

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAWS. 1805.

89

Tondawganie, or the Dog,
Ashawet.

Chippawa.

Macquettequet, or Little Bear,
Quitchonequit, or Big Cloud,
Queoonequetwabaw,
Oscaguasanu, or Young Boy,
Monimack, or Cat Fish,
Tonguish.

Potawatima.

Noname,
Mogawh.

Wyandots.

Tarhee, or the Crane,
Miere, or Walk in Water,

Thateyyanayoh, or Leather Lips,
Harrownyou, or Cherokee Boy,
Tschauendah,
Tahunehawetee, or Adam Brown,
Shawrunthie.

Munsee and Delaware.

Puckconsittond,
Paahmehelot,
Pamoxet, or Armstrong,
Pappelceland, or Beaver Hat.

Shawanee.

Weyapeircawaw, or Blue Jacket,
Cutheaweasaw, or Black Hoff,
Auonasechla, or Civil Man,
Isaac Peters.

Signed in presence of Wm. Dean, C. F. L. C. J. B. Mower. Jasper Parrish, Whitmore Knaggs, Wm. Walker, Interpreters. Israel Ruland. E. Brush.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

ARTICLES

Of arrangement made and concluded in the Chickasaw country, between James Robertson and Silas Dinsmoor, commissioners of the United States of the one part, and the Mingo chiefs and warriors of the Chickasaw nation of Indians on the other part.

July 23, 1805.

Proclamation,
May 23, 1807.
Ratified May
22, 1807.

ART. I. WHEREAS the Chickasaw nation of Indians have been for some time embarrassed by heavy debts due to their merchants and traders, and being destitute of funds to effect important improvements in their country, they have agreed and do hereby agree to cede to the United States, and forever quit claim to the tract of country included within the following bounds, to wit: beginning on the left bank of Ohio, at the point where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same, thence down the left bank of Ohio to the Tennessee river, thence up the main channel of the Tennessee river to the mouth of Duck river; thence up the left bank of Duck river to the Columbian highway or road leading from Nashville to Natchez, thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters running into Duck river from those running into Buffalo river, thence eastwardly along the said ridge to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the main Tennessee river from those running into Buffalo river near the main source of Buffalo river, thence in a direct line to the Great Tennessee river near the Chickasaw old fields or eastern point of the Chickasaw claim on that river; thence northwardly to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the Tennessee from those running into Cumberland river, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river, thence along the top of the said great ridge to the place of beginning: reserving a tract of one mile square adjoining to, and below the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee, for the use of the chief O'Koy or Tishumastubbee.

Cession of territory to U. S.

ART. II. The United States on their part, and in consideration of the above cession, agree to make the following payments, to wit: Twenty thousand dollars for the use of the nation at large, and for the payment of the debts due to their merchants and traders; and to George

Consideration for said grant.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAWS. 1905.

Colbert and O'Koy two thousand dollars, that is, to each one thousand dollars. This sum is granted to them at the request of the national council for services rendered their nation, and is to be subject to their individual order, witnessed by the resident agent; also to Chinubbee Mingo, the king of the nation, an annuity of one hundred dollars, during his natural life, granted as a testimony of his personal worth and friendly disposition. All the above payments are to be made in specie.

Commissioner to be appointed to ascertain the boundary.

ART. III. In order to preclude for ever all disputes relative to the boundary mentioned in the first section, it is hereby stipulated, that the same shall be ascertained and marked by a commissioner or commissioners on the part of the United States, accompanied by such person as the Chickasaws may choose, so soon as the Chickasaws shall have thirty days' notice of the time and place, at which the operation is to commence: and the United States will pay the person appointed on the part of the Chickasaws two dollars per day during his actual attendance on that service.

No citizen of U. S. allowed to settle on said tract.

ART. IV. It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that from and after the ratification of these articles, no settlement shall be made by any citizen, or permitted by the government of the United States, on that part of the present cession included between the present Indian boundary and the Tennessee, and between the Ohio and a line drawn due north from the mouth of Buffalo to the ridge dividing the waters of Cumberland from those of the Tennessee river, to the term of three years.

These articles to be considered as permanent additions to former treaties.

ART. V. 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.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined, the parties have hereto interchangeably set their hands and seals, in the Chickasaw country, this twenty third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

Chiefs and Warriors.

Chinubbee Mingo, the King
George Colbert
O'Koy, or Tishumastubbee
Choomubbee
Mingo Mattaha

JS. ROBERTSON,
SILAS DINSMOOR.

E'Mattaha Meko
William McGillivry
Tishoo Hooluhta
Lewy Colbert

Signed, sealed and interchanged in presence of Thomas Augustine Claiborne, Secretary to the Commissioners. Samuel Mitchell, U. S. Agent to the Chickasaw Nation. John McKee. R. Chamberlin, Second Lieut. Second Regt. Infantry. W. P. Anderson, of Tennessee, Malcom McGee, John Pitchlynn, Christopher O'Leary, William Tyrrell, Sworn Interpreters.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

A TREATY

Between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, and Weas.

Aug. 21, 1805.

Proclamation,
April 24, 1806.

ARTICLES of a treaty made and entered into, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, by and between William Henry Harrison, governor of said territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for treating with the north western tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delewares, Putawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, jointly and severally by their chiefs and head men, of the other part.

ARTICLE I. Whereas, by the fourth article of a treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe, on the eighteenth 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 south west. 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 convey to them the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper, the said Delewares 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.

Delawares re-
linquish their
claim.

Ante, p. 81.

ART. II. 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 north east 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 mouth of the Kentucky river, to fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio river.

Cession of the
Miamies, &c.

ART. III. 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 Putawatemies, 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.

An additional
permanent an-
nuity to be given
to the Miamies,
&c.

ART. IV. As the tribes which are now called the Miamis, Eel River, and Weas, were formerly and still consider themselves as one nation, and as they have determined that neither of these tribes shall dispose of any part of the country which they hold in common; in order to quiet their minds on that head, the United States do hereby engage to

Miamies, &c.
determine not to
part with any
of their terri-
tory without the
consent of all
parties.