TREATY WITH THE SACS, ETC. 1830.

their hands, at Council Camp, on James' fork of White River, in the State of Missouri, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

GEORGE VASHON, U. S. Ind. Agent.


Wm. Anderson, principal Chief,
Capt. Paterson, 2nd Chief,
Pooshies, or the Cat,
Capt. Suwaunock, Whiteman,
Jonny Quick,
John Gray,

George Guirty,
Capt. Beaver,
Nunotetauxien,
Little Jack,
Capt. Pipe,
Big Island.

These last six Chiefs and Warriors having been deputed to examine the Country, have approved of it, and signed their names at Council Camp in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri river, on the 10th October 1829.

Nauocheacouaue,
Nungailautone,
James Gray,

Sam Street,
Aupaneek,
Outhteekawshawest.


To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy from the original in my possession.

GEO. VASHON, U. S. Ind. Agent.

Indian Agency, near Kansas River, 24th October, 1829.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded by William Clark Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Willoughby Morgan, Col. of the United States 1st Regt. Infantry, Commissioners on behalf 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, Ottos 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 entirely fail them; agree with the United States on the following Articles.

Article I. 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 Demoinie 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 north west corner of the said State, thence to the high lands between the waters falling into
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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 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 purposes.

ARTICLE II. 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 III. 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 IV. 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 Sacs, three thousand dollars,—and to the Foxes three thousand dollars; To the Sioux of the Mississippi two thousand dollars;—To the Yancton and Santee Bands of Sioux three thousand dollars;—To the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars;—To the Ioways two thousand five hundred dollars;—To the Ottos 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 domestic 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 trans-portion. 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 herein before 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 Santee 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 hundred dollars;—To the Omahas one Blacksmith at the expense of the United States, and the necessary tools, also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of five hundred dollars;—To the Ioways an assistant Blacksmith at the expense of the United States, also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of six hundred dollars; To the Ottos and Missourias one Blacksmith at the expense of the United States, and the necessary tools, also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of five hundred dollars; and to the Sacs of the Missouri River, one Blacksmith at the expense of the United States and the necessary tools; also instruments for agricultural purposes to the amount of two hundred dollars.
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ARTICLE V. 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 the said Tribes and Bands, parties hereto.

ARTICLE VI. The Yanckton and Santee 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 VII. 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.

ART. VIII. The United States agree to distribute between the several Tribes, parties hereto, five thousand, one hundred and thirty-two dollars worth of merchandise, 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 IX. 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 X. The Omahas, Ioways and Ottoes, for themselves, and in behalf of the Yanckton and Santee 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 Ne-mohaw River, and running up the main channel of said River to a point which will be ten miles from its mouth in a direct line; from thence in a direct line, to strike the Grand Ne-mohaw ten miles above its mouth, in a direct line (the distance between the two Ne-mohaw being about twenty miles)—thence down said River to its mouth; thence up, and with the Meanders of the Missouri River to the point of beginning, it is agreed that the half-breeds of said Tribes and Bands may be suffered to occupy said tract of land; holding it in the same manner, and by the same title that other Indian titles are held: but the President of the United States may hereafter assign to any of the said half-breeds, to be held by him or them in fee simple, any portion of said tract not exceeding a section, of six hundred and forty acres to each individual. And this provision shall extend to the cession made by the Sioux in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XI. 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 Santee 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 Santee Bands one hundred dollars.
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ARTICLE XII. 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 XIII. 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.

Done and Signed and Sealed at Prairie du Chien in the Territory of Michigan, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-fifth.

WM. CLARK, Su. In. Affairs &
WILLOUGHBY MORGAN,
Col. 1st Inft. U. S. A.

Commissioners.

Sac.

Mash-que-tai-paw, or Red-Head,
Sheco-Calawko, or Turtle-Shell,
Kee-o-cuck, the Watchful Fox,
Poi-o-tahit, one that has no heart,
Ox-hayas-kee, Ridge,
She-shee-quainice, Little Gourd,
O-saw-wish-canoe, Yellow Bird,
I-onin,
Am-oway,
Niniow-qua-saut, He that fears mankind,
Chaukee Manitou, the Little Spirit,
Moso-inn, the Scalp,
Wapaw-chicannuck, Fish of the White Marsh,
Mesco, Jic.

Fox.

Wapalaw, the Prince,
Tawemin, Strawberry,
Pasla-sakay, son of Piamanschie,
Keewauwete, he who climbs everywhere,
Naw-mee,
Appenioce, or the Grand Child,
Wayte-mine,
Nawayaw-coon,
Manquo-pwan, the Bear's hip, (Morgan.)
Kaw-Kaw-Kee, the Crow,
Mawcawuye-ee-quaquenake, Black Neck,
Watu-pawnonah,
Meshaw-naw-peetay, the Large teeth,
Cawkee-Kamack, always Fish,
Mussaw-waquoott.

Sioux of the Mississippi, Medawakantoon
Band.

Wabishaw, or Red Leaf,
Tchataqua Manie, or Little Crow,
Waumundu-tunkar, the Great Calumet Eagle,
Tako-coqui-pishnee, he that fears nothing,
Wah-choo-la, that shoots arrows,
Pay-taw what, the fire owner,
Kaugh Mohr, the Floating Log,
Etar-o-pah, the Bow,

Sauh-coot, one that lives at the yellow,
Toh-kiah-taw-kaw, he who bites the enemy,
Nasiumpah, or the Early Riser,
Am-pa-ta-tah Wah, His Day,
Wah-ke-hi-tunkar, Big Thunder,
Tauchaw-cadoota, the Red Road,
Tchaws-kesky, the Elder,
Mauzu-hautau, the Grey Iron,
Wazee-o-monie, the Walking Pine,
Tachaw-ooash-tay, the Good Road,
Kie-ank-kaw, the Mountain,
Mah-pegua-mansaw, Iron Cloud,
Et-aych-o-caw, Half Face,
Anoug-genaje, one that stands on both sides,
Hough-awppaw, the Eagle Head,
Hooaka-mooza, the Iron Limp,
Hoatch-ah-cadoota, the Red Voice,
Wath-cha-da, the Dancer.

Wah-pah-coota Band.

Wiarh-oh-ha, French Crow,
Shans-konar, Moving Shadow,
Ah-pe-hatar, the Grey Mane,
Wahmedacw-cahn-bohr, one that prays for the land,
Wah-con-de-kah-har, the one that makes the lightning,
Maze-manie, or the Iron that Walks,
Mah-kah-ke-a-munch, one that flies on the land,
Mauzu-haut-a-mundee, the Walking Bell,
Kah-hih, the Menominie.

Sussiton Band.

Ete-tahken-bah, the Sleepy Eyes,
Ho-toh-monie, groans when he walks.

Omahahs.

Opau-taugs, or the Big Elk,
Chonker-kaw, the White Horse,
Tessan, the White Cow,
Ishtan-mauzay, Iron-Eye, Chiefs Son,
Waw-shin-ga-sau-bais, Black Bird,
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Waugh-pay-shan, the one who scales but a small pt. from the crown of the head,
Au-guim-an, the Chief,
Age-en-gaw, the Wing,
Non-bau-manie, the one that walks double,
Way-coosh-ton, the frequent feast giver, 
Eh-que-naus-hus-kay, the second, 
Issey, (the son of Kawasy.)

Joways.

Wassau-nie, or the Medicine Club, 
Mahoos Kan, White Cloud, 
Wo-hoompeey, the broth, 
Tah-roh-hu, a good many deer, 
Wa-nau-quaush-coonie, without fear, 
Pah-a-manie, one who walks on the snow, 
Pic-kan-ha-igne, the Little Star, 
Niyou Manie, Walking Rain, 
Nautah-hoo, Burnt-wood, 
Pai-tansa, the White Crane.

Otooe.

I-latun, or Shaumannie-Cassan, or Prairie Wolf, 
Mehah-hun-jee, Second Daughter, 
Wawronese, the Encircler, 
Kansau-tauga, the Big Kansas, 
Noo-kkee-sa-kay, strikes two, 
Tchah-ae-grai, the Shield, 
Manto-igne, the Little Bow, 
Thee-rai-tchah-neebgrai, Wolf-tail at the heel, 
Oh-haw-kee-wano, that runs on the hills, 
Rai-grai-a, Speckled Turtle, 
Tchah-wah-chee-ray, going by, 
Krai-taunica, the Hawk, 
Manto-a Kee-pah, that meets the bear, 
Kai-wan-igne, Little Turtle.

Missourias.

Eh-shaw-manie, or the one who walks laughing, 
Ohaw-tchee-Ke-Sakay, one who strikes the Little Osages, 
Wameshe-Katou-nat, the Great Man, 
Shouug-reash-Kay, the Horse Fly, 
Tahmegrail-Soo-igne, Little Deer's dung.

Missouri Sacs.

Saukis-quot-paw, 
She-she-queene, the Gourd, 
Nochewai-tasay, 
Mash-quaw-Siinaw, 
Nawai-yak-oosse, 
Wew-tay-main, one that goes with the rest.

The assent of the Yanckton and Santee Bands of Sioux, to the foregoing Treaty is given. In testimony whereof, the Chiefs, Braves, and principal men of said Bands have hereunto signed their names and acknowledge the same, at St. Louis, this 13th October, 1830.

Yancton and Santee Bands of Sioux.

Matto-Sa-Becha, the Black Bear, 
Pa-con-orka, 
Citta-eutapihna, he who dont eat Buffalo, 
To-ki-e-ton, the Stone with Horns, 
Chn-pet-a-ke, or Musquioote, 
To-ki-mar-ne, he that walks ahead, 
Wock-ta-kem-dee, kills and comes back, 
Ha Saaza, 
Chigga Wah-shu-sha, Little Brave, 
Wah-gho-um-una, Cotton wood on the Neck,

Zoyeseaw, Warrior.

S. Campbell, U. S. Interpreter.

Witnesses to the signatures of the Yancton and Santee Bands of Sioux, at Fort Tecumseh, Upper Missouri, on the fourth day of September, 1830.—Wm. Gordon, James Archdale Hamilton, David D. Mitchell, Wm. Saidlaw, Jacob Halsey.


To the Indian names are subjoined marks.
A TREATY OF PERPETUAL FRIENDSHIP, CESSION AND LIMITS,

Entered into by John H. Eaton and John Coffee, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, and the Mingoes, Chiefs, Captains and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation, begun and held at Dancing Rabbit Creek, on the fifteenth of September, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi has extended the laws of said State to persons and property within the chartered limits of the same, and the President of the United States has said that he cannot protect the Choctaw people from the operation of these laws; Now therefore that the Choctaw may live under their own laws in peace with the United States and the State of Mississippi they have determined to sell their lands east of the Mississippi and have accordingly agreed to the following articles of treaty:*  

ARTICLE I. Perpetual peace and friendship is pledged and agreed upon by and between the United States and the Mingoes, Chiefs, and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation of Red People; and that this may be considered the Treaty existing between the parties all other Treaties heretofore existing and inconsistent with the provisions of this are hereby declared null and void.

ARTICLE II. The United States under a grant specially to be made by the President of the U. S. shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw Nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi River, in fee simple to them and their descendants, to inure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas River, running thence to the source of the Canadian fork; if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits; thence due south to Red River, and down Red River to the west boundary of the Territory of Arkansas; thence north along that line to the beginning. The boundary of the same to be agreeably to the Treaty made and concluded at Washington City in the year 1825. The grant to be executed so soon as the present Treaty shall be ratified.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the provisions contained in the several articles of this Treaty, the Choctaw nation of Indians consent and hereby cede to the United States, the entire country they own and possess, east of the Mississippi River; and they agree to remove beyond the Mississippi River, early as practicable, and will so arrange their removal, that as many as possible of their people not exceeding one half of the whole number, shall depart during the falls of 1831 and 1832; the residue to follow during the succeeding fall of 1833; a better opportunity in this manner will be afforded the Government, to extend to them the facilities and comforts which it is desirable should be extended in conveying them to their new homes.

ARTICLE IV. The Government and people of the United States are hereby obliged to secure to the said Choctaw Nation of Red People the jurisdiction and government of all the persons and property that may

* This paragraph was not ratified.