

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.

Land ceded to the U. S. Indians to remove within two years.

ART. 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.

Payment by the U. S. Ante, pp. 505 & 515.

ART. 3. The United States further agree to convey by patent to the Potawatomes 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.

U. S. to convey certain territory to Indians.

ART. 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.

U. S. to purchase certain reserved land. Ante, p. 379.

ART. 5. This treaty to be obligatory upon the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Treaty binding when ratified.

In witness whereof the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

JOHN T. DOUGLASS, *Commissioner.*

Qui-qui-taw,
Che-chaw-kose,
Ash-kum,
We-saw or Louison,

Muck-kose,
Sin-qui-waugh,
Po-ga-kose.

Signed in presence of G. C. Johnston. Isaac McCoy. John C. Burnett, Abram B. Burnett, William Turner, Interpreters.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

TREATY

With the Kioway, Ka-ta-ka and Ta-wa-ka-ro, Nations of Indians.

May 26, 1837.

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 authorised Col. A. P. Chouteau 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 friend-

Proclamation, Feb. 21, 1838. Ante, p. 474.

ship, between the United States of America, and the chiefs, headmen 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:

Peace and
friendship.

ARTICLE 1st. 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.

Injuries mu-
tually forgiven.

ARTICLE 2d. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties on the other, shall be mutually forgiven and for ever forgot.

Friendly inter-
course.

ARTICLE 3d. 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.

Payment for
property stolen.

Proviso.

Hunting
ground.

ARTICLE 4th. 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.

Payment for
injuries to U. S.
traders.

ARTICLE 5th. 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.

Treatment of
other Indians.

ARTICLE 6th. 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.

In case of diffi-
culties between
any of the parties
hereto.

ARTICLE 7th. 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.

Presents to
Indians.

ARTICLE 8th. It is agreed by the commissioners of the United States that in consequence 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.

ARTICLE 9th. 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 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 Republics.

Relations with Mexico.

ARTICLE 10th. 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.

Treaty binding when ratified.

Done and signed and sealed at Fort Gibson, this twenty-sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven and of the independence of the United States the sixty-second.

M. STOKES,
Commissr. of Indn. treaties.
A. P. CHOUTEAU,
Com. Indian treaties.

Kioways.

Ta-ka-ta-couche, the Black Bird,
Cha-hon-de-ton, the Flying Squirrel,
Ta-ne-congais, the Sea Gull,
Bon-congais, the Black Cap,
To-ho-sa, the Top of the Mountain,
Sen-son-da-cat, the White Bird,
Con-a-hen-ka, the Horne Frog,
He-pan-ni-gais, the Night,
Ka-him-hi, the Prairie Dog,
Pa-con-ta, My Young Brother.

Ka-ta-kas.

Hen-ton-te, the Iron Shoe,
A-ei-kenda, the One who is Surrendered,
Cet-ma-ni-ta, the Walking Bear.

Ta-wa-ka-ros.

Ka-ta-ca-karo, He who receives the Word
of God,
Ta-ce-hache, the One who Speaks to the
Chief,
Ke-te-cara-con-ki, the White Cow,
Ta-ka, the Hunter of Men.

Muscogees.

Roly McIntosh,
Alex. Gillespie,
Samuel Miller,
Samuel Perryman,

John Randam,
To-me-yo-hola,
Efi-emathla,
Chis-co-laco-mici,
Encotts Harjo,
Ufalila Harjo.

Osages.

Clermont, the Principal Chief,
Ka-hi-gair-tanga, the Big Chief,
Ka-hi-gair-wa-chin-pi-chais, the Mad
Chief,
Chan-gais-mon-non, the Horse Thief,
Wa-cri-cha, the Liberal,
Ta-lais, the Going Deer,
Chonta-sa-bais, the Black Dog,
Wa-clum-pi-chais, the Mad Warrior,
Mi-ta-ni-ga, the Crazy Blanket,
Wa-ta-ni-ga, the Crazy,
Hec-ra-ti, the War Eagle,
Tan-wan-ga-hais, the Townmaker,
Ha-ha-ga-la, the One they Cry For,
Chongais-han-ga, the Learned Dog,
Man-pa-cha, the Brave Man,
Joseph Staidegais, the Tall Joseph,
Tais-ha-wa-gra-kim, the Chief Bearer,
Sa-wa-the, the Dreadful,
Ca-wa-wa-gu, the One Who Gives
Horses,
U-de-gais-ta-wa-ta-ni-ga, the Crazy Osage.

WITNESSES:— Wm. Whistler, Lt. Col. 7th Infy. Com'g. B. L. E. Bonneville.
Capt. 7th Infy. Francis Lee, Capt. 7th Inf. Jas. R. Stephenson, Capt. 7th Inf. P. S.
G. Bell, Capt. 1st Dragoons. W. Seawell, Capt. 7th Inf. and Secy. to the Comrs.
S. W. Moore, 1st Lt. and Adj. 7th Inf. Th. H. Holmes, 1st Lt. 7th Infy. R. H.

Ross, 1st Lt. 7th Inf. J. H. Bailey, Assit. Surgeon. G. K. Paul, 1st Lt. 7th Infy, S. G. Simmons, 1st Lt. 7th Infy. J. G. Reed, 2d Lt. 7th Inf. J. M. Wells, 2d Lt. 7th Inf. R. L. Dodge. F. Britton, Lieut. 7th U. S. Army. S. Hardage, Creek Interpreter.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

July 29, 1837.
Proclamation,
June 15, 1838.

Made and concluded at St. Peters (the confluence of the St. Peters and Mississippi rivers) in the Territory 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.

Land ceded to
the U. S.
Boundaries.

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

Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers, between twenty and thirty miles above where the Mississippi is crossed by the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and running thence to the north point of Lake St. Croix, one of the sources of the St. Croix river; thence to and along the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi, to the sources of the Ocha-sua-sepe a tributary of the Chippewa river; thence to a point on the Chippewa river, twenty miles below the outlet of Lake De Flambeau; thence to the junction of the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers; thence on an east course twenty-five miles; thence southerly, on a course parallel with that of the Wisconsin river, to the line dividing the territories of the Chippewas and Menomonies; thence to the Plover Portage; thence along the southern boundary of the Chippewa country, to the commencement of the boundary line dividing it from that of the Sioux, half a days march below the falls on the Chippewa river; thence with said boundary line to the mouth of Wah-tap river, at its junction with the Mississippi; and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

U. S. to make
the following
payments annu-
ally for twenty
years.

Post. p. 592.

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.

6. Five hundred dollars in tobacco.

The provisions and tobacco to be delivered at the same 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.