, be in as regular and compact a form as possible, and include those for each separate family altogether. The judgment and decision of said commissioners on all questions connected with the division and assignment of said lands shall be final.

On the completion of the division and assignment of the lands as aforesaid, said commissioners shall cause a plat and schedule to be made, showing the lands assigned to each family or individual, and the quantity thereof. They shall also make up carefully prepared lists of all the individuals and members of the Wyandott tribe—those of each separate family being arranged together—which lists shall exhibit, separately, first, those families, the heads of which the commissioners, after due inquiry and consideration, shall be satisfied are sufficiently intelligent, competent, and prudent to control and manage their affairs and interests, and also all persons without families.

Second, those families the heads of which are not competent

and proper persons to be entrusted with their shares of the money payable under this agreement; and, third, those who are orphans, idiots, or insane. Accurate copies of the lists of the second and third of the above classes shall be furnished by the commissioners to the Wyandott council; wherenpon said council shall proceed to appoint or designate the proper person or persons to be recognized as the representatives of those of the second class, for the purpose of receiving and properly applying the sums of money due and payable to or for them, as hereinafter provided, and also those who are to be entrusted with the guardianship of the individuals of the third class, and the custody and management of their rights and interests; the said acts or proceedings of the council, duly authenticated, to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and filed in his office; and the same shall be annually revised by the said conneil, until the payment of the last instalment of the moneys payable to the Wyandotts under this agreement, and such change or changes made therein as may, from casualties or otherwise, become necessary; such revisions and changes, duly anthen-ticated, to be communicated to, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 

The said commissioners shall likewise prepare a list of all such persons and families among the Wyandott people as may apply to be temporarily exempted from citizenship and for continued protection and assistance from the United States and an Indian agent, as provided for in the first article of this agreement. The agent through and by whom such protection and assistance is to be furnished shall be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The aforesaid plat and schedule and lists of persons, duly authenticated by the commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and filed in his office, and copies of the said plat and schedule and of the list of persons temporarily exempted from citizenship and entitled to the continued protection and assistance of the United States and an Indian agent, duly attested by the commissioners, shall be filed by them in each of the offices of the secretary of the Territory of Kansas and the clerk of the county in which the Wyandott lands are situated.

ARTICLE 4. On the receipt, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the plat and schedule, lists of persons, and of the first proceedings of the Wyandott council, mentioned in the next preceding article, patents shall be issued by the General Land-Office of the United States, under the advisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the individuals of the Wyandott tribe, for the lands severally assigned to them, as provided

for in the third article of this agreement, in the following manner, to wit: To those reported by the commissioners to be com-petent to be entrusted with the control and management of their affairs and interests, the patents shall contain an absolute and unconditional grant in fee-simple, and shall be delivered to them by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as soon as they can be prepared and recorded in the General Land-Office; but to those not so competent the patents shall contain an express condition that the lands are not to be sold or alienated for a period of five years, and not then without the express consent of the President of the United States first being obtained; and the said patents may be withheld by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs so long as, in his judgment, their being so withheld may be made to operate beneficially upon the character and con-duct of the individuals entitled to them.

None of the lands to be thus assigned and patented to the Wyandotts shall be subject to taxation for a period of five years from and after the organization of a State government over the territory where they reside; and those of the incompetent classes shall not be aliened or released for a longer period than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by State legislation, with the assent of Congress.

ARTICLE 5. Disinterested persons, not to exceed three, shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to make a just and fair appraisement of the parsonage houses, and other improvements connected therewith, on the Wyandott lands belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the amounts of which appraisements shall be paid to the said churches, respectively, by the individual or individuals of the Wyandott tribe to whom the lands on which said houses and improvements are shall have been assigned under the provisions of this agreement; said payments to be made within a reasonable time, in one or more instalments, to be determined by said appraisers; and, until made in full, no patent or other evidence of title to the lands so assigned to said individual or individuals shall be issued or given to them.

ARTICLE 6. The Wyandott Nation hereby relinquish and release the United States from all their rights and claims to annuity, school moneys, blacksmith establishments, assistance and materials, employment of an agent for their benefit, or any other object or thing of a national character, and from all the stipulations and guarantees of that character, provided for or contained in former treaties, as well as from any and all other claims or demands whatsoever, as a nation, arising under any treaty or transaction between them and the Government of the United

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States. In consideration of which release and relinquishment the United States hereby agree to pay to the Wyandott Nation the sum of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, to be equally distributed and paid to all the individuals and members of the said nation, in three annual instalments, payable in the months of October, commencing the present year; the shares of the families whose heads the commissioners shall have decided not to be competent or proper persons to receive the same, and those of orphans, idiots, and insane persons, to be paid to and receipted for by the individuals designated or appointed by the Wyandott council to act as their representatives and guardians.

Such part of the annuity, under the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, as shall have accrued, and may remain unpaid at the date of the payment of the first of the abovementioned instalments, shall then be paid to the Wyandotts, and be in full and a final discharge of said annuity.

ARTICLE 7. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, invested under the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, together with any accumulation of said principal sum, shall be paid over to the Wyandotts, in like manner with the three hundred and eighty thousand dollars mentioned in the next preceding article, but in two equal annual instalments, commencing one year after the payment of the last instalment of said abovementioned sum. In the mean time the interest on the said invested fund, and on any accumulation thereof, together with the amount which shall be realized from the disposition of the ferry and the land connected therewith, the sale of which is provided for in the second article of this agreement, shall be paid over to the Wyandott council, and applied and expended, by regular appropriation of the legislative committee of the Wyandott Nation, for the support of schools, and for other purposes of a strictly national or public character.

ARTICLE 8. The persons to be included in the apportionment of the lands and money to be divided and paid under the provisions of this agreement shall be such only as are actual members of the Wyandott Nation, their heirs and legal representatives, at the date of the ratification hereof, and as are entitled to share in the property and funds of said nation, according to the laws, usages, and customs thereof.

ARTICLE 9. It is stipulated and agreed that each of the individuals to whom reservations were granted by the fourteenth article of the treaty of March seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, or their heirs or legal representatives, shall be permitted to select and locate said reservation on any Government lands west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, sub-

jeet to pre-emption and settlement, said reservations to be pat-ented by the United States, in the names of the reservees, as soon as practicable after the selections are made; and the res-ervees, their heirs or proper representatives, shall have the un-restricted right to sell and convey the same whenever they may think proper; but, in cases where any of said reservees may not be sufficiently prudent and competent to manage their affairs in a proper manner, which shall be determined by the Wyandott council, or where any of them have died leaving minor heirs, the said council shall appoint proper and discreet persons to act for such incompetent persons and minor heirs in the sale of the reservations, and the custody and management of the proceeds thereof, the persons so appointed to have full anthority to sell and dispose of the reservations in such cases, and to make and execute a good and valid title thereto. 

The selections of said reservations, upon being reported to the surveyor-general of the district in which they are made, shall beentered upon the township plats and reported, without delay, to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and patents issued to the reservees accordingly. And any selection of, settlement upon, or claim to, land included in any of said reservations made by any other person or persons after the same shall have been selected by the reservees, their heirs, or legal representatives, shall be null and void.

ARTICLE 10. It is expressly understood that all the expenses connected with the subdivision and assignment of the Wyandott lands, as provided for in the third article hereof, or with any other measure or proceeding which shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this agreement, shall be borne and defrayed by the Wyandotts, except those of the survey of the lands into sections, half and quarter sections, the issue of the patents, and the employment of the commissioner to be appointed by the United States, which shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 11. This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed March 1, 1855.

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#### WYANDOTS IN OHIO.

45851 Articles of a treaty made and concluded between John A. Bryan, 45852 commissioner on the part of the United States, and William 45853 Walker, John Barnett, and Peacock, chiefs and principal men 45854 of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio, acting for and on 45855 behalf of the said tribe.

ARTICLE 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio cede to the United States a strip of land five miles in extent on the east end of their reservation in Crawford County, in said State; also one section of land lying in Cranberry Swamp, on Broken Sword Creek, being the one mile square specified and set forth in the treaty made with the said tribe on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, (proclaimed January 4, 1819, see page 199;) also one hundred and sixty acres of land which is to be received in the place and stead of an equal quantity set apart in a supplemental treaty made with the said Indians on the seventeenth day of September in the following year, all situate and being in the said county of Crawford.

ARTICLE 2. The said five-mile tract, as also the additional quantities herein set forth, are each to be surveyed as other public lands are surveyed by the surveyor-general, and to be sold at such time and place, allowing sixty days' notice of the sale, as the President may direct.

ARTICLE 3. A register and receiver shall be appointed by the President and Senate, in accordance with the wishes of the delegation of chiefs, whose duties shall be similar to those of other registers and receivers. They shall receive such compensation for services rendered, not exceeding five dollars per day for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 4. All expenses incurred in the execution of this treaty, and in the sale of the lands included in it, shall be defrayed out of the funds raised therefrom, including such expenses and disbursements as may have been incurred by the delegation to Washington, and such allowance to individuals who have assisted in the negotiation as the chiefs in council, after a full and fair investigation, may adjudge to be reasonable and just, shall in all cases be made.

ARTICLE 5. Such portion of the monies, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, arising from the sales as the chiefs may deem necessary for the rebuilding of mills, repair and improvement of roads, establishing schools, and other laudable

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public objects for the improvement of their condition, shall be properly applied under their direction, and the remainder to be distributed among the individuals of said tribe as annuities are distributed.

ARTICLE 6. The monies raised by the sales of the lands for all the above-mentioned objects, except the last, shall be paid by the receiver on the order of the chiefs; and such order, together with the receipt of the persons to whom payment shall be made, shall be the proper voucher for the final settlement of the accounts of the receiver; but the funds for the tribe shall be distributed by the register and receiver to each person entitled thereto.

ARTICLE 7. By the 21st article of the treaty concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, dated the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, (see page 197,) and the schedule thereunto attached, there was granted to Daonquot, or Half King; Rontondee, or Warpole; Tayarrontoyea, or Between the Logs; Danwautout, or John Hicks; Mononcue, or Thomas; Tayondottauseh, or George Punch; Hondaua-waugh, or Matthews, chiefs of the Wyandot Nation, two sections of land each within the Wyandot reservation. The aforesaid chiefs, their heirs or legal representatives, are entitled to and allowed one section of land each in the above designated tract of five miles to be selected by them previous to sale, and the same shall be sold as the other lands are sold, and they allowed to receive the respective snms arising from said sale.

ARTICLE 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.

ARTICLE 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.

Proclaimed May 16, 1836.

# 45930 WYANDOTS OF BIG SPRING, CRAWFORD COUNTY, 45931 OHIO.

45932 Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Mc-45933 Cutcheonsville, Crawford County, Ohio, on the nineteenth day 45934 of January, 1832, by and between James B. Gardiner, specially

appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head-men, 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.

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 of the same: Therefore, to effect the aforesaid objects, the said chiefs, head-men, and warriors, and the said James B. Gardiner, have this day entered into and agreed upon the following articles of convention:

ARTICLE 1. 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, (proclaimed January 7, 1819; see next treaty,) 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."

ARTICLE 2. 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 therefor more or less,) there shall be paid to the chiefs, head-men, 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.

ARTICLE 3. For the improvements now made upon said reservation the United States agree to pay a fair valuation in

45980 money according to the appraisement of Joseph McCutcheon, 45981 esq., (or such person as the Secretary of War may depute for 45982 that purpose,) and an appraiser to be chosen by the said band of 45983 Wyandots. And in case the said appraisers shall not be able 45984 to agree upon any of their valuations, they shall call to their 45985 assistance some competent citizen of the county of Crawford.

ARTICLE 4. There shall [be] reserved for Ro-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.

ARTICLE 5. 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 other Indians to go.

ARTICLE 6. Insomuch as the band of Wyandots herein treating have separated themselves from the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky and on 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 McCutcheou, 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.

Proclaimed April 6, 1832.

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### WYANDOTS, DELAWARES, SHAWNOESE, ETC.

46007 A treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of 46008 America and the tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnoese, Senecas, and Miamies.

The said United States of America, by William Henry Harrison, late a major-general in the Army of the United States, and Lewis Cass, governor of the Michigan Territory, duly authorised and appointed commissioners for the purpose, and the said tribes by their head-men, chiefs, and warriors assembled at Greenville, in the State of Ohio, have agreed to the following articles, which, when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be binding upon them and the said tribes:

ARTICLE 1. The United States and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnoese, and Senecas give peace to the Miamie Nation

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of Indians, formerly designated as the Miamie Eel River and Weea tribes; they extend this indulgence also to the bands of the Putawatimies, which adhere to the Grand Sachem Tobinipee, and to the chief Onoxa, to the Ottawas of Blanchard's Creek, who have attached themselves to the Shawanoese tribe, and to such of the said tribe as adhere to the chief called the Wing, in the neighborhood of Detroit, and to the Kickapoos, under the direction of their chiefs who sign this treaty.

ARTICLE 2. The tribes and bands above mentioned engage to give their aid to the United States in prosecuting the war against Great Britain and such of the Indian tribes as still continue hostile, and to make no peace with either without the consent of the United States. The assistance herein stipulated for is to consist of such a number of their warriors from each tribe as the President of the United States, or any officer having his authority therefor, may require.

ARTICLE 3. The Wyandot tribe, and the Senecas of Sandusky and Stony Creek, the Delaware and Shawanoese tribes, who have preserved their fidelity to the United States throughout the war, again acknowledge themselves under the protection of the said States, and of no other power whatever; and agree to aid the United States in the manner stipulated for in the former article, and to make no peace but with the consent of the said States.

ARTICLE 4. In the event of a faithful performance of the conditions of this treaty, the United States will confirm and establish all the boundaries between their lands and those of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese, and Miamies as they existed previously to the commencement of the war.

Proclaimed December 21, 1814.

### 46051 WYANDOTS, SENECAS, SHAWNESE, AND OTTAWAS.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commis-sioners of the United States, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the state of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said nations of Indians, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnese, and Ottawas tribes of Indians; being supplementary to the treaty made and concluded with the said tribes, and the Delaware, Potawatomie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-

46064 ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand 46065 eight hundred and seventeen.

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ARTICLE 1. It is agreed between the United States and the parties hereunto that the several tracts of land described in the treaty to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the United States to the chiefs of the respective tribes named therein, for the use of the individuals of the said tribes, and also the tract described in the twentieth article of the said treaty, shall not be thus granted, but shall be excepted from the cession made by the said tribes to the United States, reserved for the use of the said Indians, and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held. But [it] is further agreed that the tracts thus reserved shall be reserved for the use of the Indians named in the schedule to the said treaty, and held by them and their heirs forever, unless ceded to the United States.

ARTICLE 2. It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservations before made, fifty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the south line of the section of six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, the Cherokee Boy, and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, and the other to adjoin the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's Town, and on Blanchard's Fork, in addition to the reservations before made, 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 trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, for the use of the Wyandots, on the west side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the said river, and the lower line of two sections of land, agreed by the treaty, to which this is supplementary, to be granted to Elizabeth Whitaker.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Shawnese, in addition to the reservations before made, twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the east line of their reserve of ten miles square at Wapanghkonetta; and for the use of the Shawnese and Senecas, eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty-eight square miles at Lewistown. And the last reserve hereby made, and the former reserve at the same place, shall be equally divided by an east and west

46110 line, to be drawn through the same. And the north half of the 46111 said tract shall be reserved for the use of the Senecas who reside 46112 there, and the south half for the use of the Shawnese who reside 46113 there.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Seuccas, in addition to the reservations before made, ten thousand acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky River, adjoining the south line of their reservation of thirty thousand acres of land, which begins on the Sandusky River, at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom the said William Spicer's section.

ARTICLE 3. It is hereby agreed that the tracts of land, which by the eighth article of the treaty to which this is supplementary, are to be granted by the United States to the persons therein mentioned, shall never be conveyed, by them or their heirs, without the permission of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 4. The United States agree to pay to the Wyandots an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, forever; to the Shawnese, and to the Senecas of Lewistown, an additional annuity of one thousand dollars, forever; and to the Senecas an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, forever; and to the Ottawas an additional annuity of one thousand five hundred dollars, forever. And these annuities shall be paid at the places, and in the manner prescribed by the treaty to which this is supplementary.

ARTICLE 5. 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.

Proclaimed January 4, 1819.

### WYANDOTS, SENECAS, AND SHAWNEES.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Lewis-town, in the county of Logan, and State of Ohio, on the twen-tieth 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 McElvain, Indian agent for the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawnees, on the one part, and the undersigned principal chiefs and warriors of the mixed band of Seneca and Shawnee Indians residing at and around the said Lewistown, of the other part, for the cession of the lands now owned and 

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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.

Whereas the President of the United States, under the authoritory 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 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.

ARTICLE 1. The Seneca and Shawnee Indians, residing at 46172 and around Lewistown in the State of Ohio, in consideration of 46173 the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, 46174 do forever cede, release, and quit-claim to the United States 46175 the lands granted to them by patent in fee-simple by the sixth 46176 article of the treaty made at the foot of the rapids of the Miami 46177 46178 River of Lake Erie, on the twenty ninth day of September, in the 46179 year 1817, (see page 197,) containing forty-eight square miles, and described in said treaty as follows: "Beginning at the intersection 46180 of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year one thousand eight 46181 hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami River, 46182 46183 to the source of the Scioto River, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United 46184 46185 States to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation, with the Indian boundary-line established by 46186 46187 the treaty of Greenville in one thousand seven hundred and 46188 ninety-five from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Laramie's 46189 Store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first-46190 mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square 46191 form as practicable, after excluding the section of land granted to 46192 Nancy Stewart." And the said Senecas and Shawnees also 46193 cede to the United States, in manner aforesaid, one other tract 46194 of land, reserved for them by the second article of the treaty 46195 made at St. Mary's, in Ohio, on the seventeenth of September, 46196 in the year 1818, (preceding treaty,) which tract is described in 46197 said treaty as follows: "Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty 46198 acres to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty-46199 eight square miles at Lewistown,"

ARTICLE 2. 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 hun-dred 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 settlement. 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.

ARTICLE 3. 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.

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ARTICLE 4. 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 5. 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 re-imbursed 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.

ARTICLE 6. The live stock, farming utensils, and other chat-

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tel property, which the said Senecas and Shawnees now own, and may not be able to carry with them, shall be sold under the superintendance of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of War, and the proceeds paid over to owners of such property respectively.

ARTICLE 7. 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.

ARTICLE 8. 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 shall 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.

ARTICLE 9. 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.

ARTICLE 10: 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

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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.

ARTICLE 11. 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 tribes 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 may design to remove, that he has heretofore had over them at their present place of residence.

ARTCLE 12. 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 eeded 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 eeded which was assigned to the Shawnees by the second article of the treaty made at St. Mary's, on the 17th of September, And this grant was 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 13. 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 14. 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

46336 located under the direction of the President of the United 46337 States.

ARTICLE 15. 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 lauds herein ceded as aforesaid.

Proclaimed April 6, 1832.

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#### 46348 YAKAMAS.

46349 Treaty between the United States and the Yakama Nation of 46350 Indians, concluded at Camp Stevens, Walla-Walla Valley, 46351 June 9, 1855; ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at the treatyground, Camp Stevens, Walla-Walla Valley, on the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named head chief, chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Yakama, Palouse, Pisquouse, Wenatshapam, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Oche-chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-eat, confederate tribes and bands of Indians, occupying lands lying in Washington Territory, who, for the purposes of this treaty, are to be considered as one nation, under the name of "Yakama," with Kamaiakun as its head chief, on behalf of and acting for said bands and tribes, and duly authorized thereto by them; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty-ground, Camp Stevens, Walla-Walla Valley, this ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned head chief, chiefs, head-men, and delegates of

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the Yakama, Palouse, Pisquouse, Wenatshapam, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Oche-chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-cat, confederated tribes and bands of Indians, occupying lands hereinafter bounded and described, and lying in Washington Territory, who for the purposes of this treaty are to be considered as one nation, under the name of "Yakama," with Kamaiakun as its head chief, on behalf of and acting for said tribes and bands, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

46388 ARTICLE 1. The aforesaid confederated tribes and bands of 46389 Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States 46390 all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country 46391 occupied and elaimed by them, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at Mount Ranier; thence northerly 46392 46393 along the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Che-lan and the southern 46394 46395 tributaries of the Methow River have their rise; thence south-46396 easterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Che-lan and the Methow River to the Columbia River; thence crossing 46397 46398 the Columbia on a true east course to a point whose longitude 46399 is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes, (119° 10',) 46400 which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes 46401 and bands from the Oakinakane tribe of Indians; thence in a 46402 true south course to the forty-seventh (47°) parallel of latitude; 46403 thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse River, which 46404 two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokanes; thence down the Palouse 46405 46406 River to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she or southern tribu-46407 tary of the same; thence in a southesterly direction to the Snake 46408 River at the mouth of the Tucannon River, separating the above 46409 confederated tribes from the Nez Percé tribe of Indians; thence 46410 down the Snake River to its junction with the Columbia River; 46411 thence up the Columbia River to the "White Banks" below the 46412 Priest's Rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" 46413 thence southerly to a point on the Yakama\_River called Toh-46414 mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia 46415 River, at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between 46416 the mouths of the Umatilla River and Butler Creek; all which 46417 latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and 46418 bands from the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes and 46419 bands of Indians; thence down the Columbia River to midway 46420 between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind Rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the 46421 46422 Cascade Mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of 46423 beginning.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved from the lands above ceded for the use and occupation of the aforesaid con-federated tribes and bands of Indians, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the Yakama River, at the mouth of the Attah-nam River; thence westerly along said Attah-nam River to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade Mountains; thence south-erly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing south and east of Mount Adams, to the spur whence flows the waters of the Klickatat and Pisco Rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of the Satass River from those flowing into the Columbia River; thence along said divide to the main Yakama, eight miles below the mouth of the Satass River; and thence up the Yakama River to the place of begin-ning.

All which tract shall be set apart and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out, for the exclusive use and benefit of said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, as an Indian reservation; nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employment of the Indian Department, be permitted to reside upon the said reservation without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent. And the said confederated tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States; and upon any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant.

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Guaranteeing, however, the right to all citizens of the United States to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually occupied and cultivated by said Indians at this time, and not included in the reservation above named.

And provided, That any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated, and houses erected upon the lands hereby ceded, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued, under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor in money; or improvements of an equal value made for said Indian upon the reservation. And no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until their value in money or improvements of an equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3. And provided, That, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation;

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and on the other hand, the right of way, with free access from the same to the nearest public highway, is secured to them; as also the right, in common with citizens of the United States, to travel upon all public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams, where running through or bordering said reservation, is further secured to said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places, in common with the citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing them; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed to them at the time of signing this treaty, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: Sixty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States the first year after the ratification of this treaty, in providing for their removal to the reservation, breaking up and fencing farms, building houses for them, supplying them with provisions and a suitable outfit, and for such other objects as he may deem necessary, and the remainder in annuities as follows: For the first five years after the ratification of the treaty, ten thousand dollars each year, commencing September first, 1856; for the next five years, eight thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, six thousand dollars per year; and for the next five years, four thousand per year.

All which sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of said Indians under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same for them. And the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

ARTICLE 5. The United States further agree to establish at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification hereof, two schools, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping them in repair, and providing them with furniture, books and stationery, one of which shall be an agricultural and industrial school, to be located at the agency, and to be free to the children of the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, and to employ one superintendent of teaching and two teachers; to build two blacksmiths' shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin-shop, and to the other a gunsmith's shop; one carpenter's shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop, and to keep the same

in repair and furnished with the necessary tools; to employ one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plough maker, for the instruction of the Indians in trades and to assist them in the same; to erect one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, keeping the same in repair and furnished with the necessary tools and fixtures; to erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair and provided with the necessary medicines and furniture, and to employ a physician; and to erect, keep in repair, and provided with the necessary furniture, the building required for the accommodation of the said employees. The said buildings and estab-lishments to be maintained and kept in repair as aforesaid, and the employees to be kept in service for the period of twenty years. 

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And in view of the fact that the head chief of the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians is expected, and will be called upon to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of his time, the United States further agree to pay to the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians five hundred dollars per year, for the term of twenty years after the ratification hereof, as a salary for such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, to build for him at a suitable point on the reservation a comfortable house, and properly furnish the same, and to plough and fence ten acres of land. The said salary to be paid to, and the said house to be occupied by, such head chief so long as he may continue to hold that office.

And it is distinctly understood and agreed that at the time of the conclusion of this treaty Kamaiakun is the duly elected and authorized head chief of the confederated tribes and bands aforesaid, styled the Yakama Nation, and is recognized as such by them and by the commissioners on the part of the United States holding this treaty; and all the expenditures and expenses contemplated in this article of this treaty shall be defrayed by the United States, and shall not be deducted from the annuities agreed to be paid to said confederated tribes and bands of Indians. Nor shall the cost of transporting the goods for the annuity payments be a charge upon the annuities, but shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portions of such reservation as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are

provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable.

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ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands of Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The aforesaid confederated tribes and bands of Indians acknowledge their dependence upon the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations upon the property of such citizens.

And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of the annuities.

Nor will they make war upon any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its agent for decision, or abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit depredations on any other Indians within the Territory of Washington or Oregon, the same rule shall prevail as that provided in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 9. The said confederated tribes and bands of Indians desire to exclude from their reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and, therefore, it is provided that any Indian belonging to said confederated tribes and bands of Indians who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. And provided, That there is also reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by this treaty, for the use and benefit of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands, a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of six miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisquouse or Wenatshapam River, and known as the "Wenatshapam Fishery," which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations.

ARTICLE 11. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Proclaimed April 18, 1859.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

N. B.—The following treaty ought to appear at page 274.

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Articles of convention and agreement made on the seventeenth day 46611 of January, 1837, between the undersigned chiefs and commis-46612 sioners duly appointed and empowered by the Choctaw tribe of 46613 red people, and John McLish, Pitman Colbert, James Brown, 46614 and James Perry, delegates of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, 46615 duly authorized by the chiefs and head-men of said people for 46616 that purpose, at Doaksville, near Fort Towson, in the Choctaw 46617 46618 country.

> ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the Choetaws 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 Chiekasaws reserve to themselves the sole right and privilege of controlling and managing the residue of their funds as far as is consistent with the late treaty between the said people and the Government of the United States, and of making such regulations and electing such officers for that purpose as they may think proper.

> ARTICLE 2. The Chickasaw district shall be bounded as follows, viz: beginning on the north bank of Red River, at the mouth of Island Bayon, about eight or ten miles below the mouth of False Waehitta; thence running north along the main channel of said bayou to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the Wachitta and Low Blue Rivers to the road leading from Fort Gibson to Fort Wachitta; thence along said road to the line dividing Musha-la-tubbee and Push-meta-haw districts; thence eastwardly along said district line to the source of Brushy Creek; thence down said creek to where it flows into the Canadian River, ten or twelve miles above the mouth of the south fork of the Canadian; thence west along the main Canadian River to its source, if in the limits of the United States, or

46652 to those limits; and thence due south to Red River, and down 46653 Red River to the beginning.

ARTICLE 3. The Chickasaws agree to pay the Choctaws, as a consideration for these rights and privileges, the sum of five hundred and thirty thousand dollars-thirty thousand of which shall be paid at the time and in the manner that the Choctaw annuity of 1837 is paid, and the remaining five hundred thou-sand dollars to be invested in some safe and secure stocks, under the direction of the Government of the United States, redeemable within a period of not less than twenty years-and the Government of the United States shall cause the interest aris-ing therefrom to be paid annually to the Choctaws in the follow-ing manner: twenty thousand dollars of which to be paid as the present Choctaw annuity is paid, for four years, and the residue to be subject to the control of the general council of the Choctaws; and after the expiration of the four years the whole of said interest to be subject to the entire control of the said council.

ARTICLE 4. To provide for the future adjustment of all complaints or dissatisfaction which may arise to interrupt the peace and harmony which have so long and so happily existed between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, it is hereby agreed by the parties that all questions relative to the construction of this agreement shall be referred to the Choctaw agent to be by him decided; reserving, however, to either party, should it feel itself aggrieved thereby, the rights of appealing to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final and binding. But as considerable time might elapse before the decision of the President could be had, in the mean time the decision of the said agent shall be binding.

ARTICLE 5. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the parties hereto, that equal rights and privileges shall pertain to both Choctaws and Chickasaws to settle in whatever district they may think proper, and to be eligible to all the different offices of the Choctaw Nation, and to vote on the same terms in whatever district they may settle, except that the Choctaws are not to vote in anywise for officers in relation to the residue of the Chickasaw fund.

Proclaimed March 24, 1837.

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#### TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

The following treaty, though never ratified or printed, is sometimes referred to in appropriations and in other treaties; for instance, treaty with the Sioux, Yancton tribe, proclaimed February 26, 1859. See foot of page 856.

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Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Laramie, in the Indian Territory, between D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent, commissioners specially appointed and authorized by the President of the United States, of the first part, and the chiefs, headmen, and braves of the following Indiau nations, residing south of the Missouri River, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the lines of Texas and New Mexico, viz, the Sioux or Dahcotahs, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Crows, Assinaboines, Gros-Ventre Mandans, and Arrickaras, parties of the second part, on the seventeenth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

ARTICLE 1. The aforesaid nations, parties to this treaty, having assembled for the purpose of establishing and confirming peaceful relations amongst themselves, do hereby covenant and agree to abstain in future from all hostilities whatever against each other, to maintain good faith and friendship in all their mutual intercourse, and to make an effective and lasting peace.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid nations do hereby recognize the right of the United States Government to establish roads, military and other posts, within their respective territories.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the rights and privileges acknowledged in the preceding article, the United States bind themselves to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the said United States, after the ratification of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. The aforesaid Indian nations do hereby agree and bind themselves to make restitution or satisfaction for any wrongs committed, after the ratification of this treaty, by any band or individual of their people, on the people of the United States, whilst lawfully residing in or passing through their respective territories.

ARTICLE 5. The aforesaid Indian nations do hereby recognize and acknowledge the following tracts of country, included within the metes and boundaries hereinafter designated, as their respective territories, viz:

The territory of the Sioux or Dahcotah Nation, commencing the mouth of the White Earth River, on the Missouri River; thence in a southwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte River; thence up the north fork of the Platte River to a point known as the Red Bute, or where the road leaves the river; thence along the range of mountains known as the Black Hills, to the head-waters of Heart River; thence down Heart River to its mouth; and thence down the Missouri River to the place of beginning.

The territory of the Gros Ventre, Mandans, and Arrickaras

46742 Nations, commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up
46743 the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River;
46744 thence up the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Powder River
46745 in a southeasterly direction, to the head-waters of the Little Mis46746 souri River; thence alonge the Black Hills to the head of Heart
46747 River, and thence down Heart River to the place of beginning.
46748 The territory of the Assinaboin Nation, commencing at the

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The territory of the Assinaboin Nation, commencing at the mouth of Yellowstone River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Muscle-shell River; thence from the mouth of the Muscle-shell River in a southeasterly direction until it strikes the head-waters of Big Dry Creek; thence down that creek to where it empties into the Yellowstone River, nearly opposite the mouth of Powder River, and thence down the Yellowstone River to the place of beginning.

The territory of the Blackfoot Nation, commencing at the mouth of Muscle-shell River; thence up the Missouri River to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in a southerly direction, to the head-waters of the northern source of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek; thence across to the head-waters of the Muscle-shell River, and thence down the Muscle-shell River to the place of beginning.

The territory of the Crow Nation, commencing at the mouth of Powder River on the Yellowstone; thence up Powder River to its source; thence along the main range of the Black Hills and Wind River Mountains to the head-waters of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twen. ty-five Yard Creek; thence to the head-waters of the Muscle shell River; thence down the Muscle-shell River to its mouth; thence to the head-waters of Big Dry Creek, and thence to its mouth.

The territory of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, commencing at the Red Bute, or the place where the road leaves the north fork of the Platte River; thence up the north fork of the Platte River to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the head-waters of the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas River to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte River, and thence up the Platte River to the place of beginning.

It is, however, understood that, in making this recognition and acknowledgement, the aforesaid Indian nations do not hereby abandon or prejudice any rights or claims they may have to other lands; and further, that they do not surrender the privilege of hunting, fishing, or passing over any of the tracts of country heretofore described.

46788 ARTICLE 6. The parties to the second part of this treaty having selected principals or head-chiefs for their respective 46789 46790 natious, through whom all national business will hereafter be conducted, do hereby bind themselves to sustain said chiefs 46791 and their successors during good behavior. 46792 46793

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ARTICLE 7. In consideration of the treaty stipulations, and for the damages which have or may occur by reason thereof to the Indian nations, parties hereto, and for their maintenance and the improvement of their moral and social customs, the United States bind themselves to deliver to the said Indian nations the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the term of ten years, with the right to continue the same at the discre. tion of the President of the United States for a period not exceeding five years thereafter, in provisions, merchandise, do-46802 . mestic animals, and agricultural implements, in such proportions as may be deemed best adapted to their condition by the President of the United States, to be distributed in proportion to the population of the aforesaid Indian nations.

> ARTICLE 8. It is understood and agreed that should any of the Indian nations, parties to this treaty, violate any of the provisions thereof, the United States may withhold the whole or a portion of the annuities mentioned in the preceding article from the nation so offending, until, in the opinion of the President of the United States, proper satisfaction shall have been made.

> In testimony whereof the said D. D. Mitchell and Thomas Fitzpatrick, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen, and braves, parties hereto, have set their hands and affixed their marks, on the day and at the place first above written.

> [The following agreement is conditionally recognized in the act of February 14, 1873, 17 Statutes at Large, page 457, where the agreement is confirmed, except the paragraphs third to ninth, both inclusive, no part of the appropriation to be expended until the ratification of the agreement by the Indians as The treaty referred to in the agreement is to be found amended. at page 909, foot.]

46825 Agreement with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux In-46826 dians.

Whereas the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakotah or Sioux Indians made and concluded a treaty with the United States, at the City of Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1867, (see page 909,) which was ratified, with certain amendments, by the Senate of the United States on the
15th day of April, 1867, and finally promulgated by the President of the United States on the 2d day of May, in the year
aforesaid, by which the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux
Indians ceded to the United States certain privileges and rights
supposed to belong to said bands in the territory described in
article two (2) of said treaty; and

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Whereas it is desirable that all said territory, except the portion thereof comprised in what is termed the permanent reservations, particularly described in articles three (3) and four (4) of said treaty, shall be ceded absolutely to the United States upon such consideration as in justice and equity should be paid therefor by the United States; and

Whereas said territory, now proposed to be ceded, is no longer available to said Indians for the purpose of the chase, and such value or consideration is essentially necessary in order to enable said bands interested therein to cultivate portions of said permanent reservations, and become wholly self-supporting by the cultivation of the soil and other pursuits of husbandry: Therefore, the said bands, represented in said treaty, and parties thereto, by their chiefs and head-men, now assembled in council, do propose to M. N. Adams, William H. Forbes, and James Smith, jr., commissioners on behalf of the United States, as follows:

First. To cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all lands and territory particularly described in article two (2) of said treaty, as well as all lands in the Territory of Dakota to which they have title or interest, excepting the said tracts particularly described and bounded in articles three (3) and four (4) of said treaty, which last-named tracts and territory are expressly reserved as permanent reservations for occupancy and cultivation, as contemplated by articles eight, (8,) nine, (9,) and ten (10) of said treaty.

Second. That, in consideration of said cession and relinquishment, the United States shall advance and pay, annually, for the term of ten (10) years from and after the acceptance by the United States of the proposition herein submitted, eighty thousand (80,000) dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, on the plan and in accordance with the provisions of the treaty aforesaid, dated February 19, 1867, for goods and provisions, for the erection of manual-labor and public school-houses, and for the support of manual-labor and public schools, and in the erection of mills, blacksmithshops, and other work-shops, and to aid in opening farms, breaking land and fencing the same, and in furnishing agricultural

implements, oxen, and milch-cows, and such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians entitled thereto according to the said treaty of February 19, 1867. Such annual appropriation or consideration to be apportioned to the Sisseton and Devil's Lake agencies, in proportion to the number of Indians of the said bands located upon the Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake reservations respectively. Such apportionment to be made upon the basis of the annual reports or returns of the agents in charge. Said consideration, amounting in the aggregate to eight hundred thousaud (800,000) dollars, payable as aforesaid, without interest.

Third. As soon as may be the said territory embraced within said reservation described in article four, (4,) (Devil's Lake reservation,) shall be surveyed, as Government lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling the Indians entitled to acquire permanent rights in the soil, as contemplated by article five (5) of said treaty.

Fourth. We respectfully request that, in case the foregoing propositions are favorably entertained by the United States, the sale of spirituous liquors upon the territory ceded may be wholly prohibited by the United States Government.

Fifth. The provisions of article (5) of the treaty of February 19, 1867, to be modified as follows: An occupancy and cultivation of five (5) acres, upon any particular location, for a term of five (5) consecutive years, shall entitle the party to a patent for forty acres; a like occupancy and cultivation of ten (10) acres, to entitle the party to a patent to eighty acres; and a like occupancy and cultivation of any tract, to the extent of twenty acres, shall entitle the party so occupying and cultivating to a patent for 160 acres of land. Parties who have already selected farms and cultivated the same may be entitled to the benefit of this modification. Patents so issued (as hereinbefore set forth) shall authorize a transfer or alienation of such lands situate within the Sisseton agency, after the expiration of ten (10) years from this date, and within the Devil's Lake reservation after the expiration of fifteen (15) years, but not sooner.

Sixth. The consideration to be paid, as hereinbefore proposed, is in addition to the provisions of article six (6) of the treaty of February 19, 1867, under which Congress shall appropriate, from time to time, such an amount as may be required to meet the necessities of said Indians, to enable them to become civilized.

Seventh. Sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) within the reservations shall be set apart for educational purposes, and all

46922 children of a suitable age within either reservation shall be com-46923 pelled to attend school at the discretion of the agents. 46924 Eighth. At the expiration of ten (10) years from this date 46925 all members of said bands under the age of twenty-one years 46926 shall receive 40 acres of land from said permanent reservations 46927 in fee-simple. 46928 Ninth. At the expiration of ten (10) years the President of 46929 the United States shall sell or dispose of all the remaining or **4**6930 unoccupied lands in the Lake Traverse reservation, (excepting that which may hereafter be set apart for school purposes;) the 46931 46932 proceeds of the sale of such lands to be expended for the benefit 46933 of the members of said bands located on said Lake Traverse res-46934 ervation; and, at the expiration of fifteen (15) years, the President shall sell or dispose of all the remaining unoccupied lands 46935 46936 (excepting that which may be hereafter set apart for school purposes) in the Devil's Lake reservation; the proceeds of the sale 46937 46938 of such lands shall be expended for the benefit of all members of said bands who may be located on the said Devil's Lake res-46939 46940 ervation. Executed at Sisseton agency, Dakotah Territory, Lake 46941 Traverse reservation, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1872. 46942 46943 MOSES N. ADAMS, WM. H. FORBES.

JAMES SMITH, JR.,

Commissioners.

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## ERRATA.

Page 152, line 6721, for "1836," read "1816."

Page 396, between lines 17714 and 17715, insert the words "Proclaimed January 5, 1819."

Page 398, line 17809, for "January 5, 1819," read "February 13, 1833."

Page 436, line 19495, in the blank after the word "page," insert "375."

Page 481, line 21489, for "1835," read "1833."

Page 674, between lines 30140 and 30141, insert the words "Treaty made September 19, 1827."

Page 922, between lines 41090 and 41091, insert the words "Six Nations;" line 41130, for "proclaimed," read "concluded."

