

## TREATY WITH THE SHAWNEES. 1786.

endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein contained, between the said States and Chickasaws, we, their under-written Commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowée, this tenth day of January, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six.

Benjamin Hawkins,  
Andw. Pickens,  
Jos. Martin,

Piomingo,  
Mingatushka,  
Latopoa.

WITNESS : — Wm. Blount, Wm. Hazzard, Sam. Taylor. James Cole, Sworn Interpreter.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

## ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Jan. 31, 1786.

*Concluded at the Mouth of the Great Miami, on the North-western 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.*

## ARTICLE I.

Hostages delivered till prisoners are restored.

THREE hostages shall be immediately delivered to the Commissioners, to remain in the possession of the United 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 II.

Indians acknowledge the right of U. S. to territory ceded by Gr. Britain.

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 III.

To deliver up criminals.

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 Indians residing in their towns, and under their protection, shall be punished according to the laws of the United States.

## ARTICLE IV.

To give notice of designs against U. S.

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 V.

The United States do grant peace to the Shawanoe nation, and do receive them into their friendship and protection.

U. S. to give peace to the Shawanoc nation.

## ARTICLE VI.

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 de la 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.

Allot to them certain lands.

## ARTICLE VII.

If any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall presume to settle upon the lands allotted to the Shawanoes by this treaty, he or they shall be put out of the protection of the United States.

No citizen of U.S. to settle on Indian lands.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, the parties hereunto have affixed their hands and seals, the day and year first above-mentioned.

G. Clark,  
Richd. Butler,  
Saml. H. Parsons,  
Aweecony,  
Kakawipilathy,  
Malunthy,

Musquaconocah,  
Meanymsecab,  
Waupaucowela,  
Nihipeewa,  
Nihinessicoe,

Attest: Alexander Campbell, Sec'y Commissioners.

## WITNESSES:

W. Finney, Maj. B. B.  
Thos. Doyle, Capt. B. B.  
Nathan M'Dowell, Ensign.  
John Saffenger,  
Henry Govy,  
Kagy Calloway,  
John Boggs,  
Sam. Montgomery,  
Daniel Elliot,  
James Rinker,  
Nathl. Smith,

Joseph Suffrein, or Kemepemo  
Shawno.  
Isaac Zane, (Wiandot)  
The Half King of the Wiandots,  
The Crane of the Wiandots,  
Capt. Pipe, of the Delawares,  
Capt. Bohongehelas,  
Tetebockshieha,  
The Big Cat of the Delawares,  
Pierre Droullar.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

## ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Jan. 9, 1789.

Proclamation of the President of the U. S., stating that the treaty had been duly ratified, Sept. 27, 1789.

*Made at Fort Harmar, between Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Territory of the United States North-West of the River Ohio, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for removing all Causes of Controversy, regulating Trade, and settling Boundaries, with the Indian Nations in the Northern Department, of the one Part; and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pattawatima and Sac Nations, on the other Part.*

### ARTICLE I.

Two persons as hostages to be retained by U. S. until certain prisoners are restored.

Ante, p. 16.

WHEREAS the United States in Congress assembled, did, by their Commissioners George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, Esquires, duly appointed for that purpose, at a treaty holden with the Wiandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa nations, at Fort M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, on the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, conclude a peace with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Chippewas, and take them into their friendship and protection: And whereas at the said treaty it was stipulated that all prisoners that had been made by those nations, or either of them, should be delivered up to the United States. And whereas the said nations have now agreed to and with the aforesaid Arthur St. Clair, to renew and confirm all the engagements they had made with the United States of America, at the before mentioned treaty, except so far as are altered by these presents. And there are now in the possession of some individuals of these nations, certain prisoners, who have been taken by others not in peace with the said United States, or in violation of the treaties subsisting between the United States and them; the said nations agree to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever they may have come into their possession) to the said Governor St. Clair, at Fort Harmar, or in his absence, to the officer commanding there, as soon as conveniently may be; and for the true performance of this agreement, they do now agree to deliver into his hands, two persons of the Wyandot Nation, to be retained in the hands of the United States as hostages, until the said prisoners are restored; after which they shall be sent back to their nation.

### ARTICLE II.

Boundary line formerly fixed, renewed and confirmed.

And whereas at the before mentioned treaty it was agreed between the United States and said nations, that a boundary line should be fixed between the lands of those nations and the territory of the United States; which boundary is as follows, *viz.*—Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and running thence up the said river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of Muskingum, then down the said branch to the forks at the crossing-place above fort Lawrence, thence westerly to the portage on that branch of the Big Miami river which runs into the Ohio, at the mouth of which branch the fort stood which was taken by the French in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, then along the said portage to the Great Miami or Omie river, and down the south-east side of the same to its mouth; thence along the southern shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of Cayahoga, where it began. And the said Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa and Chippewa Nations, for and in consideration of the peace then granted to them by the