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.

Art. 2. The United States agree that the several sums, for the pay-
ment of which provision is made in the treaties of August and Septem-
ber 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.

Art. 3. The United States further agree to convey by patent to the
Potawatomies of Indiana, a tract of country, on the Osage river south-
west 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.

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 26th 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.

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

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 Louisin,

Muck-kose,
Sin-qui-waugh,
Pog-a-kose.

B. Burnett, William Turner, Interpreters.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

TREATY

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

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 representa-
tives of the Comanche, Wichita, 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 Govern-
ment of the United States; now know all whom it may concern, that
the President of the United States, by letter of appointment and instruc-
tions 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-

May 26, 1837.
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:

**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.

**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
forgotten.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Article 7th.** Should any difficulty hereafter unfortunately arise be-
tween any of the nations or tribes of Indians, parties hereunto, in con-
sequence 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.

**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.

**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.

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.*

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**Kioways.**

Ka-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 Horned Frog,
He-pan-ni-gais, the Night,
Ka-bim-hi, the Prairie Dog,
Pac-on-ta, My Young Brother.

**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.

**Muscokees.**

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

**Witnesses:** — Wm. Whistler, Lt. Col. 7th Infy. Com's. B. L. E. Bonneville. Capt. 7th Infy. Francis Lee, Capt. 7th Infy. Jas. R. Stephenson, Capt. 7th Infy. P. S. G. Bell, Capt. 1st Dragoons. W. Seawell, Capt. 7th Infy. and Secy. to the Comrs. S. W. Moore, 1st Lt. and Adjt. 7th Infy. Th. H. Holmes, 1st Lt. 7th Infy. R. H.
TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWAS. 1837.


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.

Art. 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 Ochsa-suapa 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.

Art. 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.