A TREATY OF LIMITS

Between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, made and concluded at the Creek Agency, on Flint river, the twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, by David Brydie Mitchell, of the state of Georgia, agent of Indian affairs for the Creek nation, and sole commissioner, specially appointed for that purpose, on the one part, and the undersigned kings, chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the Creek nation, in council assembled, on behalf of the said nation, of the other part, have entered into the following articles and conditions, viz:

Art. 1. The said kings, chiefs, head men, and warriors, do hereby agree, in consideration of certain sums of money to be paid to the said Creek nation, by the government of the United States, as hereinafter stipulated, to cede and forever quit claim, [and do, in behalf of their said nation, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim,] unto the United States, all right, title, and interest, which the said nation have, or claim, in or unto, the two following tracts of land, situate, lying, and being, within the following bounds; that is to say: 1st. Beginning at the mouth of Goose Creek, on the Atalamahau river, thence, along the line leading to the Mounts, at the head of St. Mary's river, to the point where it is intersected by the line run by the commissioners of the United States under the treaty of Fort Jackson, thence, along the said last-mentioned line, to a point where a line, leaving the same, shall run the nearest and a direct course, by the head of a creek called by the Indians Alcasalekie, to the Ocmulgee river; thence, down the said Ocmulgee river, to its junction with the Ocone, the two rivers there forming the Atalamahau; thence, down the Alatamahau, to the first-mentioned bounds, at the mouth of Goose creek.

2d. Beginning at the high shoals of the Appalachie river, and from thence, along the line designated by the treaty made at the city of Washington, on the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the Ulcofonhatchie, it being the first large branch, or fork, of the Ocmulgee, above the Seven Islands; thence, up the eastern bank of the Ulcofonhatchie, by the water's edge, to where the path, leading from the high shoals of the Appalachie to the shallow ford on the Chatahochie, crosses the same; and, from thence, along the said path, to the shallow ford on the Chatahochie river; thence, up the Chatahochie river, by the water's edge, on the eastern side, to Suwannee old town; thence, by a direct line, to the head of Appalachie; and thence, down the same, to the first-mentioned bounds at the high shoals of Appalachie.

Art. 2. It is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the United States, as a full consideration for the two tracts of land ceded by the Creek nation in the preceding article, that there shall be paid to the Creek nation by the United States, within the present year, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and ten thousand dollars shall be paid annually for the term of ten succeeding years, without interest; making, in the whole, eleven payments in the course of eleven years, the present year inclusive; and the whole sum to be paid, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Jan. 22, 1818.
Proclamation, March 28, 1818.

The Creeks cede two tracts of land to U. S.

Bounds of the first tract.

Second tract.

Payment for said cession.

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TREATY WITH THE GRAND PAWNEES. 1818.

Two blacksmiths and strikers to be furnished.

Line to be run by U. S.

Treaty to be obligatory when ratified.

Art. 3. And it is hereby further agreed, on the part of the United States, that, in lieu of all former stipulations relating to blacksmiths, they will furnish the Creek nation for three years with two blacksmiths and strikers.

Art. 4. The President may cause any line to be run which may be necessary to designate the boundary of any part of both, or either, of the tracts of land ceded by this treaty, at such time, and in such manner, as he may deem proper. And this treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the government of the United States.

Done at the place, and on the day and year, before written.

D. B. MITCHELL.

Tustunnee Thlucoco,
Tustunnee Hopoej,
William McIntosh,
Tuskeenuchaw,
Hopoe Haujo,
Cochrau Haujo,
Inthlaju Haujo,
Cowetau Micco,
Cusselau Micco,
Eufaulau Micco,
Hopoejle Haujo,
Hopoejle Hatkej,
Yoholu Micco,
Tustunneej,
Patuskue Henehauj,
Yauhau Haujo,
Tuskeegje Emaula,
Tustunneeje Hoitlialo.


To the Indian names is subjoined a mark.

A TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

June 18, 1818.
Proclamation, Jan. 7, 1819.

Made and concluded by, and between, William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, 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 Grand Pawnee tribe, on the part and behalf of 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:

Art. 1. Every injury, or act of hostility, by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Art. 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.

Art. 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.

Art. 4. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves 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