TREATY WITH THE DELAWARES. 1804.

dred and fifty blankets, two hundred and fifty pounds of powder, two hundred and fifty pounds of lead, one bridle, one man's saddle, and one black silk handkerchief.

Mingo Poos Coos, Alatala Hooma, Commissioners of the Chactaw nation.
Pio Mingo, Tuskenung, Coo, Che,
Passa Mastubby Mingo, Cus-soo-nuck-chia,
Tappen Oakhia, Pusha-pis,

Chiefs residing on the Tombigby, near to St. Stephens.


To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

A TREATY

Between the United States of America and the Delaware tribe of Indians.

The Delaware tribe of Indians finding that the annuity which they receive from the United States, is not sufficient to supply them with the articles which are necessary for their comfort and convenience, and afford the means of introducing amongst them the arts of civilised life, and being convinced that the extensiveness of the country they possess, by giving an opportunity to their hunting parties to ramble to a great distance from their towns, is the principal means of retarding this desirable event; and the United States being desirous to connect their settlements on the Wabash with the state of Kentucky; therefore the said United States, by William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and their commissioner pleni-potentiary for treating with the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio river; and the said tribe of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and head warriors, have agreed to the following articles, which when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding on the said parties.

Article 1. The said Delaware tribe, for the considerations herein-after mentioned, relinquishes to the United States forever, all their right and title to the tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of Ohio.

Art. 2. The said tribe shall receive from the United States for ten years, an additional annuity of three hundred dollars, which is to be exclusively appropriated to the purpose of ameliorating their condition and promoting their civilization. Suitable persons shall be employed at the expense of the United States to teach them to make fences, cultivate the earth, and such of the domestic arts as are adapted to their situation; and a further sum of three hundred dollars shall be appropriated annually for five years to this object. The United States will cause to be delivered to them in the course of the next spring, horses fit for draft, cattle, hogs and implements of husbandry to the amount of four hundred dollars. The preceding stipulations together with goods to the amount of eight hundred dollars which is now delivered to the said tribe, (a part of which is to be appropriated to the satisfying certain individuals of the said tribe, whose horses have been taken by white
people) is to be considered as full compensation for the relinquishment
made in the first article.

Art. 3. As there is great reason to believe that there are now in the
possession of the said tribe, several horses which have been stolen from
citizens of the United States, the chiefs who represent the said tribe
are to use their utmost endeavors to have the said horses forthwith de-
lerived to the superintendent of Indian affairs or such persons as he
may appoint to receive them. And as the United States can place the
utmost reliance on the honour and integrity of those chiefs who have
manifested a punctilious regard to the engagements entered into at the
treaty of Grenville, it is agreed that in relation to such of the horses
stolen as aforesaid, but which have died or been removed beyond the
reach of the chiefs, the United States will compensate the owners for
the loss of them without deducting from the annuity of the said tribe
the amount of what may be paid in this way. But it is expressly un-
derstood that this provision is not to extend to any horses which have
been stolen within the course of twelve months preceding the date
hereof.

Art. 4. The said tribe having exhibited to the above-named commis-
sioner of the United States sufficient proof of their right to all the coun-
try which lies between the Ohio and White river, and the Miami tribe
who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country
having explicitly acknowledged the title of the Delawares at the general
council held at Fort Wayne in the month of June 1803, the said United
States will in future consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of
all the country which is bounded by the white river on the north, the
Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth
of the Kentucky river on the east, and the tract ceded by this treaty,
and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, on the west and south
west.

Art. 5. As the Piankishaw tribe have hitherto obstinately persisted
in refusing to recognize the title of the Delawares to the tract of coun-
try ceded by this treaty, the United States will negotiate with them and
will endeavor to settle the matter, in an amicable way; but should they
reject the propositions that may be made to them on this subject, and
should the United States not think proper to take possession of the said
country without their consent; the stipulations and promises herein
made on behalf of the United States, shall be null and void.

Art. 6. As the road from Vincennes to Clark's grant will form a
very inconvenient boundary, and as it is the intention of the parties to
these presents that the whole of the said road shall be within the tract
ceded to the United States, it is agreed that the boundary in that quar-
ter shall be a straight line to be drawn parallel to the course of the said
road from the eastern boundary of the tracts ceded by the treaty of Fort
Wayne to Clark's grant; but the said line is not to pass at a greater
distance than half a mile from the most northerly bend of said road.

In witness whereof the commissioner plenipotentiary of the United
States, and the chiefs and head men of the said tribe have hereunto
set their hands, and affixed their seals. Done at Vincennes the
eighteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and four; and of the independence of the United
States, the twenty-ninth.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
TREATY WITH THE PIANKESHAWS. 1804.

Teta Buxika,
Bokongehelas,
Alimee, or Geo. White Eyes,

Hocking Pomskann,
TomaQuee, or the Beaver.


I do certify that each and every article of the foregoing treaty was carefully explained and precisely interpreted by me to the Delaware chiefs who have signed the same.

(Signed) JOHN GIBSON.
To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

A TREATY

Between the United States of America, and the Piankeshaw tribe of Indians.

The President of the United States, by William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs; and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for concluding any treaty or treaties which may be found necessary with any of the Indian tribes north west of the river Ohio; and the chiefs and head men of the Piankeshaw tribe, have agreed to the following articles, which when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be binding upon the said parties.

Article 1. The Piankeshaw tribe relinquishes, and cedes to the United States for ever, all that tract of country which lies between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below Clark’s grant; and the tract called the Vincennes tract, which was ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and a line connecting the said tract and grant, to be drawn parallel to the general course of the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio, so as not to pass more than half a mile to the northward of the most northerly bend of said road.

Article 2. The Piankeshaw tribe acknowledges explicitly the right of the Kaskaskia tribe to sell the country which they have lately ceded to the United States, and which is separated from the lands of the Piankeshaws by the ridge or high land which divides the waters of the Wabash from the waters of the Saline creek; and by that which divides the waters of the said Wabash from those which flow into the Au-vase and other branches of the Mississippi.

Article 3. An additional annuity of two hundred dollars shall be paid by the United States to the said tribe for ten years, in money, merchandize, provisions, or domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, at the option of the said tribe; and this annuity, together with goods to the value of seven hundred dollars, which are now delivered to them by the commissioner of the United States, is considered as a full compensation for the above-mentioned relinquishment.

Article 4. The United States reserve to themselves the right of