

# *The Treaties and Acts that Gave Up Land to the U.S.*

1825	Kansa	1854	Omaha	1875	Pawnee
1830	Oto	1854	Oto & Missouri	1875	Lakota
1833	Oto & Missouri	1857	Pawnee	1876	Lakota, N. Cheyenne, & Arapaho
1833	Pawnee	1861	Arapaho & Cheyenne	1882	Omaha
1848	Pawnee	1865	Omaha	1892	Lakota
		1865	Ponca		

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**TREATY WITH THE KANSA, 1825**

June 3, 1825. | 7 Stat., 244. | Proclamation, Dec. 30, 1825.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Government Printing Office, 1904. Vol. II, Pgs 222-225

*Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the City of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, between William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Commissioner on the part of the United States of America, and the undersigned Chiefs, Head Men, and Warriors of the Kansas Nation of Indians, duly authorized and empowered by said Nation.*

**ARTICLE 1.**

THE Kansas do hereby cede to the United States all the lands lying within the State of Missouri, to which the said nation have title or claim; and do further cede and relinquish, to the said United States, all other lands which they now occupy, or to which they have title or claim, lying West of the said State of Missouri, and within the following boundaries: beginning at the entrance of the Kansas river into the Missouri river; from thence North to the North-West corner of the State of Missouri; from thence Westwardly to the Nodewa river, thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri; from thence to the entrance of the big Nemahaw river into the Missouri, and with that river to its source; from thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the West; from thence, on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas river from those of the Arkansas, to the Western boundary of the State line of Missouri, and with that line, thirty miles, to the place of beginning.

**ARTICLE 2.**

From the cession aforesaid, the following reservation for the use of the Kansas nation of Indians shall be made, of a tract of land, to begin twenty leagues up the Kansas river, and to include their village on that river; extending West thirty miles in width, through the lands ceded in the first Article, to be surveyed and marked under the direction of the President, and to such extent as he may deem necessary, and at the expense of the United States. The agents for the Kansas, and the persons attached to the agency, and such teachers and instructors as the President shall authorize to reside near the Kansas, shall occupy, during his pleasure, such lands as may be necessary for them within this reservation.

**ARTICLE 3.**

In consideration of the cession of land and relinquishments of claims, made in the first Articles, the United States agree to pay to the Kansas nation of Indians, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, for twenty successive years, at their villages, or at the entrance of the Kansas river, either in money, merchandise, provisions, or domestic animals, at the option of the aforesaid Nation; and when the said annuities, or any part thereof, is paid in merchandise, it shall be delivered to them at the first cost of the goods in Saint Louis, free of transportation.

**ARTICLE 4.**

The United States, immediately upon the ratification of this convention, or as soon thereafter as may be, shall cause to be furnished to the Kansas Nation, three hundred head of cattle, three hundred hogs, five hundred domestic fowls, three yoke of oxen, and two carts, with such implements of agriculture as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs may think necessary; and shall employ such persons to aid and instruct them in their agriculture, as the President of the United States may deem expedient; and shall provide and support a blacksmith for them.

**ARTICLE 5.**

Out of the lands herein ceded by the Kansas Nation to the United States, the Commissioner aforesaid, in behalf of the said United States, doth further covenant and agree, that thirty-six sections of good lands, on the Big Blue river, shall be laid out under the direction of the President of the United States, and sold for the purpose of raising a fund, to be applied, under

the direction of the President, to the support of schools for the education of the Kansas children, within their Nation.

**ARTICLE 6.**

From the lands above ceded to the United States, there shall be made the following reservations, of one mile square, for each of the half breeds of the Kansas nation, viz: For Adel and Clement, the two children of Clement; for Josette, Julie, Pelagie, and Victoire, the four children of Louis Gonvil; for Marie and Lafleche, the two children of Baptiste of Gonvil; for Laventure, the son of Francis Laventure; for Elizabeth and Pierre Carbonau, the children of Pierre Brisa; for Louis Joncas; for Basil Joncas; for James Joncas; for Elizabeth Datcherute, daughter of Baptiste Datcherute; for Joseph Butler; for William Rodgers; for Joseph Coté for the four children of Cicili Compáre, each one mile square; and one for Joseph James, to be located on the North side of the Kansas river, in the order above named, commencing at the line of the Kansas reservation, and extending down the Kansas river for quantity.

**ARTICLE 7.**

With the view of quieting all animosities which may at present exist between a part of the white citizens of Missouri and the Kansas nation, in consequence of the lawless depredations of the latter, the United States do further agree to pay their own citizens, the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen or destroyed since the year 1815: Provided, The sum so to be paid by the United States shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars.

**ARTICLE 8.**

And whereas the Kansas are indebted to Francis G. Choteau, for credits given them in trade, which they are unable to pay, and which they have particularly requested to have included and settled in the present Treaty; it is, therefore, agreed on, by and between the parties to these presents, that the sum of five hundred dollars, towards the liquidation of said debt, shall be paid by the United States to the said Francois G. Choteau.

**ARTICLE 9.**

There shall be selected at this place such merchandise as may be desired, amounting to two thousand dollars, to be delivered at the Kansas river, with as little delay as possible; and there shall be paid to the deputation now here, two thousand dollars in merchandise and horses, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; which, together with the amount agreed on in the 3d and 4th articles, and the provisions made in the other articles of this Treaty, shall be considered as a full compensation for the cession herein made.

**ARTICLE 10.**

Lest the friendship which is now established between the United States and the said Indian Nation should be interrupted by the misconduct of Individuals, it is hereby agreed, that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party injured, to the other by the said nation, to the Superintendent, or other person appointed by the President to the Chiefs of said nation. And it shall be the duty of the said Chiefs, upon complaints being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished, agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the offence may have been committed; and in like manner, if any robbery, violence, or murder, shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said nation, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed, that the Chiefs of the Kansas shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen from any citizen or citizens of the United States, by any individual or individuals of the Nation; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the Superintendent, or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to its proper owner; and in cases where the exertions of the

Chiefs shall be ineffectual in recovering the property stolen as aforesaid, if sufficient proof can be adduced that such property was actually stolen, by any Indian or Indians belonging to the said nation, the Superintendent or other officer may deduct from the annuity of the said nation a sum equal to the value of the property which has been stolen. And the United States hereby guarantee, to any Indian or Indians, a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens: 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 the said Nation of Kansas engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the Superintendent, to deliver up any white man resident amongst them.

#### ARTICLE 11.

It is further agreed on, by and between the parties to these presents, that the United States shall forever enjoy the right to navigate freely all water courses or navigable streams within the limits of the tract of country herein reserved to the Kansas Nation; and that the said Kansas Nation shall never sell, relinquish, or in any manner dispose of the lands herein reserved, to any other nation, person or persons whatever, without the permission of the United States for that purpose first had and obtained. And shall ever remain under the protection of the United States, and in friendship with them.

#### ARTICLE 12.

This Treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said William Clark, commissioner as aforesaid, and the deputation, chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Kansas nation of Indians, as aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the forty-ninth year.

*William Clark, [L. S.]*

*Nom-pa-wa-rah, or the White Plume, his x mark, [L. S.]*

*Ky-he-ga-wa-ti-nin-ka, his x mark, or the Full Chief, [L. S.]*

*Ky-he-ga-wa-che-he, his x mark, or the Chief of great valor, [L. S.]*

*Ky-he-ga-shin-ga, his x mark, or the Little Chief, [L. S.]*

*Ka-ba-ra-hu, his x mark, [L. S.]*

*Me-chu-chin-ga, his x mark, or the Little White Bear, [L. S.]*

*Hu-ru-ah-te, his x mark, or the Real Eagle, [L. S.]*

*Ca-she-se-gra, his x mark, or the track that sees far, [L. S.]*

*Wa-can-da-ga-tun-ga, his x mark, or the Great Doctor, [L. S.]*

*O-pa-she-ga, his x mark, or the Cooper, [L. S.]*

*Cha-ho-nush, his x mark, [L. S.]*

*Ma-he-ton-ga, his x mark, or the American, [L. S.]*

Witnesses present:

*R. Wash, secretary,*

*W. B. Alexander, sub Indian agent,*

*John F. A. Sanford,*

*G. C. Sibley, United States Commissioner,*

*Baronet Vasquez, United States sale agent,*

*Russel Farnham,*

*Jno. K. Walker,*

*Jno. Simonds, Jr.*

*Sanderson Robert,*

*L. T. Honore, United States interpreter,*

*William Milburn,*

*Baptis Ducherut, interpreter for Kansas,*

*Paul Louise, his x mark, Osage interpreter,*

*Noel Dashnay, interpreter,*

*Ant. Le Claire.*

**AGREEMENT WITH THE OTO TRIBE, 1830**

**Date:** July 15, 1830

**Where or how concluded:** Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.

**Reference:** *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume VII, page 328.

**Tribe:** Sauk and Fox, Medewakanton, Wahpekuta, Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux, Omaha, Iowa, Oto, and Missouri.

**Description of cession or reservation:** Said tribes cede to the U. S. all claims to the following-described territory: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd's rivers to the fork of the first creek which falls into the Big Sioux or Calumet on the E. 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 NW. corner of the said state; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines to a point opposite the source of Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, 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 U. S. to the tribes now living thereon or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes.

The Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. a tract of country 20 miles in width from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, situate S. and adjoining the line between the said Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as established by article 2 of the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825.

The Medawah-kanton, Wah-pa-coota, Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux cede to the U. S. a tract of country 20 miles in width from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river, situate N. and adjoining the line established by article 2, treaty of Aug. 19, 1825.

The U. S. agree to reserve for the occupancy of the Sioux half-breeds the following tract of country: Beginning at a place called the Barn, below and near the village of the Red Wing chief, and running back 15 miles; thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and the Mississippi about 32 miles to a point opposite Beef or O-Boeuf river; thence 15 miles to the Grand Encampment, opposite the river aforesaid.

The U. S. agree to reserve for the occupancy of the Omaha, Iowa, Otoe, Yanckton, and Santie Sioux half-breeds the tract of country within the following limits: Beginning at the mouth of the Little Ne-mo-haw river and running up the main channel of said river to a point which will be 10 miles from its mouth in a direct line; from thence in a direct line to strike the Grand Ne-mo-haw 10 miles above its mouth in a direct line (the distance between the two Ne-mo-haws being about 20 miles); thence down said river to its mouth; thence up and with the meanders of the Missouri river to the point of beginning.

**Historical data and remarks:** This tract was surveyed by James Craig under instructions dated June 2, 1835, and the map thereof, numbered 160, will be found on file in the Office of Indian Affairs. This tract was surveyed by James Craig in 1833. See Map No. 112 in the Office of Indian Affairs. The half-breeds refused to occupy this tract and the U. S. purchased their claim to it for \$150,000, by treaty of Aug. 5, 1851. This tract was exclusively within the territory of the Oto and they were proportionately compensated therefor by the other tribes interested in the concession. The boundary of this tract was first surveyed in 1837-38 by McCoy and shows the reserve to contain 143,647.33 acres. Between 1855 and 1858 the boundary was several times resurveyed. To quiet disputes, the act of Congress of June 12, 1858, reestablished the McCoy

line as the true boundary. Owing to encroachments of the Missouri river the tract then contained only 120.681.59 acres. The tract between the McCoy line and the line of 1858, which ran farther W., was sold by act of Feb. 28, 1859, for the benefit of the half-breeds.

**TREATY WITH THE OTO AND MISSOURI, 1833**

Sept. 21, 1833. | 7 Stat., 429. | Proclamation Apr. 12, 1834.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Government Printing Office, 1904. Vol. II, Pgs 400-401

*Articles of agreement and convention, made at the Otoe Village on the River Platte, between Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner, in behalf of the United States, and the united bands of Otoes, and Missouriias dwelling on the said Platte this 21st day of September A. D. 1833.*

**ARTICLE I.**

The said Otoes, and Missouriias, cede and relinquish to the United States, all their right and title, to the lands lying south of the following line viz. Beginning, on the Little Nemohaw river, at the northwest corner of the land reserved by treaty at Prairie du Chien, on the 15th July 1830, in favor of certain half-breeds, of the Omahas, Ioways, Otoes, Yancton, and Santie bands of Sioux, and running westerly with said Little Nemohaw, to the head branches of the same; and thence running in a due west line as far west, as said Otoes and Missouriias, have, or pretend to have any claim.

**ARTICLE II.**

The United States agree, to continue the present annuity of twenty-five hundred dollars, granted by said treaty of Prairie du Chien, to said Otoes and Missouriias, ten years from the expiration of the same viz. ten years from 15th July 1840.

**ARTICLE III.**

The United States agree to continue for ten years from said 15th July, 1840, the annuity of five hundred dollars, granted for instruments for agricultural purposes.

**ARTICLE IV.**

The United States agree, to allow annually five hundred dollars, for five years, for the purposes of education, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the President; and continued longer if he deems proper. The schools however, shall be kept within the limit of said tribe or nation.

**ARTICLE V.**

The United States agree, to erect a horse-mill for grinding corn, and to provide two farmers to reside in the nation, to instruct and assist said tribe, for the term of five years, and longer if the President thinks proper.

**ARTICLE VI.**

The United States agree to deliver to said Otoes and Missouriias, one thousand dollars value in stock, which shall be placed in the care of the agent, or farmer, until the President thinks the same can safely be intrusted to the Indians.

**ARTICLE VII.**

It is expressly agreed and understood, that the stipulations contained in the 3d 4th 5th and 6th articles are not to be fulfilled by the United States, until the Otoes and Missouriias shall locate themselves in such convenient agricultural districts, as the President may think proper, nor shall the payments be continued, if the Otoes and Missouriias shall abandon such location as the President shall think best for their agricultural interest.

**ARTICLE VIII.**

The Otoes and Missouriias declare their entire willingness to abandon the chase for the agricultural life, their desire for peace with all other tribes, and therefore agree not to make war against any tribe with whom they now are, or shall be, at peace; but should any difficulty arise

between them and any other tribe, they agree to refer the matter in dispute, to some arbiter, whom the President shall appoint to adjust the same.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The United States agree to deliver the said Otoes and Missouriias the value of four hundred dollars in goods and merchandise; which said Otoes and Missouriias hereby acknowledge to have received.

#### ARTICLE X.

This convention, or agreement, to be obligatory, when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the commissioners aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, at the Otoe village on the said Platte river, the date first above written.

Henry L. Ellsworth, [L. S.]  
 Jaton, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Big Kaw, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 The Thief, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Wah-ro-ne-saw, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Rah-no-way-wah-ha-rah, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Gra-tah-ni-kah, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Mah-skah-gah-ha, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Nan-cha-si-zay, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 A-Sha-bah-hoo, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Kah-he-ga, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Wah-ne-min-nah, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Cha-wa-che-ra, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Pa-che-ga-he, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Wah-tcha-shing-a, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Mon-to-ni-a, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Gra-da-nia, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Mock-shiga-tona, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Wah-nah-sha, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Wash-kah-money, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Cha-ah-gra, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 To-he, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 O-rah-kah-pe, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Wah-a-ge-hi-ru-ga-rah, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 O-ha-ah-che-gi-sug-a, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Ish-kah-tap-a, his x mark, [L. S.]  
 Meh-say-way, his x mark, [L. S.]

In presence of

*Edward A. Ellsworth, secretary pro tempore,*  
*Jno. Dougherty, Indian agent,*  
*Ward S. May, M. D.,*  
*John Dunlop,*  
*John T. Irving, jr.,*  
*J. D. Blanchard,*  
*Charlo Mobrien, his x mark,*  
*Oloe, Interpreter.*



**TREATY WITH THE PAWNEE, 1833**

Oct. 9, 1833. | 7 Stat., 448. | Proclamation, Apr. 12, 1834.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs 416-418

*Articles of agreement and convention, made this ninth day of October, A. D. 1833, at the Grand Pawnee village, on the Platte river between Henry L. Ellsworth, commissioner in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the four confederated bands of Pawnees, viz. Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappaye, residing on the Platte and the Loup fork.*

**ART. I.**

The confederated bands of Pawnees aforesaid hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, interest, and title in and to all the land lying south of the Platte river.

**ART. II.**

The land ceded and relinquished hereby, so far as the same is not and shall not be assigned to any tribe or tribes, shall remain a common hunting ground, during the pleasure of the President, for the Pawnees and other friendly Indians, who shall be permitted by the President to hunt on the same.

**ART. III.**

The United States, in consideration of said cession and for the purpose of advancing the welfare of the said Pawnees, agree to pay said bands annually, for the term of twelve years, the sum of forty-six hundred dollars in goods, at not exceeding St. Louis prices, as follows: to the Grand Pawnees and Republican villages, each thirteen hundred dollars, and to the Pawnee Loups and Tappaye Pawnee villages each one thousand dollars, and said annuity to said Grand Pawnees is in full remuneration for removal from the south to the north side of the Platte, and building again.

**ART. IV.**

The United States agree to pay to each of said four bands, for five years, the sum of five hundred dollars in agricultural implements; and to be continued longer if the President thinks proper.

**ART. V.**

The United States agree to allow one thousand dollars a year for ten years, for schools to be established for the benefit of said four bands at the discretion of the President.

**ART. VI.**

The United States agree to furnish two blacksmiths and two strikers, with shop, tools and iron, for ten years, for said four bands, at an expense not exceeding two thousand dollars in the whole annually.

**ART. VII.**

The United States agree to furnish each of said four tribes with a farmer for five years, and deliver to said farmers for the benefit of said nation, one thousand dollars value in oxen and other stock. But said stock is not to be delivered into the hands of the said Pawnees, until the President thinks the same can be done with propriety and safety.

**ART. VIII.**

The United States agree to erect, for each of said four bands, a horse-mill for grinding corn.

**ART. IX.**

The Pawnee nation renew their assurance of friendship for the white men, their fidelity to the United States, and their desire for peace with all neighboring tribes of red men. The Pawnee nation therefore agree not to molest or injure the person or property of any white citizen of the United States, wherever found, nor to make war upon any tribe with whom said Pawnee nation now are, or may be, at peace; but should any difficulty arise between said nation and any other tribe, they agree to refer the matter in dispute to such arbiter as the President shall appoint to settle the same.

**ART. X.**

It is agreed and understood that the United States shall not be bound to fulfil the stipulation contained in the fifth, seventh, and eighth articles, until said tribes shall locate themselves in convenient agricultural districts, and remain in these districts the whole year, so as to give protection to the teachers, the farmers, stock and mill.

**ART. XI.**

The United States, desirous to show the Pawnees the advantages of agriculture, engage, in case the Pawnees cannot agree to remain to protect their domestic interest, to break up for each village a piece of land suitable for corn and potatoes for one season; and should either village at any time agree to give the protection required, said village shall be entitled to the benefits conferred in said fifth, seventh, and eighth articles.

**ART. XII.**

In case the Pawnee nation will remain at home during the year, and give the protection specified, the United States agree to place twenty-five guns, with suitable ammunition, in the hands of the farmers of each village, to be used in case of an attack from hostile bands.

**ART. XIII.**

The United States further agree to deliver to said four bands collectively, on the execution of this treaty, the amount of sixteen hundred dollars in goods and merchandise, and the receipt of the same is hereby acknowledged by said bands.

**ART. XIV.**

These articles of agreement and convention shall be obligatory and binding when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof the said Henry L. Ellsworth, commissioner, and the chiefs and head men of the four confederated bands of the Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Tappaye Pawnees, have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals on the day and year above written.

*Lay-shah-ke-re-pahs-kay, his x mark, [L. S.]*

Tappaye Pawnees:

*Little Chief, his x mark, [L. S.]*  
*Lah-ho-pah-go-lah-lay-shah-rho, his x mark, [L. S.]*  
*Ah-ke-tah-we-he-kah-he-gay, his x mark, [L. S.]*  
*Skah-lah-lay-shah-rho, his x mark, [L. S.]*

Pawnee Loups:

*Big Axe, his x mark, [L. S.]*  
*Middle Chief, his x mark, [L. S.]*  
*Spotted Horse, his x mark, [L. S.]*  
*Big Soldier, his x mark, [L. S.]*

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

*Edward A. Ellsworth, secretary pro tempore,*  
*Jno. Dougherty, Indian agent,*  
*A. L. Papin,*

*Ware S. May, M. D.*  
*John Dunlop,*  
*John T. Irving, jr.*  
*Lewis La Chapelle, interpreter.*

**TREATY WITH THE PAWNEE**  
**GRAND, LOUPS, REPUBLICANS, ETC., 1848**  
 Aug. 6, 1848. | 9 Stat., 949. | Ratified Jan. 8, 1849.

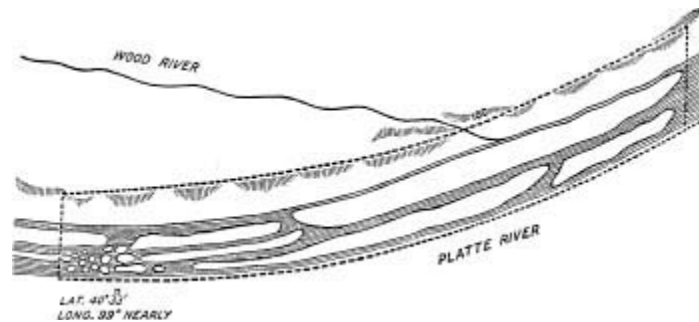
Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs 571-572

*Treaty with the Pawnees; articles of agreement and convention made this sixth day of August, A. D. 1848, at Fort Childs, near the head of Grand Island, on the south side of the Nebraska or Great Platte River, between Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri Mounted Volunteers, en route to Oregon, in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the four confederated bands of Pawnees, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and pawnee Tappage, at present residing on the south side of the Platte River.*

**ARTICLE 1.**

The confederated bands of the Pawnees hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all that tract of land described as follows, viz: Commencing on the south side of the Platte River, five miles west of this post, "Fort Childs;" thence due north to the crest of the bluffs north of said Platte River: thence east and along the crest of said bluffs to the termination of Grand Island, supposed to be about sixty miles distant; thence south to the southern shore of said Platte River: and thence west and along the southern shore of the said Platte River to the place of beginning.

The land hereby conveyed is designated within the red (dotted) lines of the following plat:



**ARTICLE 2.**

In consideration of the land hereby ceded and relinquished, the United States has this day paid, through Captain Stewart Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster United States Army, under an order from Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri Mounted Volunteers, to the said four bands collectively, on the execution of this treaty, the amount of two thousand dollars in goods and merchandise, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

**ARTICLE 3.**

The United States shall have the privilege of using any hard timber that may at any time be needed, situate upon Wood River, immediately north of the land hereby conveyed.

**ARTICLE 4.**

The Pawnee Nation renew their assurance of friendship for the white men, their fidelity to the United States, and their desire for peace with all the neighboring tribes of Indians. The Pawnee Nation, therefore, faithfully promise not to molest or injure the property or person of any white citizen of the United States, wherever found, nor to make war upon any tribes with whom said Pawnee tribes now are, or may hereafter be, at peace; but, should any difficulty arise, they

agree to refer the matter in dispute to such arbitration as the President of the United States may direct.

#### ARTICLE 5.

These articles of agreement and convention shall be binding and obligatory from this sixth day of August, A. D. 1848. In testimony whereof, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Ludwell E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri mounted volunteers, and the chiefs and headmen of the four confederated bands of Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappage, have hereunto signed their names, and affixed their seals, on the day and year aforesaid.

*Ludwell E. Powell,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Battalion  
Missouri Mounted Volunteers.  
Chief Ma-laigne,  
Principal Chief of the Four Confederated Bands.*

Chiefs of -

*Grand Pawnees:*

*Sha-re-ta-riche,*

*Ah-tah-ra-scha.*

*Pawnee Loups:*

*Ish-Ka-top-pa,*

*French Chief,*

*Big Chief.*

*Pawnee Republicans;*

*La-lo-che-la-sha-ro,*

*A-sha-la-la-cot-sha-lo,*

*American Chief.*

*Pawnee Tappage:*

*La-pa-ko-lo-lo-ho-la-sha,*

*La-sha-pit-ko,*

*Ta-ra-re-tappage.*

(To each of the Indian names is affixed his mark.)

Executed and delivered in the presence of -

*Thomas J. Todd, adjutant, battalion Missouri Mounted Volunteers, secretary.*

*A. W. Sublette, captain, company A.*

*J. Walker, A. S., U. S. Army.*

*W. H. Rodgers, captain, Company L.*

*David McCausland, captain company B.*

*Stewart Van Vliet, captain and acting quartermaster, U. S. Army.*

*D. P. Woodbury, lieutenant, Engineers.*

*J. W. Kelly, second lieutenant, commanding Company C.*

*Saml. J. Lingenfelter.*

*Ant. Le Faivre.*

*Peter A. Carnes, forage master.*

*J. B. Small, A. S., U. S. Army.*

*F. Jeffrey Deroine, interpreter.*

**TREATY WITH THE OMAHA, 1854**

March 16, 1854. | 10 Stats., 1043. | Ratified Apr. 17, 1854. | Proclaimed June 21, 1854.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs. 611-614.

*Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by George W. Manypenny, as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs of the Omaha tribe of Indians, viz: Shon-ga-ska, or Logan Fontenelle; E-sta-mah-za, or Joseph Le Flesche; Gra-tah-nah-je, or Standing Hawk; Gah-he-ga-gin-gah, or Little Chief; Ta-wah-gah-ha, or Village Maker; Wah-no-ke-ga, or Noise; So-da-nah-ze, or Yellow Smoke; they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.*

**ARTICLE 1.**

The Omaha Indians cede to the United States all their lands west of the Missouri River, and south of a line drawn due west from a point in the centre of the main channel of said Missouri River due east of where the Ayoway River disembogues out of the bluffs, to the western boundary of the Omaha country, and forever relinquish all right and title to the country south of said line: Provided, however, That if the country north of said due west line, which is reserved by the Omahas for their future home, should not on exploration prove to be a satisfactory and suitable location for said Indians, the President may, with the consent of said Indians, set apart and assign to them, within or outside of the ceded country, a residence suited for and acceptable to them. And for the purpose of determining at once and definitely, it is agreed that a delegation of said Indians, in company with their agent, shall, immediately after the ratification of this instrument, proceed to examine the country hereby reserved, and if it please the delegation, and the Indians in counsel express themselves satisfied, then it shall be deemed and taken for their future home; but if otherwise, on the fact being reported to the President, he is authorized to cause a new location, of suitable extent, to be made for the future home of said Indians, and which shall not be more in extent than three hundred thousand acres, and then and in that case, all of the country belonging to the said Indians north of said due west line, shall be and is hereby ceded to the United States by the said Indians, they to receive the same rate per acre for it, less the number of acres assigned in lieu of it for a home, as now paid for the land south of said line.

**ARTICLE 2.**

The Omahas agree, that so soon after the United States shall make the necessary provision for fulfilling the stipulations of this instrument, as they can conveniently arrange their affairs, and not to exceed one year from its ratification, they will vacate the ceded country, and remove to the lands reserved herein by them, or to the other lands provided for in lieu thereof, in the preceding article, as the case may be.

**ARTICLE 3.**

The Omahas relinquish to the United States all claims, for money or other thing, under former treaties, and likewise all claim which they may have heretofore, at any time, set up, to any land on the east side of the Missouri River: Provided, The Omahas shall still be entitled to and receive from the Government, the unpaid balance of the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for their use, by the act of thirtieth of August, 1851.

**ARTICLE 4.**

In consideration of and payment for the country herein ceded, and the relinquishments herein made, the United States agree to pay to the Omaha Indians the several sums of money following, to wit;

- 1st. Forty thousand dollars, per annum, for the term of three years, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.
- 2d. Thirty thousand dollars per annum, for the term of ten years, next succeeding the three years.
- 3d. Twenty thousand dollars per annum, for the term of fifteen years, next succeeding the ten years.
- 4th. Ten thousand dollars per annum, for the term of twelve years, next succeeding the fifteen years.

All which several sums of money shall be paid to the Omahas, or expended for their use and benefit, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine at his discretion, what proportion of the annual payments, in this article provided for, if any, shall be paid to them in money, and what proportion shall be applied to and expended, for their moral improvement, and education; for such beneficial objects as in his judgment will be calculated to advance them in civilization; for buildings, opening farms, fencing, breaking land, providing stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and merchandise; for iron, steel, arms, and ammunition; for mechanics, and tools; and for medical purposes.

#### **ARTICLE 5.**

In order to enable the said Indians to settle their affairs and to remove and subsist themselves for one year at their new home, and which they agree to do without further expense to the United States, and also to pay the expenses of the delegation who may be appointed to make the exploration provided for in article first, and to fence and break up two hundred acres of land at their new home, they shall receive from the United States, the further sum of forty-one thousand dollars, to be paid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

#### **ARTICLE 6.**

The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portion of the land hereby reserved, as he may think proper, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, as provided for in article first, to be surveyed into lots, and to assign to such Indian or Indians of said tribe as are willing to avail of the privilege, and who will locate on the same as a permanent home, if a single person over twenty-one years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each family of two, one quarter section; to each family of three and not exceeding five, one half section; to each family of six and not exceeding ten, one section; and to each family over ten in number, one quarter section for every additional five members. And he may prescribe such rules and regulations as will insure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements thereon. And the President may, at any time, in his discretion, after such person or family has made a location on the land assigned for a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years; and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which conditions shall continue in force, until a State constitution, embracing such lands within its boundaries, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restrictions. And if any such person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the lands assigned and on which they have located, or shall rove from place to place, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family, their proportion of the annuities or other moneys due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home, and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of such tribe, or disposed of as is provided for the disposition of the excess of said land. And the residue of the land hereby reserved, or of that which may be selected in lieu thereof, after all of the Indian persons or families shall have had assigned to them permanent homes, may be sold for their benefit, under such laws, rules or regulations, as may hereafter be prescribed by the

Congress or President of the United States. No State legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for, without the consent of Congress.

**ARTICLE 7.**

Should the Omahas determine to make their permanent home north of the due west line named in the first article, the United States agree to protect them from the Sioux and all other hostile tribes, as long as the President may deem such protection necessary; and if other lands be assigned them, the same protection is guaranteed.

**ARTICLE 8.**

The United States agree to erect for the Omahas, at their new home, a grist and saw mill, and keep the same in repair, and provide a miller for ten years; also to erect a good blacksmith shop, supply the same with tools, and keep it in repair for ten years; and provide a good blacksmith for a like period; and to employ an experienced farmer for the term of ten years, to instruct the Indians in agriculture.

**ARTICLE 9.**

The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

**ARTICLE 10.**

The Omahas acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Omahas commit any depredations on any other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations against citizens.

**ARTICLE 11.**

The Omahas acknowledge themselves indebted to Lewis Sounsosee, (a half-breed,) for services, the sum of one thousand dollars, which debt they have not been able to pay, and the United States agree to pay the same.

**ARTICLE 12.**

The Omahas are desirous to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Omaha who is guilty of bringing liquor into their country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine. **ARTICLE 13.** The board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church have on the lands of the Omahas a manual-labor boarding-school, for the education of the Omaha, Otoe, and other Indian youth, which is now in successful operation, and as it will be some time before the necessary buildings can be erected on the reservation, and [it is] desirable that the school should not be suspended, it is agreed that the said board shall have four adjoining quarter sections of land, so as to include as near as may be all the improvements heretofore made by them; and the President is authorized to issue to the proper authority of said board, a patent in fee-simple for such quarter sections.

**ARTICLE 14.**

The Omahas agree that all the necessary roads, highways, and railroads, which may be constructed as the country improves, and the lines of which may run through such tract as may

be reserved for their permanent home, shall have a right of way through the reservation, a just compensation being paid therefor in money.

**ARTICLE 15.**

This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said George W. Manypenny, commissioner as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs, of the Omaha tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

*George W. Manypenny, Commissioner. [L. S.]*  
*Shon-ga-ska, or Logan Fontenelle, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*E-sta-mah-za, or Joseph Le Flesche, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Gra-tah-mah-je, or Standing Hawk, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Gah-he-ga-gin-gah, or Little Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Tah-wah-gah-ha, or Village Maker, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Wah-no-ke-ga, or Noise, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*So-da-nah-ze, or Yellow Smoke, his x mark. [L. S.]*

*Executed in the presence of us:*

*James M. Gatewood, Indian agent.*  
*James Goszler.*  
*Charles Calvert.*  
*James D. Kerr.*  
*Henry Beard.*  
*Alfred Chapman.*  
*Lewis Saunsoci, interpreter.*



**TREATY WITH THE CONFEDERATED OTTO AND MISSOURI, 1854**  
 Dec. 9, 1854. | 10 Stat., 1130. | 11 Stat., 605. | Ratified, Feb. 28, 1855. |  
 Proclaimed Apr. 10, 1855.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs. 660-661.

*Article of agreement and convention made and concluded at Nebraska City, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, between the United States of America, by George Hepner, United States' Indian agent, duly authorized thereto, and the chiefs and headmen of the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouri Indians, to be taken and considered as a supplement to the treaty made between the United States and said confederate tribes, on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.*

Whereas, by the first article of the treaty in the caption mentioned, it is stipulated that the confederate tribes of the Ottoe and Missouri Indians cede to the United States all their country west of the Missouri River, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue River, ten miles in width, and bounded as follows: commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue River, in a west or southwest direction from old Fort Kearney, at a place called by the Indians the "Islands;" thence west to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary ten miles; thence east to a point due north of the starting point, and ten miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning. And whereas, upon exploration of said reservation by the said confederate tribes, it was found that they had been mistaken as to the location thereof, much the larger portion, or nearly the entirety of it, being to the west of the Big Blue River, and without sufficiency of timber, and they being dissatisfied therewith, and the United States being desirous of removing all cause of complaint, this article is entered into.

**ARTICLE.**

It is agreed and stipulated, between the United States and the said confederate tribes of Ottoe and Missouri Indians, that the initial point of their reservation, in lieu of that stated in the treaty, in the caption hereof mentioned, shall be a point five miles due east thereof, thence west twenty-five miles, thence north ten miles, thence east to a point due north of the starting point and ten miles therefrom, thence to the place of beginning; and the country embraced within said boundaries shall be taken and considered as the reservation and home of said confederate tribes, in lieu of that provided for them and described in the first article of said treaty. In witness whereof the said George Hepner and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the said Confederate tribes of Ottoes and Missourias, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year above written.

*George Hepner, [SEAL.] United States Indian agent.*  
*Hick Kapoo, his x mark. [SEAL.]*  
*Bil Soldier, his x mark. [SEAL.]*  
*Chi-an-a-ka, or Buffalo Chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]*  
*Missouri Chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]*  
*White Water, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

Executed in the presence of —

*Lewis Bernard, his x mark, U. S. interpreter.*  
*H. P. Downs.*  
*John Baulware.*

**TREATY WITH THE PAWNEE, 1857**

Sept. 24, 1857. | 11 Stats., 729. | Ratified, Mar. 31, 1858. | Proclaimed May 26, 1858.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs. 764-767

*Articles of agreement and convention made this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1857, at Table Creek, Nebraska Territory, between James W. Denver, commissioner on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, viz: Grand Pawnees, Pawnee Loups, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappahs, and generally known as the Pawnee tribe.*

**ARTICLE 1.**

The confederate bands of the Pawnees aforesaid, hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all the lands now owned or claimed by them, except as hereinafter reserved, and which are bounded as follows. viz: On the east by the lands lately purchased by the United States from the Omahas; on the south by the lands heretofore ceded by the Pawnees to the United States; on the west by a line running due north from the junction of the North with the South Fork of the Platte River, to the Keha-Paha River; and on the north by the Keha-Paha River, to its junction with the Niobrara, L'eauqi Court, or Running-Water River, and thence, by that river, to the western boundary of the late Omaha cession. Out of this cession the Pawnees reserve a tract of country, thirty miles long from east to west, by fifteen miles wide from north to south, including both banks of the Loup Fork of the Platte River; the east line of which shall be at a point not further east than the mouth of Beaver Creek. If, however, the Pawnees, in conjunction with the United States agent, shall be able to find a more suitable locality for their future homes, within said cession, then, they are to have the privilege of selecting an equal quantity of land there, in lieu of the reservation herein designated, all of which shall be done as soon as practicable; and the Pawnees agree to remove to their new homes, thus reserved for them, without cost to the United States, within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States, and, until that time, they shall be permitted to remain where they are now residing, without molestation.

**ARTICLE 2.**

In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the Pawnees the sum of forty thousand dollars per annum, for five years, commencing on the first day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and, after the end of five years, thirty thousand dollars per annum, as a perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which annual payments shall be made in goods, and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them.

And it is further agreed that the President may, at any time, in his discretion, discontinue said perpetuity, by causing the value of a fair commutation thereof to be paid to, or expended for the benefit of, said Indians, in such manner as to him shall seem proper.

**ARTICLE 3.**

In order to improve the condition of the Pawnees, and teach them the arts of civilized life, the United States agree to establish among them, and for their use and benefit, two manual-labor schools, to be governed by such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, who shall also appoint the teachers, and, if he deems it necessary, may increase the number of schools to four. In these schools, there shall be taught the various branches of a common-school education, and, in addition, the arts of agriculture, the most useful mechanical arts. and whatever else the President may direct. The Pawnees, on their part, agree that each and every one of their children, between the ages of seven and eighteen years, shall be kept constantly at these schools for, at least, nine months in each year; and if any parent or guardian shall fail, neglect, or refuse to so keep the child or children under his or her

control at such school, then, and in that case, there shall be deducted from the annuities to which such parent or guardian would be entitled, either individually or as parent or guardian, an amount equal to the value, in time, of the tuition thus lost; but the President may at any time change or modify this clause as he may think proper. The chiefs shall be held responsible for the attendance of orphans who have no other guardians; and the United States agree to furnish suitable houses and farms for said schools, and whatever else may be necessary to put them in successful operation; and a sum not less than five thousand dollars per annum shall be applied to the support of each school, so long as the Pawnees shall, in good faith, comply with the provisions of this article; but if, at any time, the President is satisfied they are not doing so, he may, at his discretion, discontinue the schools in whole or in part.

#### **ARTICLE 4.**

The United States agree to protect the Pawnees in the possession of their new homes. The United States also agree to furnish the Pawnees:

First, with two complete sets of blacksmith, gunsmith, and tinsmith tools, not to exceed in cost seven hundred and fifty dollars; and erect shops at a cost not to exceed five hundred dollars; also five hundred dollars annually, during the pleasure of the President, for the purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for the same. The United States are also to furnish two blacksmiths, one of whom shall be a gunsmith and tinsmith; but the Pawnees agree to furnish one or two young men of their tribe to work constantly in each shop as strikers or apprentices, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their labor.

Second. The United States agree to furnish farming utensils and stock, worth twelve hundred dollars per annum, for ten years, or during the pleasure of the President, and for the first year's purchase of stock, and for erecting shelters for the same, an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars, and also to employ a farmer to teach the Indians the arts of agriculture.

Third. The United States agree to have erected on said reservation a steam-mill, suitable to grind grain and saw lumber, which shall not exceed in cost six thousand dollars, and to keep the same in repair for ten years; also, to employ a miller and engineer for the same length of time, or longer, at the discretion of the President; the Pawnees agreeing to furnish apprentices, to assist in working the mill, who shall be paid a fair compensation for their services.

Fourth. The United States agree to erect dwelling-houses for the interpreter, blacksmiths, farmer, miller and engineer, which shall not exceed in cost five hundred dollars each; and the Pawnees agree to prevent the members of their tribe from injuring or destroying the houses, shops, machinery, stock farming utensils, and all other things furnished by the Government, and if any such shall be carried away, injured, or destroyed, by any of the members of their tribe, the value of the same shall be deducted from the tribal annuities. Whenever the President shall become satisfied that the Pawnees have sufficiently advanced in the acquirement of a practical knowledge of the arts and pursuits to which this article relates, then, and in that case, he may turn over the property to the tribe, and dispense with the services of any or all of the employees herein named.

#### **ARTICLE 5.**

The Pawnees acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens, nor on that of any other person belonging to any tribe or nation at peace with the United States. And should any one or more of them violate this

pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby.

#### **ARTICLE 6.**

The United States agent may reside on or near the Pawnee reservation; and the Pawnees agree to permit the United States to build forts and occupy military posts on their lands, and to allow the whites the right to open roads through their territories; but no white person shall be allowed to reside on any part of said reservation unless he or she be in the employ of the United States, or be licensed to trade with said tribe, or be a member of the family of such employé or licensed trader; nor shall the said tribe, or any of them, alienate any part of said reservation, except to the United States; but, if they think proper to do so, they may divide said lands among themselves, giving to each person, or each head of a family, a farm, subject to their tribal regulations, but in no instance to be sold or disposed of to persons outside, or not themselves of the Pawnee tribe.

#### **ARTICLE 7.**

The United States agree to furnish, in addition to the persons heretofore mentioned, six laborers for three years, but it is expressly understood that while these laborers are to be under the control, and subject to the orders, of the United States agent, they are employed more to teach the Pawnees how to manage stock and use the implements furnished, than as merely laboring for their benefit; and for every laborer thus furnished by the United States, the Pawnees engage to furnish at least three of their tribe to work with them, who shall also be subject to the orders of the agent, and for whom the chiefs shall be responsible.

#### **ARTICLE 8.**

The Pawnees agree to deliver up to the officers of the United States all offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, whenever they may be found within the limits of their reservation; and they further agree to assist such officers in discovering, pursuing, and capturing any such offender or offenders, anywhere, whenever called on so to do; and they agree, also, that, if they violate any of the stipulations contained in this treaty, the President may, at his discretion, withhold a part, or the whole, of the annuities herein provided for.

#### **ARTICLE 9.**

The Pawnees desire to have some provision made for the half-breeds of their tribe. Those of them who have preferred to reside, and are now residing, in the nation, are to be entitled to equal rights and privileges with other members of the tribes, but those who have chosen to follow the pursuits of civilized life, and to reside among the whites, viz: Baptiste Bayhulle, William Bayhulle, Julia Bayhulle, Frank Tatahyee, William Nealis, Julia Nealis, Catharine Papan, Politte Papan, Rousseau Papan, Charles Papan, Peter Papan, Emily Papan, Henry Geta, Stephen Geta, James Cleghorn, Eliza Deroine, are to be entitled to scrip for one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter section, of land for each, provided application shall be made for the same within five years from this time, which scrip shall be receivable at the United States land-offices, the same as military bountyland warrants, and be subject to the same rules and regulations.

#### **ARTICLE 10.**

Samuel Allis has long been the firm friend of the Pawnees, and in years gone by has administered to their wants and necessities. When in distress, and in a state of starvation, they took his property and used it for themselves, and when the small pox was destroying them, he vaccinated more than two thousand of them; for all these things, the Pawnees desire that he shall be paid, but they think that the Government should pay a part. It is, therefore, agreed that

the Pawnees will pay to said Allis one thousand dollars, and the United States agree to pay him a similar sum of one thousand dollars, as a full remuneration for his services and losses.

#### ARTICLE 11.

Ta-ra-da-ka-wa, head-chief of the Tappahs band, and four other Pawnees, having been out as guides for the United States troops, in their late expedition against the Cheyennes, and having to return by themselves, were overtaken and plundered of everything given them by the officers of the expedition, as well as their own property, barely escaping with their lives; and the value of their services being fully acknowledged, the United States agree to pay to each of them one hundred dollars, or, in lieu thereof, to give to each a horse worth one hundred dollars in value.

#### ARTICLE 12.

To enable the Pawnees to settle any just claims at present existing against them, there is hereby set apart, by the United States, ten thousand dollars, out of which the same may be paid, when presented, and proven to the satisfaction of the proper department; and the Pawnees hereby relinquish all claims they may have against the United States under former treaty stipulations. In testimony whereof, the said James W. Denver, Commissioner, as aforesaid, and the undersigned, chiefs and head-men of the four confederate bands of Pawnee Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

*James W. Denver, U. S. Commissioner.*

Grand Pawnees:

*Pe-ta-na-sharo, or the Man and the Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Sa-ra-cherish, the Cross Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Te-ra-ta-puts, he who Steals Horses, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Le-ra-kuts-a-nasharo, the Grey Eagle Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*

Pawnee Loups:

*La-le-ta-ra-nasharo, the Comanche Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Te-ste-de-da-we-tel, the Man who Distributes the Goods, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Le-ta-kuts-nasharo, the Grey Eagle Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*A-sa-na-sharo, the Horse Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*

Pawnee Republicans:

*Na-sharo-se-de-ta-ra-ko, the one the Great Spirit smiles on, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Na-sharo-cha-hicko, a Man, but a Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Da-lo-le-kit-ta-to-kah, the Man the Enemy steals from, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Da-lo-de-na-sharo, the Chief like an Eagle, his x mark. [L. S.]*

Pawnee Tappahs:

*Ke-we-ko-na-sharo, the Buffalo Bull Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Na-sharo-la-da-hoo, the Big Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Na-sharo, the Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*  
*Da-ka-to-wa-kuts-o-ra-na-sharo, the Hawk Chief, his x mark. [L. S.]*

Signed and sealed in presence of -

*Wm. W. Dennison, United States Indian Agent.*  
*A. S. H. White, secretary to commissioner.*  
*N. W. Tucker,*  
*Will. E. Harvey,*  
*O. H. Irish,*  
*Samuel Allis, interpreter*  
*J. Sterling Morton.*

**TREATY WITH THE ARAPAHO & CHEYENNE, 1861**

Feb. 15, 1861. | 12 Stat., 1163. | Ratified. Aug. 6, 1861. | Proclaimed Dec. 5, 1861.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs. 807-811

*Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Fort Wise, in the Territory of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and delegates, representing the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River, viz: Little Raven, Storm, Shave-Head, and Big-Mouth, (on the part of the Arapahoes), and Black Kettle, White Antelope, Lean Bear, Little Wolf, and Left Hand, or Namos (on the part of the Cheyennes), they being thereto duly authorized by said confederated tribes of Indians.*

**ARTICLE 1.**

The said chiefs and delegates of said Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all lands now owned, possessed, or claimed by them, wherever situated, except a tract to be reserved for the use of said tribes located within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River and extending westwardly along the said river to the mouth of Purgatory River; thence along up the west bank of the Purgatory River to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence west along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due south from a point on the Arkansas River, five miles east of the mouth of the Huerfano River, would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due north from that point on said boundary of the Sandy Fork to the place of the beginning. The Arapahoe and Cheyennes, being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise among themselves, by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof in severalty to the individual members of the respective tribes, to be cultivated and improved for their individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the tract of country contained within the boundary above described shall be set apart and retained by them for the purposes aforesaid. According to the understanding among themselves, it is hereby agreed between the United States and the said tribes that the said reservation shall be surveyed and divided by a line to be run due north from a point on the northern boundary of New Mexico, fifteen miles west of Purgatory River, and extending to the Sandy Fork of the Arkansas River, which said line shall establish the eastern boundary of that portion of the reservation, to be hereafter occupied by the Cheyennes, and the western boundary of portion of said reservation to be hereafter occupied by the Arapahoes.

**ARTICLE 2.**

Out of the lands so set apart and retained there shall be assigned to each member of said tribes, without distinction of age or sex, a tract of forty acres, to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable portion of timber and water; one hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands shall also be set apart and appropriated to the use and occupancy of the agent, for the time being, of said tribes; and one hundred and sixty acres shall also be reserved out of each division of the retained tract for the establishment and support of schools for the education of the youth of the tribe. The location of the tracts, the assignment of which is provided for in this article, shall be made in as regular and compact a manner as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary, embracing the whole of them, and any intermediate portions or parcels of land or water not included in or made part of the tracts assigned in severalty. All such intermediate parcels of land and water shall be owned in common by the tribe occupying that portion of the reservation within the limits of which said parcels of land and water may be included; but in case of increase in the tribe, or other causes rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and

assignment in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and direct. The whole of the lands, assigned and unassigned, embraced within the exterior boundary herein designated, shall constitute and be known as the Reservation of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas; and all laws which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect over the same, and no white person, except as shall be in the employment of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the written permission of the superintendent of the central superintendency, or of the agent of the tribes.

### ARTICLE 3.

The division and assignment in severalty among the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the land hereinbefore reserved for that purpose, shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and his decision of all questions arising thereupon shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts assigned in severalty, specifying the names of the individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that the said tracts are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the assignees and their heirs. And said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of, except to the United States, or to members of the respective bands of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And said tracts shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by Congress. Prior to the issue of the certificates aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in the case of the death of the person or persons to whom they may be assigned, so that the same shall be secured to the families of such deceased persons; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts shall be assigned, abandon them, the said Secretary may take such action in relation to the proper disposition thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary and proper.

### ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the foregoing cession, relinquishment, and agreements, and for the purpose of establishing the Arapahoes and Cheyennes comfortably upon the lands to be assigned to them in severalty, by building them houses, and by furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, the United States do hereby agree and stipulate as follows, to wit: 1st. To protect the said Arapahoes and Cheyennes in the quiet and peaceful possession of the said tract of land so reserved for their future home, and also their persons and property thereon, during good behavior on their part. 2d. To pay to them, or expend for their benefit the sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum for fifteen years; that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe for that number of years, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their said reservation; making four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in annuities in the period of fifteen years, of which sum the Secretary of the Interior shall, from time to time, determine what proportion shall be expended for their benefit, and for what object such expenditure shall be made, due regard being had, in making such determination, to the best interests of said Indians. He shall likewise exercise the power to make such provision out of said sums as he may deem to be necessary and proper for the support and comfort of the aged or infirm and helpless orphans of the said Indians. Their annuities may, at the discretion of the President of the United States, be discontinued entirely, should said Indians fail to make reasonable and satisfactory efforts to advance and improve their condition; in which case such other provision shall be made for them as the President and Congress may judge to be suitable and proper. 3d. It is hereby agreed that the expenses to be incurred in the purchase of agricultural implements, stock animals, etc., referred to in this article, as also the cost and expenses of breaking up and fencing land, building houses, store-houses, and other needful buildings, or in making such other improvements as may be necessary for their comfort

and welfare, shall be defrayed out of the aforesaid sum of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid to or expended for the benefit of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes as annuities.

**ARTICLE 5.**

To provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanic shops, with necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary), farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, the United States agree to expend therefor a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum for five years; and it is agreed that all articles of goods and provisions, stock, implements, lumber, machinery, &c., referred to in this treaty, shall be transported to the respective tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, at the cost and expense of the United States.

**ARTICLE 6.**

The Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, parties to this Agreement, are anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages herein provided for respecting their improvements and civilization, and, to that end, to induce all that are now separated to rejoin and reunite with them. It is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian affairs shall cause the necessary proceedings to be adopted to have them notified of this agreement and its advantages; and to induce them to come in and unite with their brethren; and to enable them to do so, and to sustain themselves for a reasonable time thereafter, such assistance shall be provided for them, at the expense of the tribe as may be actually necessary for that purpose: Provided, however, That those who did not rejoin and permanently reunite themselves with the tribe within one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of its stipulations.

**ARTICLE 7.**

Should any further aid from time to time be necessary to enable the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural or other industrial pursuits, such additional means as may be required therefor shall be taken from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties or articles of agreement and convention, and so much of said moneys as may be required to furnish them further aid as aforesaid shall be applied in such manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as he shall consider best calculated to improve and promote their welfare. And, in order to render unnecessary any further treaty engagements or arrangements hereafter with the United States, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the President, with the assent of Congress, shall have full power to modify or change any of the provisions of former treaties with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, in such manner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their best interests.

**ARTICLE 8.**

All the expenses connected with and incident to the making of this agreement and carrying out its provisions shall be defrayed by the United States, except as otherwise herein provided.

**ARTICLE 9.**

It is agreed that all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands within the reservation hereinbefore specified, on the same terms as are provided by law when roads and highways are made through lands of citizens of the United States.

**ARTICLE 10.**

It is also agreed by the United States that the annuities now paid to the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, under existing treaties or articles of agreement and convention, shall be continued



to them until the stipulations of said treaties or articles of agreement and convention relating to such annuities shall be fulfilled.

**ARTICLE 11.**

[Stricken out.]

**ARTICLE 12.**

This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said Commissioner[s] as aforesaid, and the said Chiefs and Delegates of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

*A. G. Boone,*  
*United States Indian Agent and Commissioner.*  
*F. B. Culver,*  
*Commissioner and Special Agent.*

On the part of the Arapahoes:

*Ho-ha-ca-che, his x mark, or Little Raven.*  
*Ac-ker-ba-the, his x mark, or Storm.*  
*Che-ne-na-e-te, his x mark, Shave-Head.*  
*Ma-na-sa-te, his x mark, Big Mouth.*

On the part of the Cheyennes:

*Mo-ta-va-to, his x mark, Black Kettle.*  
*Vo-ki-vokamast, his x mark, White Antelope.*  
*Avo-na-co, his x mark, Lean Bear.*  
*O-ne-a-ha-ket, his x mark, Little Wolf.*  
*Na-ko-hais-tah, his x mark, Tall Bear.*  
*A-am-a-na-co, his x mark, Left Hand, or Namos.*  
*John S. Smith, United States interpreter.*  
*Robert Bent, United States interpreter.*

Witnesses to the signatures:

*John Sedgwick, major of Cavalry.*  
*R. Ransom, jr., lieutenant of Cavalry.*  
*J.E.B. Stuart, first lieutenant First Cavalry.*  
*John White, clerk to the Indian signatures.*

P.S. - And it is further understood, before signing the above treaty, that it was the particular request and wish of the Chiefs and Councillors in general convention, in consideration of Robert Bent being one of their half-breed tribe, that he should have, as a gift from the nation, six hundred and forty acres of land, covering the valley and what is called the Sulphur Spring, lying on the north side of the Arkansas River and about five miles below the Pawnee Hills, and they wish the general government to recognize and confirm the same; and that Jack Smith, son of John S. Smith, who is also a half-breed of said nation, shall have six hundred and forty acres of land, lying seven miles above Bent's Old Fort, on the north side of the Arkansas River, including the valley and point of rock, and respectfully recommend the general government to confirm and recognize the same.

**TREATY WITH THE OMAHA, 1865**

Mar. 6, 1865. | 14 Stats., 667. | Ratified, Feb. 13, 1866. | Proclaimed Feb. 15, 1866.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs. 872-873

*Articles of treaty made and concluded at Washington, D. C., on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1865, between the United of America, by their commissioners, Clark W. Thompson, Robert W. Furnas, and the Omaha tribe of Indians by their chiefs, E-sta-mah-za, or Joseph La Flesche, Gra-ta-mah-zhe, or Standing Hawk; Ga-he-ga-zhinga, or Little Chief; Tah-wah-gah-ha, or Village Maker; Wah-no-ke-ga, or Noise; Sha-da-na-ge, or Yellow Smoke; Wastch-com-ma-nu, or Hard Walker; Pad-a-ga-he, or Fire Chief; Ta-su, or White Cow; Ma-ha-nin-ga, or No Knife.*

**ARTICLE 1.**

The Omaha tribe of Indians do hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States a tract of land from the north side of their present reservation, defined and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at a point on the Missouri River four miles due south from the north boundary line of said reservation, thence west ten miles, thence south four miles, thence west to the western boundary line of the reservation, thence north to the northern boundary line, thence east to the Missouri River, and thence south along the river to the place of beginning; and that the said Omaha tribe of Indians will vacate and give possession of the lands ceded by this treaty immediately after its ratification: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to include any of the lands upon which the said Omaha tribe of Indians have now improvements, or any land or improvements belonging to, connected with, or used for the benefit of the Missouri school now in existence upon the Omaha reservation.

**ARTICLE 2.**

In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to pay to the said Omaha tribe of Indians the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be paid upon the ratification of this treaty, and to be expended by their agent, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for goods, provisions, cattle, horses, construction of buildings, farming implements, breaking up lands, and other improvements on their reservation.

**ARTICLE 3.**

In further consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agree to extend the provisions of article 8 of the treaty between the Omaha tribe of Indians and the United States, made on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1854, for a term of ten years from and after the ratification of this treaty; and the United States further agree to pay to the said Omaha tribe of Indians, upon the ratification of this treaty, the sum of seven thousand dollars as damages in consequence of the occupancy of a portion of the Omaha reservation not hereby ceded, and use and destruction of timber by the Winnebago tribe of Indians while temporarily residing thereon.

**ARTICLE 4.**

The Omaha Indians being desirous of promoting settled habits of industry and enterprise amongst themselves by abolishing the tenure in common by which they now hold their lands, and by assigning limited quantities thereof in severalty to the members of the tribe, including their half or mixed blood relatives now residing with them, to be cultivated and improved for their own individual use and benefit, it is hereby agreed and stipulated that the remaining portion of their present reservation shall be set apart for said purposes; and that out of the same there shall be assigned to each head of a family not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and to each male person, eighteen years of age and upwards, without family, not exceeding forty acres of land to include in every case, as far as practicable, a reasonable proportion of timber; six hundred and forty acres of said lands, embracing and surrounding the present agency

improvements, shall also be set apart and appropriated to the occupancy and use of the agency for said Indians. The lands to be so assigned, including those for the use of the agency, shall be in as regular and compact a body as possible, and so as to admit of a distinct and well-defined exterior boundary. The whole of the lands, assigned or unassigned, in severalty, shall constitute and be known as the Omaha reservation, within and over which all laws passed or which may be passed by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes shall have full force and effect, and no white person, except such as shall be in the employ of the United States, shall be allowed to reside or go upon any portion of said reservation without the written permission of the superintendent of Indian affairs or the agent for the tribe. Said division and assignment of lands to the Omahas in severalty shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and when approved by him, shall be final and conclusive. Certificates shall be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the tracts so assigned, specifying the names of individuals to whom they have been assigned respectively, and that they are for the exclusive use and benefit of themselves, their heirs, and descendants; and said tracts shall not be alienated in fee, leased, or otherwise disposed of except to the United States or to other members of the tribe, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided for by Congress.

#### ARTICLE 5.

It being understood that the object of the Government in purchasing the land herein described is for the purpose of locating the Winnebago tribe thereon, now, therefore, should their location there prove detrimental to the peace, quiet, and harmony of the whites as well as of the two tribes of Indians, then the Omahas shall have the privilege of repurchasing the land herein ceded upon the same terms they now sell. In testimony whereof, the said Clark W. Thompson and Robert W. Furnas, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the said chiefs and delegates of the Omaha tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

*Clark W. Thompson,  
R. W. Furnas, Commissioners.*

*E-sta-mah-zha, or Joseph La Flesche, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Gra-ta-mah-zhe, or Standing Hawk, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Ga-he-ga-zhin-ga, or Little Chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Tah-wah-ga-ha, or Village Maker, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Wah-no-ke-ga, or Noise, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Sha-da-na-ge, or Yellow Smoke, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Wastch-com-ma-nu, or Hard Walker, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Pad-a-ga-he, or Fire Chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Ta-su, or White Cow, his x mark. [SEAL.]  
Ma-ha-nin-ga, or No Knife, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

In presence of -

*H. Chase, United States interpreter.  
Lewis Saunsoci, interpreter.  
St. A. D. Balcombe, United States Indian agent.  
Geo. N. Propper.  
J. N. H. Patrick.*

**TREATY WITH THE PONCA, 1865**

Mar. 10, 1865. | 14 Stat., 675. | Ratified Mar. 2, 1867. | Proclaimed Mar. 28, 1867.

Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties. Vol. II (Treaties). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. Pgs. 875-876.

*Supplementary treaty between the United States of America and the Ponca tribe of Indians, made at the city of Washington on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1865, between William P. Dole, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Wah-gah-sap-pi, or Iron Whip; Gist-tah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker; Wash-com-mo-ni, or Mitchell P. Cerre; Ash-nan-e-kah-gah-he, or Lone Chief; Tah-ton-ga-nuz-zhe, or Standing Buffalo; on the part of the Ponca tribe of Indians, they being duly authorized and empowered by the said tribe, as follows, viz:*

**ARTICLE 1.**

The Ponca tribe of Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all that portion of their present reservation as described in the first article of the treaty of March 12th, 1858, lying west of the range line between townships numbers (32) thirty-two and (33) thirty-three north, ranges (10) ten and (11) eleven west of the (6) sixth principal meridian, according to the Kansas and Nebraska survey; estimated to contain thirty thousand acres, be the same more or less.

**ARTICLE 2.**

In consideration of the cession or release of that portion of the reservation above described by the Ponca tribe of Indians to the Government of the United States, the Government of the United States, by way of rewarding them for their constant fidelity to the Government and citizens thereof, and with a view of returning to the said tribe of Ponca Indians their old burying-grounds and corn-fields, hereby cede and relinquish to the tribe of Ponca Indians the following-described fractional townships, to wit: township (31) thirty-one north, range (7) seven west; also, fractional township (32) thirty-two north, ranges (6,) six, (7,) seven, (8,) eight, (9,) nine, and (10) ten west; also, fractional township (33) thirty-three north, ranges (7) seven and (8) eight west; and also all that portion of township (33) thirty-three north, ranges (9) nine and (10) ten west, lying south of Ponca Creek; and also all the islands in the Niobrara or Running Water River, lying in front of lands or townships above ceded by the United States to the Ponca tribe of Indians. But it is expressly understood and agreed that the United States shall not be called upon to satisfy or pay the claims of any settlers for improvements upon the lands above ceded by the United States to the Poncas, but that the Ponca tribe of Indians shall, out of their own funds, and at their own expense, satisfy said claimants, should any be found upon said lands above ceded by the United States to the Ponca tribe of Indians.

**ARTICLE 3.**

The Government of the United States, in compliance with the first paragraph of the second article of the treaty of March 12th, 1858, hereby stipulate and agree to pay to the Ponca tribe of Indians for indemnity for spoliation committed upon them, satisfactory evidence of which has been lodged in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and payment recommended by that officer, and also by the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen thousand and eighty dollars.

**ARTICLE 4.**

The expenses attending the negotiation of this treaty or agreement shall be paid by the United States. In testimony whereof, the said Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner as aforesaid, and the undersigned, chiefs of the Ponca tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day herein-before written.

*Wm. P. Dole.*

*Wah-gah-sap-pi, or Iron Whip, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

*Gist-tah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

*Wash-com-mo-ni, or Mitchell P. Cerre, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

*Ash-nan-e-kah-gah-he, or Lone Chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

*Tah-ton-ga-nuz-zhe, or Standing Buffalo, his x mark. [SEAL.]*

Executed in the presence of

*Chas. Sims. Stephen A. Dole. Newton Edmunds. J. Shaw Gregory. George N. Propper.*

**AGREEMENT WITH THE PAWNEE TRIBE, 1875**

**Date:** April 10, 1876

**Where or how concluded:** Act of Congress.

**Reference:** *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume XIX, page 28.

**Tribe:** Pawnee

**Description of cession or reservation:** Provides for the sale (with their consent) of their reservation in Nebraska under treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.

Provides a new reservation for them in Indian territory, which new reservation is described as follows: All that tract of country between the Cinnarron [Cimarron] and Arkansas rivers embraced within the limits of Ts. 21, 22, 23, and 24 N. of R. 4 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 N. of R. 5 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 N. of R. 6 E. of the Indian meridian.

**Historical data and remarks:** This reserve was selected for them partly from the Cherokee territory lying W. of 96° W. longitude in consonance with the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, and partly from the country ceded by the Creeks by treaty of June 14, 1866.

**AGREEMENT WITH THE LAKOTA TRIBE, 1875**

**Date:** June 23, 1875

**Where or how concluded:** Agreement

**Tribe:** [Lakota] Sioux

**Description of cession or reservation:** Cede hunting privilege and all rights to certain territory in Nebraska retained by them under treaty of 1868.

**Historical data and remarks:** This cession covered the hunting privilege guaranteed by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1868, and the right to that portion of the unceded country described in article 16, treaty of 1868, which lay S. and E. of the southern divide of Niobrara river, W. of 100° W. longitude in Nebraska. It overlaps the cession of the Pawnee made Sept. 24, 1857.

**AGREEMENT WITH THE LAKOTA,  
NORTHERN CHEYENNE, & ARAPAHO TRIBES, 1876**

**Date:** September 26, 1876

**Where or how concluded:** Agreement

**Reference:** *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume XIX, page 254.

**Tribe:** Sioux and Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.

**Description of cession or reservation:** Cede all claim to remainder of country described in article 16 of treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. Cede all claim to a portion of the reserve set apart for them by article 2 of treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. The U. S. grant them an addition to the N. end of their reserve, such addition lying between 46° and Cannon Ball river.

**Historical data and remarks:** This cession overlaps the cession by the Pawnee of Sept. 24, 1857. This cession covered a tract lying W. of a line beginning on N. line of Nebraska at 103° W. longitude; thence N. to S. fork of Cheyenne river; down said fork to the N. fork; up the N. fork to 103° and thence N. to 46° N. latitude. This was partly a confirmation of that part of the tract lying W. of Missouri river which was added to the reserve by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875. It added, however, another tract to the W., lying between 102° and 103° W. longitude and 46° N. latitude and south fork of Cannon Ball river.



**AGREEMENT WITH THE OMAHA TRIBE, 1882**

**Date:** August 7, 1882

**Where or how concluded:** Act of Congress.

**Reference:** *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume XXII, page 341.

**Tribe:** Omaha

**Description of cession or reservation:** Provides for sale, with the Omahas' consent, of portion of their reservation lying W. of Sioux City and Nebraska railroad.

Remainder of reservation to be allotted and patented to individuals or to the tribe.

**Historical data and remarks:** The sale of this tract was intended to supersede the provision of the act of June 10, 1872, authorizing the Sale of 50,000 acres off the W. end of their reserve.

Individuals receiving allotments to receive patents in fee simple therefor after 25 years. All unallotted lands to be patented in fee simple to the tribe at the end of 25 years

**AGREEMENT WITH LAKOTA TRIBES, 1889 & 1892**

**Date:** March 2, 1889

**Where or how concluded:** Act of Congress.

**Reference:** *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume XXV, page 888.

**Tribe:** Pine Ridge Sioux.

Rosebud Sioux.

Standing Rock Sioux.

Cheyenne River Sioux.

Lower Brule Sioux.

Crow Creek Sioux.

**Description of cession or reservation:** For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Pine Ridge agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence N. along said meridian to the S. fork of Cheyenne river, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle creek; thence due E. to White river; thence down White river to the mouth of Black Pipe creek on White river; thence due S. to said N. line of the State of Nebraska; thence W. on said N. line to the place of beginning. Also the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the state of Nebraska and the territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 W. of the sixth principal meridian in the territory of Dakota intersects said boundary line; thence E. along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due S. 5 miles; thence due W. 10 miles; thence due N. to said boundary line; thence due E. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Rosebud agency, the lands bounded as follows: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river at the intersection of the S. line of Brule county; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of W. longitude from Greenwich; thence due S. to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence W. along said parallel to a point due S. from the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence due N. to the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence down White river to a point intersecting the W. line of Gregory county extended N.; thence S. on said extended W. line of Gregory county to the intersection of the S. line of Brule county extended W.; thence due E. on said S. line of Brule county extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri river, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down said center of the main channel to a point 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due W. to the one hundred and second degree of W. longitude from Greenwich; thence N. along said meridian to its intersection with the S. branch of Cannon Ball river, also known as Cedar creek; thence down said S. branch of Cannon Ball river to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball river, and down said main Cannon Ball river to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at the place of beginning.

For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne river; thence W. to said Cheyenne river, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence N. along said

meridian to its intersection with a line due W. from a point in the Missouri river 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river; thence due E. to the place of beginning.

For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning on the Missouri river at Old Fort George; thence running due W. to the western boundary of Presho county; thence running S. on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of T. 72; thence S. on said township western line to an intersecting line running due W. from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at Fort Lookout; thence N. in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.

For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Crow Creek agency, the following lands: The whole of T. 106, R. 70; T. 107, R. 71; T. 108, R. 71; T. 108, R. 72; T. 109, R. 72, and the S. half of T. 109, R. 71; and all, except secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of T. 107, R. 70, and such parts as lie on the E. or left bank of the Missouri river, of the following townships, namely: T. 106, R. 71; T. 107, R. 72; T. 108, R. 73; T. 108, R. 74; T. 108, R. 75; T. 108, R. 76; T. 109, R. 73; T. 109, R. 74; S. half of T. 109, R. 75; and T. 107, R. 73; also the W. half of T. 106, R. 69, and secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of T. 107, R. 69.