

TREATY OF JUNE 3, 1816
Treaty with the Winnebago, June 3, 1816

James Madison,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of that portion of the Winnebago tribe or nation residing on the Ouisconsin river, of the other part.

Whereas the undersigned chiefs and warriors, as well as that portion of the nation which they represent, have separated themselves from the rest of their nation, and reside in a village on the Ouisconsin river, and are desirous of returning to a state of friendly relations with the United States, the parties hereto have agreed to the following articles.

Article 1.

Every injury or act of hostility, committed by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot; and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the late war, shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

Article 2.

The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do by these presents, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation to the British, French, or Spanish government, within the limits of the United States, or their territories; and also, all and every treaty, contract, and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States and the said tribe or nation, as far as their interest in the same extends.

Article 3.

The undersigned chiefs and warriors as aforesaid, for themselves and those they represent, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever.

Article 4.

The aforesaid chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do further promise to remain distinct and separate from the rest of their tribe or nation, giving them no aid or assistance whatever, until peace shall also be concluded between the United States and the said tribe or nation.

Article 5.

The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Prairie du Chien, to be by him restored to the respective parties hereto, as soon as it may be practicable.

In witness whereof, the commissioners aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth.

William Clark, [L. S.]
Ninian Edwards, [L. S.]

Aug. Chouteau, [L. S.]
Choukeka, or Dekare, the Spoon, his x mark, [L. S.]
Onunaka, or Karamanu, his x mark, [L. S.]
Achahouska, the White Sky, his x mark, [L. S.]
Chenapinka, the Good House, his x mark, [L. S.]
Makamka, the Earth, his x mark, [L. S.]
Wechoka, the Green Feather, his x mark, [L. S.]
Shougkapar, the Dog, his x mark, [L. S.]
Nekousaa, the Main Channel, his x mark, [L. S.]
Wapanoneker, the Bear, his mark, [L. S.]
Opwarchickwaka, the Rain, his x mark, [L. S.]
Chepurganika, the little Buffalo Head, his x mark, [L. S.]

Done at St. Louis, in the presence of—

R. Wash, secretary to the commission,
R. Paul, C. T. of the C.
Wm. O. Allen, captain U. S. Corps of Artillery,
N. Boilvin, agent,
Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent,
Maurice Blondeaux, Indian agent,
Henry Delorier, interpreter,
Pierre Lapointe, interpreter,
Baptiste Pereaault, interpreter,
Samuel Solomon, interpreter,
Jacques Mette, interpreter.

TREATY OF AUGUST 19, 1825

Treaty with the Sioux, etc., 1825

John Quincy Adams,
President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

Treaty with the Sioux and Chippewa, Sacs and Fox, Menominie, Ioway, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawattomie, Tribes.

The United States of America have seen with much regret, that wars have for many years been carried on between the Sioux and the Chippewas, and more recently between the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux; and also between the Ioways and Sioux; which, if not terminated, may extend to the other tribes, and involve the Indians upon the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, in general hostilities. In order, therefore, to promote peace among these tribes, and to establish boundaries among them and the other tribes who live in their vicinity, and thereby to remove all causes of future difficulty, the United States have invited the Chippewa, Sac, and Fox, Menominie, Ioway, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomie Tribes of Indians living upon the Illinois, to assemble together, and in a spirit of mutual conciliation to accomplish these objects; and to aid therein, have appointed William Clark and Lewis Cass, Commissioners on their part, who have met the Chiefs, Warriors, and Representatives of the said tribes, and portion of tribes, at Prairie des Chiens, in the Territory of Michigan, and after full deliberation, the said tribes, and portions of tribes, have agreed with the United States, and with one another, upon the following articles.

Article 1.

There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between the Sioux and Chippewas; between the Sioux and the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes; and between the loways and the Sioux.

Article 2.

It is agreed between the confederated Tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, that the Line between their respective countries shall be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper loway River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending the said loway river, to its left fork; thence up that fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River, in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Desmoines river; and thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river; and down that river to its juncture with the Missouri river. But the Yancton band of the Sioux tribe, being principally interested in the establishment of the line from the Forks of the Desmoines to the Missouri, and not being sufficiently represented to render the definitive establishment of that line proper, it is expressly declared that the line from the forks of the Desmoines to the forks of the Calumet river, and down that river to the Missouri, is not to be considered as settled until the assent of the Yancton band shall be given thereto. And if the said band should refuse their assent, the arrangement of that portion of the boundary line shall be void, and the rights of the parties to the country bounded thereby, shall be the same as if no provision had been made for the extension of the line west of the forks of the Desmoines. And the Sacs and Foxes relinquish to the tribes interested therein, all their claim to land on the east side of the Mississippi river.

Article 3.

The loways accede to the arrangement between the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux; but it is agreed between the loways and the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, that the loways have a just claim to a portion of the country between the boundary line described in the next preceding article, and the Missouri and Mississippi; and that the said loways, and Sacs and Foxes, shall peaceably occupy the same, until some satisfactory arrangement can be made between them for a division of their respective claims to country.

Article 4.

The Ottoes not being represented at this Council, and the Commissioners for the United States being anxious that justice should be done to all parties, and having reason to believe that the Ottoes have a just claim to a portion of the country upon the Missouri, east and south of the boundary line dividing the Sacs and Foxes and the loways, from the Sioux, it is agreed between the parties interested therein, and the United States, that the claim of the Ottoes shall not be affected by any thing herein contained; but the same shall remain as valid as if this treaty had not been formed.

Article 5.

It is agreed between the Sioux and the Chippewas, that the line dividing their respective countries shall commence at the Chippewa River, half a day's march below the falls; and from thence it shall run to Red Cedar River, immediately below the falls; from thence to the St. Croix River, which it strikes at a place called the standing cedar, about a day's paddle in a canoe, above the Lake at the mouth of that river; thence passing between two lakes called by the Chippewas "Green Lakes," and by the Sioux "the lakes they bury the Eagles in," and from thence to the standing cedar that "the Sioux Split;" thence to Rum River, crossing it at the mouth of a small creek called choaking creek, a long day's march from the Mississippi; thence to a point of woods that projects into the prairie, half a day's march from the Mississippi; thence in a straight line to the mouth of the first river which enters the Mississippi on its west side above the mouth of Sac river; thence ascending the said river (above the mouth of Sac river) to a small lake at its source; thence in a direct line to a lake at the head of Prairie river, which is supposed to enter the Crow Wing river on its South side; thence to Otter-tail lake Portage; thence to said Ottertail lake, and down through the middle thereof, to its outlet; thence in a direct line, so as to strike Buffalo river, half way from its source to its mouth, and down the said river to Red River; thence descending Red river to the mouth of Outard or Goose creek: The eastern boundary of the Sioux commences opposite the mouth of loway river, on the Mississippi, runs back two or three miles to the bluffs, follows the bluffs, crossing

Bad axe river, to the mouth of Black river, and from Black river to half a day's march below the Falls of the Chippewa River.

Article 6.

It is agreed between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country shall commence on the Chippewa river aforesaid, half a day's march below the falls on that river, and run thence to the source of Clear Water river, a branch of the Chippewa; thence south to Black river; thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin.

Article 7.

It is agreed between the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomes of the Illinois, that the Winnebago country shall be bounded as follows: south easterly by Rock River, from its source near the Winnebago lake, to the Winnebago village, about forty miles above its mouth; westerly by the east line of the tract, lying upon the Mississippi, herein secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatome Indians, of the Illinois; and also by the high bluff, described in the Sioux boundary, and running north to Black river: from this point the Winnebagoes claim up Black river, to a point due west from the source of the left fork of the Ouisconsin; thence to the source of the said fork, and down the same to the Ouisconsin; thence down the Ouisconsin to the portage, and across the portage to Fox river; thence down Fox river to the Winnebago lake, and to the grand Kan Kanlin, including in their claim the whole of Winnebago lake; but, for the causes stated in the next article, this line from Black river must for the present be left indeterminate.

Article 8.

The representatives of the Menominies not being sufficiently acquainted with their proper boundaries, to settle the same definitively, and some uncertainty existing in consequence of the cession made by that tribe upon Fox River and Green Bay, to the New York Indians, it is agreed between the said Menominie tribe, and the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatome Indians of the Illinois, that the claim of the Menominies to any portion of the land within the boundaries allotted to either of the said tribes, shall not be barred by any stipulation herein; but the same shall remain as valid as if this treaty had not been concluded. It is, however, understood that the general claim of the Menominies is bounded on the north by the Chippewa country, on the east by Green Bay and lake Michigan extending as far south as Millawaukee river, and on the West they claim to Black River.

Article 9.

The country secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatome tribes of the Illinois, is bounded as follows: Beginning at the Winnebago village, on Rock river, forty miles from its mouth and running thence down the Rock river to a line which runs from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and with that line to the Mississippi, opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the United States reservation, at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the south and east lines of the said reservation to the Ouisconsin; thence, southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river at the Winnebago village. The Illinois Indians have also a just claim to a portion of the country bounded south by the Indian boundary line aforesaid, running from the southern extreme of lake Michigan, east by lake Michigan, north by the Menominie country, and north-west by Rock river. This claim is recognized in the treaty concluded with the said Illinois tribes at St. Louis, August 24, 1816, but as the Millewakee and Manetoowalk bands are not represented at this Council, it cannot be now definitively adjusted.

Article 10.

All the tribes aforesaid acknowledge the general controlling power of the United States, and disclaim all dependence upon, and connection with, any other power. And the United States agree to, and recognize, the preceding boundaries, subject to the limitations and restrictions before provided. It being, however, well understood that the reservations at Fever River, at the Ouisconsin, and St. Peters, and the ancient

settlements at Prairie des Chiens and Green Bay, and the land property thereto belonging, and the reservations made upon the Mississippi, for the use of the half breeds, in the treaty concluded with the Sacs and Foxes, August 24, 1824, are not claimed by either of the said tribes.

Article 11.

The United States agree, whenever the President may think it necessary and proper, to convene such of the tribes, either separately or together, as are interested in the lines left unsettled herein, and to recommend to them an amicable and final adjustment of their respective claims, so that the work, now happily begun, may be consummated. It is agreed, however, that a Council shall be held with the Yancton band of the Sioux, during the year 1826, to explain to them the stipulations of this treaty, and to procure their assent thereto, should they be disposed to give it, and also with the Ottoes, to settle and adjust their title to any of the country claimed by the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways.

Article 12.

The Chippewa tribe being dispersed over a great extent of country, and the Chiefs of that tribe having requested, that such portion of them as may be thought proper, by the Government of the United States, may be assembled in 1826, upon some part of Lake Superior, that the objects and advantages of this treaty may be fully explained to them, so that the stipulations thereof may be observed by the warriors. The Commissioners of the United States assent thereto, and it is therefore agreed that a council shall accordingly be held for these purposes.

Article 13.

It is understood by all the tribes, parties hereto, that no tribe shall hunt within the acknowledged limits of any other without their assent, but it being the sole object of this arrangement to perpetuate a peace among them, and amicable relations being now restored, the Chiefs of all the tribes have expressed a determination, cheerfully to allow a reciprocal right of hunting on the lands of one another, permission being first asked and obtained, as before provided for.

Article 14.

Should any causes of difficulty hereafter unhappily arise between any of the tribes, parties hereunto, it is agreed that the other tribes shall interpose their good offices to remove such difficulties; and also that the government of the United States may take such measures as they may deem proper, to effect the same object.

Article 15.

This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the government thereof.

Done, and signed, and sealed, at Prairie des Chiens, in the territory of Michigan, this nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States the fiftieth.

William Clark, [L. S.]

Lewis Cass, [L. S.]

Sioux:

Wa-ba-sha, x or the leaf, [L. S.]

Pe-tet-te x Corbeau, little crow, [L. S.]

The Little x of the Wappitong tribe, [L. S.]

Tartunka-nasih x Sussitong, [L. S.]

Sleepy Eyes, x Sossitong, [L. S.]

Two faces x do [L. S.]

French Crow x Wappacoota, [L. S.]
Kee-jee x do [L. S.]
Tar-se-ga x do [L. S.]
Wa-ma-de-tun-ka x black dog, [L. S.]
Wan-na-ta x Yancton, or he that charges on his enemies, [L. S.]
Red Wing x [L. S.]
Ko-ko-ma-ko x [L. S.]
Sha-co-pe x the Sixth, [L. S.]
Pe-ni-si-on x [L. S.]
Eta-see-pa x Wabasha's band, [L. S.]
Wa-ka-u-hee, x Sioux band, rising thunder, [L. S.]
The Little Crow, x Sussetong, [L. S.]
Po-e-ha-pa x Me-da-we-con-tong, or eagle head, [L. S.]
Ta-ke-wa-pa x Wappitong, or medicine blanket, [L. S.]
Tench-ze-part, x his bow, [L. S.]
Masc-pu-lo-chas-tosh, x the white man, [L. S.]
Te-te-kar-munch, x the buffaloman, [L. S.]
Wa-sa-o-ta x Sussetong, or a great of hail, [L. S.]
Oeyah-ko-ca, x the crackling tract, [L. S.]
Mak-to-wah-ke-ark, x the bear, [L. S.]

Winnebagoes:

Les quatres jambes, x [L. S.]
Carimine, x the turtle that walks, [L. S.]
De-ca-ri, x [L. S.]
Wan-ca-ha-ga, x or snake's skin, [L. S.]
Sa-sa-ma-ni, x [L. S.]
Wa-non-che-qua, x the merchant, [L. S.]
Chon-que-pa, x or dog's head, [L. S.]
Cha-rat-chon, x the smoker, [L. S.]
Ca-ri-ca-si-ca, x he that kills the crow, [L. S.]
Watch-kat-o-que, x the grand canoe, [L. S.]
Ho-wa-mick-a, x the little elk, [L. S.]

Menominees:

Ma-can-me-ta, x medicine bear, [L. S.]
Chau-wee-nou-mi-tai, x medicine south wind, [L. S.]
Char-o-nee, x [L. S.]
Ma-wesh-a, x the little wolf, [L. S.]
A-ya-pas-mis-ai, x the thunder that turns, [L. S.]
Cha-ne-pau, x the riband, [L. S.]
La-me-quon, x the spoon, [L. S.]
En-im-e-tas, x the barking wolf, [L. S.]
Pape-at, x the one just arrived, [L. S.]
O-que-men-ce, x the little chief, [L. S.]

Chippewas:

Shinguaba x W'Ossin, 1st chief of the Chippewa nation, Saulte St. Marie, [L. S.]
Gitspee x Jiauba, 2d chief, [L. S.]
Gitspee x Waskee, or le boeuf of la pointe lake Superior, [L. S.]
Nain-a-boozhu, x of la pointe lake Superior, [L. S.]
Monga, x Zid or loon's foot of Fond du Lac, [L. S.]
Weescoup, x or sucre of Fond du Lac, [L. S.]
Mush-Koas, x or the elk of Fond du Lac, [L. S.]

Nau-bun x *Aqeezhik*, of *Fond du Lac*, [L. S.]
Kau-ta-waubeta, x or *broken tooth of Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
Pugisaingegen, x or *broken arm of Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
Kwee-weezaishish, x or *gross guelle of Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
Ba-ba-see-kundade, x or *curling hair of Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
Paashineep, x or *man shooting at the mark of Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
Pu-ga-a-gik, x *the little beef*, *Leech lake*, [L. S.]
Pee-see-ker, x or *buffalo*, *St. Croix band*, [L. S.]
Nau-din, x or *the wind*, *St. Croix band*, [L. S.]
Nau-quan-a-bee, x of *Mille lac*, [L. S.]
Tu-kau-bis-hoo, x or *crouching lynx of Lac Courte Oreille*, [L. S.]
The Red Devil, x of *Lac Courte Oreille*, [L. S.]
The Track, x of *Lac Courte Oreille*, [L. S.]
Ne-bo-na-bee, x *the mermaid Lac Courte Oreille*, [L. S.]
Pi-a-gick, x *the single man St. Croix*, [L. S.]
Pu-in-a-ne-gi, x, or *the hole in the day*, *Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
Moose-o-mon-e, x *plenty of elk*, *St. Croix band*, [L. S.]
Nees-o-pe-na, x or *two birds of Upper Red Cedar lake*, [L. S.]
Shaata, x *the pelican of Leech lake*, [L. S.]
Che-on-o-quet, x *the great cloud of Leech lake*, [L. S.]
I-au-ben-see, x *the little buck of Red lake*, [L. S.]
Kia-wa-tas, x *the tarrier of Leech lake*, [L. S.]
Mau-ge-ga-bo, x *the leader of Leech lake*, [L. S.]
Nan-go-tuck, x *the flame of Leech lake*, [L. S.]
Nee-si-day-sish, x *the sky of Red lake*, [L. S.]
Pee-chan-a-nim, x *striped feather of Sandy lake*, [L. S.]
White Devil, x of *Leech lake*, [L. S.]
Ka-ha-ka, x *the sparrow*, *LacCourte Oreille*, [L. S.]
I-au-be-ence, x *little buck of Rice lake*, *Ca-ba-ma-bee*, x *the assembly of St. Croix*, [L. S.]
Nau-gau-nosh, x *the forward man lake Flambeau*, [L. S.]
Caw-win-dow, x *he that gathers berries of Sandy Lake*, [L. S.]
On-que-ess, *the mink*, *lake Superior*, [L. S.]
Ke-we-ta-ke-pe, x *all round the sky*, [L. S.]
The-sees, x [L. S.]

Ottawas:

Chaboner, x or *Chambly*, [L. S.]
Shaw-fau-wick, x *the mink*, [L. S.]

Potawatomes:

Ignace, x [L. S.]
Ke-o-kuk, x [L. S.]
Che-chan-quose, x *the little crane*, [L. S.]
Taw-wa-na-nee, x *the trader*, [L. S.]

Sacs:

Na-o-tuk, x *the stabbing chief*, [L. S.]
Pish-ken-au-nee, x *all fish*, [L. S.]
Po-ko-nau-qua, x or *broken arm*, [L. S.]
Wau-kau-che, x *eagle nose*, [L. S.]
Quash-kaume, x *jumping fish*, [L. S.]
Ochaach, x *the fisher*, [L. S.]
Ke-o-kuck, x *the watchful fox*, [L. S.]
Skin-gwin-ee-see, *the x ratler*, [L. S.]

Was-ar-wis-ke-no, x the yellow bird, [L. S.]
Pau-ko-tuk, x the open sky, [L. S.]
Au-kaak-wan-e-suk, x he that vaults on the earth, [L. S.]
Mu-ku-taak-wan-wet, x [L. S.]
Mis-ke-bee, x the standing hair, [L. S.]

Foxes:

Wan-ba-law, x the playing fox, [L. S.]
Ti-a-mah, x the bear that makes the rocks shake, [L. S.]
Pee-ar-maski, x the jumping sturgeon, [L. S.]
Shagwa-na-tekwishu, x the thunder that is heard all over the world, [L. S.]
Mis-o-win, x moose deer horn, [L. S.]
No-ko-wot, x the down of the fur, [L. S.]
Nau-sa-wa-quot, x the bear that sleeps on the forks, [L. S.]
Shin-quin-is, x the ratler, [L. S.]
O-lo-pee-aau, x or Mache-paho-ta, the bear, [L. S.]
Keesis, x the sun, [L. S.]
No-wank, x he that gives too little, [L. S.]
Kan-ka-mote, x [L. S.]
Neek-waa, x [L. S.]
Ka-tuck-e-kan-ka, x the fox with a spotted breast, [L. S.]
Mock-to-back-sa-gum, x black tobacco, [L. S.]
Wes-kesa, x the bear family, [L. S.]

loways:

Ma-hos-ka, x the white cloud, [L. S.]
Pumpkin, x [L. S.]
Wa-ca-nee, x the painted medicine, [L. S.]
Tar-no-mun, x a great many deer, [L. S.]
Wa-hoo-ga, x the owl, [L. S.]
Ta-ca-mo-nee, x the lightning, [L. S.]
Wa-push-a, x the man killer, [L. S.]
To-nup-he-non-e, x the flea, [L. S.]
Mon-da-tonga, x [L. S.]
Cho-wa-row-a, x [L. S.]

Witnesses:

Thomas Biddle, secretary,
R. A. McCabe, Captain Fifth Infantry,
R. A. Forsyth,
N. Boilvin, United States Indian agent,
C. C. Trowbridge, sub Indian agent,
Henry R. Schoolcraft, United States Indian agent,
B. F. Harney, Surgeon U. S. Army,
W. B. Alexander, sub Indian agent,
Thomas Forsyth, agent Indian affairs,
Marvien Blondau,
David Bailey,
James M'Ilvaine, lieutenant U. S. Army,
Law. Taliaferro, Indian agent for Upper Mississippi,
John Holiday,
William Dickson,
S. Campbell, United States interpreter,

J. A. Lewis,
William Holiday,
Dunable Denejlevy,
Bela Chapman.

TREATY OF AUGUST 11, 1827

Treaty with the Chippeway, Menominee and Winnebago Tribes, 1827

John Quincy Adams,
President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Butte des Morts, on Fox river, in the Territory of Michigan, between Lewis Cass and Thomas L. M'Kenney, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa, Menomonie, and Winebago tribes of Indians.

Article 1.

Whereas, the southern boundary of the Chippewa country, from the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin easterly, was left undefined by the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien, August 19, 1825, in consequence of the non-attendance of some of the principal Menomonie chiefs; and, whereas it was provided by the said treaty, that, whenever the President of the United States might think proper, such of the tribes, parties to the said treaty, as might be interested in any particular line, should be convened, in order to agree upon its establishment;

Therefore, in pursuance of the said provision, it is agreed between the Chippewas, Menomonies and Winebagoes, that the southern boundary of the Chippeway country shall run as follows, namely: From the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin, on a northeasterly course, to a point on Wolf river, equidistant from the Ashawano and Post lakes of said river, thence to the falls of the Pashaytig river of Green Bay; thence to the junction of the Neesau Kootag or Burnt-wood river, with the Menomonie; thence to the big island of the Shoskinaubic or Smooth rock river; thence following the channel of the said river to Green Bay, which it strikes between the little and the great Bay de Noquet.

Article 2.

Much difficulty having arisen from negotiations between the Menomonie and Winebago tribes and the various tribes and portions of tribes of Indians of the State of New York, and the claims of the respective parties being much contested, as well with relation to the tenure and boundaries of the two tracts, claimed by the said New York Indians, west of Lake Michigan, as to the authority of the persons who signed the agreement on the part of the Menomonies, and the whole subject having been fully examined at the Council this day concluded, and the allegations, proofs, and statements, of the respective parties having been entered upon the Journal of the Commissioners, so that the same can be decided by the President of the United States; it is agreed by the Menomonies and Winebagoes, that so far as respects their interest in the premises, the whole matter shall be referred to the President of the United States, whose decision shall be final. And the President is authorized, on their parts, to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians as he may consider equitable and just.

Article 3.

It being important to the settlement of Green Bay that definite boundaries should be established between the tract claimed by the former French and British governments, and the lands of the Indians, as well to avoid future disputes as to settle the question of jurisdiction—It is therefore agreed between the Menomonie tribe and the United States, that the boundaries of the said tracts, the jurisdiction and title of which are hereby acknowledged to be in the United States, shall be as follows, namely:—Beginning on the shore of Green Bay, six miles due north from the parallel of the mouth of Fox river, and running thence in a straight line, but with the general course of the said river, and six miles therefrom to the intersection of the continuation of the westerly boundary of the tract at the Grand Kaukaulin, claimed by Augustin Grignon; thence on a line with the said boundary to the same; thence with the same to Fox river; thence on the same course, six miles; thence in a direct line to the southwestern boundary of the tract, marked on the plan of the claims at Green Bay, as the settlement at the bottom of the Bay; thence with the southerly boundary of the said tract to the southeasterly corner thereof; and thence with the easterly boundary of the said tract to Green Bay. *Provided*, that if the President of the United States should be of opinion that the boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of the New York Indians, the President may then change the said boundaries in any manner he may think proper, so that the quantity of land contained in the said tract be not greater than by the boundaries herein defined. *And provided also*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to have any effect upon the land claims at Green Bay; but the same shall remain as though this treaty had not been formed.

Article 4.

In consideration of the liberal establishment of the boundaries as herein provided for, the Commissioners of the United States have this day caused to be distributed among the Indians, goods to the amount of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars, payment for which shall be made by the United States.

Article 5.

The sum of one thousand dollars shall be annually appropriated for the term of three years; and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars shall be annually thereafter appropriated as long as Congress think proper, for the education of the children of the tribes, parties hereto, and of the New York Indians, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Article 6.

The United States shall be at liberty, notwithstanding the Winebagoes are parties to this treaty, to pursue such measures as they may think proper for the punishment of the perpetrators of the recent outrages at Prairie du Chien, and upon the Mississippi, and for the prevention of such acts hereafter.

Article 7.

This treaty shall be obligatory after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

Done at the Butte des Morts, on Fox river, in the Territory of Michigan, this eleventh day of August, 1827.

Lewis Cass, [L.S.]
Thomas L. McKenney. [L.S.]

Chippeways:

Shinguaba Wossin, his x mark, [L.S.]
Wayishkee, his x mark, [L.S.]
Sheewanbeketoan, his x mark, [L.S.]
Mozobodo, his x mark, [L.S.]
Gitshee Waubezhaas, his x mark, [L.S.]
Moazoninee, his x mark, [L.S.]

<i>Mishaukewett, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Monominee Cashee, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Attikumaag, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Umbwaygeezhig, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Moneeto Penaysee, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Akkeewaysee, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Sheegad, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Wauwaunishkau, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Anamikee Waba, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Ockewazee, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]

Menominies:

<i>Oskashe, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Josette Caron, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kominikey, Jun., his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kimiown, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kominikey, Sen., his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Keshiminey, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Woiniss-atte, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Powoiysnoit, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Manbasseaux, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Myanmechetnabewat, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Pemabeme, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kegisse, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>L'Espagnol, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kichiaemtort, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]

Winnebago:

<i>Hoo-tshoop, (or Four Legs,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Tshayro-tshoan Kaw, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Karry-Man-nee, (Walking Turtle,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Sau-say-man-nee, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Maunk-hay-raith, (Tatood Breast,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Shoank Skaw, (White Dog,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Shoank-tshunksiap, (Black Wolf,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kaw-Kaw-say-kaw, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Wheank-Kaw, (Big Duck,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Shoank-ay-paw-kaw, (Dog Head), his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Sar-ray-num-nee, (Walking Mat,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Waunk-tshay-hee-sootsh, (Red Devil), his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Wau-kaun-hoa-noa-nick, (Little Snake,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]
<i>Kaw-nee-shaw, (White Crow,) his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]

Witnesses:

Philip B. Key, secretary,
E. Boardman, captain Second U. S. Infantry,
Henry R. Schoolcraft, United States Indian agent,
Henry B. Brevoort, United States Indian agent,
Thomas Rowland,
D. G. Jones,
R. A. Forsyth,
S. Conant,
E. A. Brush,

*Jesse Miner,
Henry Conner, interpreter,
John Kinzie, Jr.*

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered said Treaty, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed by their Resolution of the nineteenth instant –and with the Proviso contained in said Resolution, “That the said Treaty shall not impair or affect any right or claim which the New York Indians or any of them have to the Lands or any of the Lands mentioned in said Treaty.” –accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and on the Independence of the United States, the fifty third.
John Quincy Adams [L.S.]

TREATY OF AUGUST 25, 1828

Treaty with the Winnebago, etc. 1828

John Quincy Adams,
President of the United States of America,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of agreement with the Winnebago Tribe and the United Tribes of Potawatamie, Chippewa and Ottawa Indians.

The Government of the United States having appointed Commissioners to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winebago, Potawatamie, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to land within the State of Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, situated between the Illinois river and the Lead Mines on Fever River, and in the vicinity of said Lead Mines, and for other purposes; and it having been found impracticable, in consequence of the lateness of the period when the instructions were issued, the extent of the country occupied by the Indians, and their dispersed situation, to convene them in sufficient numbers to justify a cession of land on their part; and the Chiefs of the Winnebago tribe, and of the united tribes of the Potawa-tamies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, assembled at Green Bay, having declined at this time to make the desired cession, the following temporary arrangement, subject to the ratification of the President and Senate of the United States, has this day been made, between Lewis Cass and Pierre Menard, Commissioners of the United States, and the said Winnebago tribe, and the United tribes of Potawatamie, Chip- pewa, and Ottawa, Indians, in order to remove the difficulties which have arisen in consequence of the occupation, by white persons, of the part of the mining country which has not been heretofore ceded to the United States.

Article 1.

It is agreed that the following shall be the provisional boundary between the lands of the United States and those of the said Indians: The Ouisconsin river, from its mouth to its nearest approach to the Blue Mounds; thence southerly, passing east of the said mounds, to the head of that branch of the Pocatolaka creek which runs near the Spotted Arm's village; thence with the said branch to the main forks of Pocatolaka creek; thence southeasterly, to the ridge dividing the Winebago country from that of the Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes; thence southerly, with the said ridge, to the line running from Chicago to the Mississippi, near Rock Island. And it is fully understood, that the United States may freely occupy the country between these boundaries and the Mississippi river, until a treaty shall be held with

the Indians for its cession; which treaty, it is presumed, will be held in the year 1829. But it is expressly understood and agreed, that if any white persons shall cross the line herein described, and pass into the Indian country, for the purpose of mining, or for any other purpose whatever, the Indians shall not interfere with nor molest such persons, but that the proper measures for their removal shall be referred to the President of the United States. In the mean time, however, it is agreed, that any just compensation to which the Indians may be entitled for any injuries committed by white persons on the Indian side of the said line, shall be paid to the said Indians at the time such treaty may be held—It is also agreed by the Indians that a ferry may be established over the Rock River, where the Fort Clark road crosses the same; and, also, a ferry over the same river at the crossing of the Lewiston road.

Article 2.

The United States agree to pay to the Winebago, Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa Indians, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in goods, at the time and place when and where the said treaty may be held: which said sum shall be equitably divided between the said tribes, and shall be in full compensation for all the injuries and damages sustained by them, in consequence of the occupation of any part of the mining country by white persons, from the commencement of such occupation until the said treaty shall be held. Excepting, however, such compensation as the Indians may be entitled to, for any injuries hereafter committed on their side of the line hereby established.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners and the chiefs of the said tribes have hereunto set their hands at Green bay, in the territory of Michigan, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Lewis Cass,
Pierre Menard.

Winnebagoes:

Nan-kaw, or wood, his x mark,
Koan-kaw, or chief, his x mark,
Hoo-waun-ee-kaw, or little elk, his x mark,
Tshay-ro-tshoan-kaw, or smoker, his x mark,
Haump-ee-man-ne-kaw, or he who walks by day, his x mark,
Hoo-tshoap-kaw, or four legs, his x mark,
Morah-tshay-kaw, or little priest, his x mark,
Kau-ree-kau-saw-kaw, or white crow, his x mark,
Wau-kaun-haw-kaw, or snake skin, his x mark,
Man-ah-kee-tshump-kaw, or spotted arm, his x mark,
Wee-no-shee-kaw, his x mark,
Tshaw-wan-shaip-shootsh-kaw, his x mark,
Hoo-tshoap-kaw, or four legs, (senior) his x mark,
Nau-soo-ray-risk-kaw, his x mark,
Shoank-tshunsk-kaw, or black wolf, his x mark,
Wau-tshe-roo-kun-ah-kaw, or he who is master of the lodge, his x mark,
Kay-rah-tsho-kaw, or clear weather, his x mark,
Hay-ro-kaw-kaw, or he without horns, his x mark,
Wau-kaum-kam, or snake, his x mark,
Kan-kaw-saw-kaw, his x mark,
Man-kay-ray-kau, or spotted earth, his x mark,
Thaun-wan-kaw, or wild cat, his x mark,
Span-you-kaw, or Spaniard, his x mark,
Shoank-skaw-kaw, or white dog, his x mark,
Nee-hoo-kaw, or whirlpool, his x mark,
Nath-kay-saw-kaw, or fierce heart, his x mark,
Wheank-kaw, or duck, his x mark,
Saw-waugh-kee-wau, or he that leaves the yellow track, his x mark,

Sin-a-gee-wen, or ripple, his x mark,
Shush-que-nau, his x mark,
Sa-gin-nai-nee-pee, his x mark,
Nun-que-wee-bee, or thunder sitting, his x mark,
O-bwa-gunn, or thunder turn back, his x mark,
Tusk-que-gun, or last feather, his x mark,
Maun-gee-zik, or big foot, his x mark,
Way-meek-see-goo, or wampum, his x mark,
Meeks-zoo, his x mark,
Pay-mau-bee-mee, or him that looks over, his x mark.

Witnesses present:

W. B. Lee, secretary,
H. J. B. Brevoort, United States Indian agent,
R. A. Forsyth,
Jno. H. Kinzie,
John Marsh,
E. A. Brush,
G. W. Silliman,
C. Chouteau,
Peter Menard, jun., Indian subagent,
Henry Gratiot,
Pierre Paquet, Winnebago interpreter,
J. Ogee, Potawatamie interpreter.

TREATY OF AUGUST 1, 1829

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1829

Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States of America

To all singular and to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Village of Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory, on this first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, between the United States of America, by their Commissioner, General John M'Neil, Colonel Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, Esq., for and on behalf of said States, of the one part, and the Nation of Winnebaygo Indians of the other part.

Article 1.

The said Winnebaygo nation hereby, forever, cede and relinquish to the said United States, all their right, title, and claim, to the lands and country contained within the following limits and boundaries, to wit: beginning on Rock River, at the mouth of the *Pee-kee-tau-no* or *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka*, a branch thereof; thence, up the *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka*, to the mouth of Sugar Creek; thence, up the said creek, to the source of the Eastern branch thereof; thence, by a line running due North, to the road leading from the Eastern blue mound, by the most Northern of the four lakes, to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; thence, along the said road, to the crossing of Duck Creek; thence, by a line running in a direct course to the most Southeasterly bend of Lake Puck-a-way, on Fox River; thence, up said Lake and Fox River, to the Portage of the Wisconsin; thence, across said portage, to the Wisconsin river; thence, down said river, to

the Eastern line of the United States' reservation at the mouth of said river, on the south side thereof, as described in the second article of the treaty made at St. Louis, on the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies; thence, with the lines of a tract of country on the Mississippi river, (secured to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, of the Illinois, by the ninth article of the treaty made at Prairie du Chien, on the nineteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five,) running Southwardly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi to the Rock river, at the Winnebaygo village, forty miles above its mouth; thence, up Rock river, to the mouth of the *Pee-kee-tol-a-ka* river, the place of beginning.

Article 2.

In consideration of the above cession, it is hereby stipulated, that the said United States shall pay to the said Winnebaygo nation of Indians the sum of eighteen thousand dollars in specie, annually, for the period of thirty years; which said sum is to be paid to said Indians at Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebaygo, in proportion to the numbers residing within the most convenient distance of each place, respectively; and it is also agreed, that the said United States shall deliver immediately to said Indians, as a present, thirty thousand dollars in goods; and it is further agreed, that three thousand pounds of tobacco, and fifty barrels of salt, shall be annually delivered to the said Indians by the United States, for the period of thirty years; half of which articles shall be delivered at the Agency at Prairie du Chien, and the other half at the Agency of Fort Winnebaygo.

Article 3.

And it is further agreed between the parties, that the said United States shall provide and support three blacksmiths' shops, with the necessary tools, iron, and steel, for the use of the said Indians, for the term of thirty years; one at Prairie du Chien, one at Fort Winnebaygo, and one on the waters of Rock river; and furthermore, the said United States engage to furnish, for the use of the said Indians, two yoke of oxen, one cart, and the services of a man at the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to continue at the pleasure of the Agent at that place, the term not to exceed thirty years.

Article 4.

The United States (at the request of the Indians aforesaid) further agree to pay to the persons named in the schedule annexed to this treaty, (and which forms part and parcel thereof,) the several sums as therein specified, amounting, in all, to the sum of twenty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-eight cents; which sum is in full satisfaction of the claims brought by said persons against said Indians, and by them acknowledged to be justly due.

Article 5.

And it is further agreed, that, from the land hereinbefore ceded, there shall be granted by the United States to the persons herein named, (being descendants of said Indians,) the quantity of land as follows, to be located without the mineral country, under the direction of the President of the United States, that is to say: to Catherine Myott, two sections; to Mary, daughter of Catharine Myott, one section; to Michael St. Cyr, son of *Hee-no-kau*, (a Winnebaygo woman,) one section; to Mary, Ellen, and Brigitte, daughters of said *Hee-no-kau*, each one section; to Catherine and Olivier, children of Olivier Amelle, each one section; to Francois, Therese, and Joseph, children of Joseph Thibault, each one section; to Sophia, daughter of Joshua Palen, one section; to Pierre Pacquette, two sections; and to his two children, Therese and Moses, each one section; to Pierre Grignon L'Avoine, Amable, Margaret, Genevieve, and Mariette, children of said Pierre, each one section; to *Mauh-nah-tee-see*, (a Winnebaygo woman,) one section; and to her eight children, viz: Therese, Benjamin, James, Simeon, and Phelise Leciiyer, Julia and Antoine Grignon, and Alexis Peyet, each one section; to John Baptiste Pascal, Margaret, Angelique, Domitille, Therese, and Lisette, children of the late John Baptiste Pacquette, each one section; to Madeline Brisbois, daughter of the late Michel Brisbois, Jr. one section; to Therese Cagnier and her two children, Francois and Louise, two sections; to Mary, daughter of Luther Gleason, one section; and to Theodore Lupien, one section; all which aforesaid grants are not to be leased or sold by said grantees to any person or persons whatever, without the permission of the President of the United States; and it is further

agreed, that the said United States shall pay to Therese Gagnier the sum of fifty dollars per annum, for fifteen years, to be deducted from the annuity to said Indians.

Article 6.

[Not ratified by Senate.]

Article 7.

This Treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, shall be obligatory on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said John McNeil, Pierre Menard, and Caleb Atwater, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the said Winnebago nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the time and place first herein above written.

John McNeil, [L. S.]

Pierre Menard, [L. S.]

Caleb Atwater, [L. S.]

Commissioners,

Hay-ray-tshon-sarp, black hawk, his x mark, [L. S.]

Tshay-o-skaw-tsho-kaw, who plays with the ox, his x mark, [L. S.]

Woank-shik-rootsh-kay, man eater, his x mark, [L. S.]

Kau-rah-kaw-see-kan, crow killer, his x mark, [L. S.]

Maunk-shaw-ka, white breast, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hah-pau-koo-see-kaw, his x mark, [L. S.]

Maun-kaw-kaw, earth, his x mark, [L. S.]

Ah-sheesh-kaw, broken arm, his x mark, [L. S.]

Waw-kaun-kaw, rattle snake, his x mark, [L. S.]

Chey-skaw-kaw, white ox, his x mark, [L. S.]

Nautch-kay-suck, the quick heart, his x mark, [L. S.]

Wau-kaun-tshaw-way-kee-wen-kaw, whirling thunder, his x mark, [L. S.]

Thoap - nuzh - ee - kaw, four who stand, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hay - nah - ah - ratsh - kay, left handed, his x mark, [L. S.]

Woan-knaw-hoap-ee-ne-kaw, big medicine man, his x mark, [L. S.]

Pey-tshun-kaw, the crane, his x mark, [L. S.]

Jarot, or Jarrot, his x mark, [L. S.]

Thay-hoo-kau-kaw, his x mark, [L. S.]

Koy-se-ray-kaw, his x mark, [L. S.]

Nau-kaw-kary-maunie, wood, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hee - tshah - wau - shaip - soots - kau, red war eagle, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hee - tsha - wau - sharp - skaw - kau, white war eagle, his x mark, [L. S.]

Tshu-o-nuzh-ee-kau, he who stands in the house, his x mark, [L. S.]

Wau-kaun-hah-kaw, snake skin, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hoo-wau-noo-kaw, little elk, his x mark, [L. S.]

Shoank - tshunk - saip - kau, black wolf, his x mark, [L. S.]

Kay-rah-tsho-kau, clear sky, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hee-tshaum-wau-kaw, wild cat, his x mark, [L. S.]

Hoo-tshoap-kau, four legs, Jr., his x mark, [L. S.]

Maunk-kay-ray-kau, crooked tail, his x mark, [L. S.]

Wau-kaum-kaw, rattle snake, his x mark, [L. S.]

Wau-tshee-roo-kun-o-kau, master of the lodge, his x mark, [L. S.]

Menne-kam, the bear who scratches, his x mark, [L. S.]

Waun-kaun-tshaw-zee-kau, yellow thunder, his x mark, [L. S.]

Kay-ray-mau-nee, walking turtle, his x mark, [L. S.]

Kaisn-kee-pay-kau, his x mark, [L. S.]
Ni-si-wau-roosh-kun, the bear, his x mark, [L. S.]
Kau-kau-saw-kaw, his x mark, [L. S.]
Maun-tsha-nig-ee-nig, little white bear, his x mark, [L. S.]
Wau-kaun-tsha-nee-kau, deaf thunder, his x mark, [L. S.]
Chah-wau-saip-kau, black eagle, his x mark, [L. S.]
Saun-tshah-mau-nee, his x mark, [L. S.]
Maunee-hat-a-kau, big walker, his x mark, [L. S.]
Kaish-kee-pay-kau, his x mark, [L. S.]

In presence of—

Charles S. Hempstead, secretary to the commission,
Joseph M. Street, Indian agent,
Thomas Forsyth, Indian agent,
Alex. Wolcott, Indian agent,
John H. Kenzie, subagent Indian affairs,
Z. Taylor, lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army,
H. Dodge,
A. Hill,
Henry Gratiot,
Wm. Beaumont, surgeon, U. S. Army,
G. W. Garey,
Richard Gentry,
James Turner,
Richard H. Bell,
John W. Johnson,
Wm. M. Read,
G. H. Kennerly,
R. Holmes, U. S. Army,
John Dallam,
J. R. B. Gardenier, lieutenant, U. S. Infantry,
Charles Chouteau,
John Messersmith,
John L. Chastain,
Wm. D. Smith,
Charles K. Henshaw,
James B. Estis,
Jesse Benton, Jr.,
Jacob Hambleton,
John Quail,
John Garland,
Henry Crossle,
J. L. Bogardus,
B. B. Kercheval,
Luther Gleason,
Pierre Paquet, his x mark, Winnebago interpreter,
J. Palen,
Jacques Mette,
Antoine Le Claire,
Joge,
M. Brisbois.

TREATY OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1832

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1832

Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Major General Winfield Scott of the United States' Army, and his Excellency John Reynolds, Governor of the State of Illinois, and the Winnebago nation of Indians, represented in general Council by the undersigned Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors.

Article 1.

The Winnebago nation hereby cede to the United States, forever, all the lands, to which said nation have title or claim, lying to the south and east of the Wisconsin river, and the Fox river of Green Bay; bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the mouth of the Pee-keetol a-ka river; thence up Rock river to its source; thence, with a line dividing the Winnebago nation from other Indians east of the Winnebago lake, to the Grande Chôte; thence, up Fox river to the Winnebago lake, and with the northwestern shore of said lake, to the inlet of Fox river; thence, up said river to lake Puckaway, and with the eastern shore of the same to its most southeasterly bend; thence with the line of a purchase made of the Winnebago nation, by the treaty at Prairie du Chêne, the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to the place of beginning.

Article 2.

In part consideration of the above cession, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the United States grant to the Winnebago nation, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that part of the tract of country on the west side of the Mississippi, known, at present, as the Neutral ground, embraced within the following limits, viz: beginning on the west bank of the Mississippi river, twenty miles above the mouth of the upper loway river, where the line of the lands purchased of the Sioux Indians, as described in the third article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, begins; thence, with said line, as surveyed and marked, to the eastern branch of the Red Cedar creek, thence, down said creek, forty miles, in a straight line, but following its windings, to the line of a purchase, made of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, as designated in the second article of the before recited treaty; and thence along the southern line of said last mentioned purchase, to the Mississippi, at the point marked by the surveyor, appointed by the President of the United States, on the margin of said river; and thence, up said river, to the place of beginning. The exchange of the two tracts of country to take place on or before the first day of June next; that is to say, on or before that day, all the Winnebagoes now residing within the country ceded by them, as above, shall leave the said country, when, and not before, they shall be allowed to enter upon the country granted by the United States, in exchange.

Article 3.

But, as the country hereby ceded by the Winnebago nation is more extensive and valuable than that given by the United States in exchange; it is further stipulated and agreed, that the United States pay to the Winnebago nation, annually, for twenty-seven successive years, the first payment to be made in September of the next year, the sum of ten thousand dollars, in specie; which sum shall be paid to the said nation at Prairie du Chien, and Fort Winnebago, in sums proportional to the numbers residing most conveniently to those places respectively.

Article 4.

It is further stipulated and agreed, that the United States shall erect a suitable building, or buildings, with a garden, and a field attached, somewhere near Fort Crawford, or Prairie du Chien, and establish and maintain therein, for the term of twenty-seven years, a school for the education, including clothing, board,

and lodging, of such Winnebago children as may be voluntarily sent to it: the school to be conducted by two or more teachers, male and female, and the said children to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, gardening, agriculture, carding, spinning, weaving, and sewing, according to their ages and sexes, and such other branches of useful knowledge as the President of the United States may prescribe: *Provided*, That the annual cost of the school shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And, in order that the said school may be productive of the greatest benefit to the Winnebago nation, it is hereby subjected to the visits and inspections of his Excellency the Governor of the State of Illinois for the time being; the United States' General Superintendents of Indian affairs; of the United States' agents who may be appointed to reside among the Winnebago Indians, and of any officer of the United States' Army, who may be of, or above the rank of Major: *Provided*, That the commanding officer of Fort Crawford shall make such visits and inspections frequently, although of an inferior rank.

Article 5.

And the United States further agree to make to the said nation of Winnebago Indians the following allowances, for the period of twenty-seven years, in addition to the considerations herein before stipulated; that is to say: for the support of six agriculturists, and the purchase of twelve yokes of oxen, ploughs, and other agricultural implements, a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to the Rock river band of Winnebagoes, one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per annum; for the services and attendance of a physician at Prairie du Chien, and of one at Fort Winnebago, each, two hundred dollars, per annum.

Article 6.

It is further agreed that the United States remove and maintain, within the limits prescribed in this treaty, for the occupation of the Winnebagoes, the blacksmith's shop, with the necessary tools, iron, and steel, heretofore allowed to the Winnebagoes, on the waters of the Rock river, by the third article of the treaty made with the Winnebago nation, at Prairie du Chien, on the first day of August, onethousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Article 7.

And it is further stipulated and agreed by the United States, that there shall be allowed and issued to the Winnebagoes, required by the terms of this treaty to remove within their new limits, soldiers' rations of bread and meat, for thirty days: *Provided*, That the whole number of such rations shall not exceed sixty thousand.

Article 8.

The United States, at the request of the Winnebago nation of Indians, aforesaid, further agree to pay, to the following named persons, the sums set opposite their names respectively, viz:
To Joseph Ogee, two hundred and two dollars and fifty cents,
To William Wallace, four hundred dollars, and
To John Dougherty, four hundred and eighty dollars; amounting, in all, to one thousand and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents, which sum is in full satisfaction of the claims brought by said persons against said Indians, and by them acknowledged to be justly due.

Article 9.

On demand of the United States' Commissioners, it is expressly stipulated and agreed, that the Winnebago nation shall promptly seize and deliver up to the commanding officer of some United States' military post, to be dealt with according to law, the following individual Winnebagoes, viz: Koo-zee-ray-Kaw, Moy-che-nun-Kaw, Tshik-o-ke-maw-kaw, Ah-hun-see-kaw, and Waw-zee-ree-kay-hee-wee-kaw, who are accused of murdering, or of being concerned in the murdering of certain American citizens, at or near the Blue mound, in the territory of Michigan; Nau-saw-nay-he-kaw, and Toag-ra-naw-koo-ray-see-ray-kaw; who are accused of murdering, or of being concerned in murdering, one or more American citizens, at or near Killlogg's Grove, in the State of Illinois; and also Waw-kee-aun-shaw and his son, who

wounded, in attempting to kill, an American soldier, at or near Lake Kosh-ke-nong, in the said territory; all of which offences were committed in the course of the past spring and summer. And till these several stipulations are faithfully complied with by the Winnebago nation, it is further agreed that the payment of the annuity of ten thousand dollars, secured by this treaty, shall be suspended.

Article 10.

At the special request of the Winnebago nation, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the following named persons, all of whom are Winnebagoes by blood, lands as follows: To Pierre Paquette, three sections; to Pierre Paquette, junior, one section; to Therese Paquette one section; and to Caroline Harney, one section. The lands to be designated under the direction of the President of the United States, within the country herein ceded by the Winnebago nation.

Article 11.

In order to prevent misapprehensions that might disturb peace and friendship between the parties to this treaty, it is expressly understood that no band or party of Winnebagoes shall reside, plant, fish, or hunt after the first day of June next, on any portion of the country herein ceded to the United States.

Article 12.

This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

Done at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, this fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Winfield Scott,
John Reynolds.

Prairie du Chien deputation:

Tshee-o-nuzh-ee-kaw, war chief, (Kar-ray-mau-nee,) his x mark,
Wau-kaun-hah-kaw, or snake skin, (Day-kan-ray,) his x mark,
Khay-rah-tshoan-saip-kaw, or black hawk, his x mark,
Wau-kaun-kaw, or snake, his x mark,
Sau-sau-mau-nee-kaw, or he who walks naked, his x mark,
Hoantsh-skaw-skaw, or white bear, his x mark,
Hoo-tshoap-kaw, or four legs, his x mark,
Mau-hee-her-kar-rah, or flying cloud, son of dog head, his x mark,
Tshah-shee-rah-wau-kaw, or he who takes the leg of a deer in his mouth, his x mark.
Mau-kee-wuk-kaw, or cloudy, his x mark,
Ho-rah-paw-kaw, or eagle head, his x mark,
Pash-kay-ray-kaw, or fire holder, his x mark,
Eezhook-hat-tay-kaw, or big gun, his x mark,
Mau-wau-ruck, or the muddy, his x mark,
Mau-shoatsh-kaw, or blue earth, his x mark,
Wee-tshah-un-kuk, or forked tail, his x mark,
Ko-ro-ko-ro-hee-kaw, or bell, his x mark,
Haun-heigh-kee-paw-kaw, or the night that meets, his x mark.

Fort Winnebago deputation:

Hee-tshah-wau-saip-skaw-skaw, or white war eagle, De-kaw-ray, sr., his x mark,
Hoo-wau-nee-kaw, or little elk, (orator,) one of the Kay-ra-men-nees, his x mark,
Wau-kaun-tshah-hay-ree-kaw, or roaring thunder, four legs nephew, his x mark,
Mau-nah-pey-kaw, or soldier, (black wolf's son,) his x mark,

Wau-kaun-tshah-ween-kaw, or whirling thunder, his x mark,
Wau-nee-ho-no-nik, or little walker, son of firebrand, his x mark,
To-shun-uk-ho-no-nik, or little otter, son of sweet corn, his x mark,
Tshah-tshun-hat-tay-kaw, or big wave, son of clear sky, his x mark.

Rock River deputation:

Kau-ree-kaw-see-kaw, white crow, (the blind,) his x mark,
Wau-kaun-ween-kaw, or whirling thunder, his x mark,
Mo-rah-tshay-kaw, or little priest, his x mark,
Mau-nah-pey-kaw, or soldier, his x mark,
Ho-rah-hoank-kaw, or war eagle, his x mark,
Nautsh-kay-peen-kaw, or good heart, his x mark,
Keesh-koo-kaw, his x mark,
Wee-tshun-kaw, or goose, his x mark,
Wau-kaun-nig-ee-nik, or little snake, his x mark,
Hoo-way-skaw, or white elk, his x mark,
Hay-noamp-kaw, or two horns, his x mark,
Hauk-kay-kaw, or screamer, his x mark,
Ee-nee-wonk-shik-kaw, or stone man, his x mark.

Signed in presence of—

R. Bache, captain ordnance, secretary to the commission,
John H. Kinzie, subagent Indian affairs,
Abm. Eustis,
H. Dodge, major U. S. Rangers,
Alexr. R. Thompson, major U. S. Army,
William S. Harney, captain First Infantry,
E. Kirby, paymaster U. S. Army,
Albion T. Crow,
J. R. Smith, first lieutenant Second Infantry,
H. Day, lieutenant Second Infantry,
William Maynadier, lieutenant and A. D. C.
P. G. Hambaugh,
S. Burbank, lieutenant First Infantry,
John Marsh,
Pierre Paquette, interpreter, his x mark,
P. H. Galt, assistant adjutant-general,
S. W. Wilson,
Benj. F. Pike,
J. B. F. Russell, captain Fifth Infantry,
S. Johnson, captain Second Infantry,
John Clitz, adjutant Second Infantry,
Jno. Pickell, lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. Drane, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.,
J. H. Prentiss, lieutenant First Artillery,
E. Rose, lieutenant Third Artillery,
L. J. Beall, lieutenant First Infantry,
Antoine Le Claire.

TREATY OF NOVEMBER 1, 1837

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1837

Martin Van Buren,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of a treaty made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, thereto specially directed by the President of the United States, and the Winnebago nation of Indians, by their chiefs and delegates.

Article 1.

THE Winnebago nation of Indians cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi river.

Article 2.

The said Indians further agree to relinquish the right to occupy, except for the purpose of hunting a portion of the land held by them west of the Mississippi, included between that river and a line drawn from a point twenty miles distant therefrom on the southern boundary of the neutral ground to a point, equidistant from the said river, on the northern boundary thereof. But this stipulation shall not be so construed, as to invalidate their title to the said tract.

Article 3.

The said Indians agree to remove within eight months from the ratification of this treaty, to that portion of the neutral ground west of the Mississippi, which was conveyed to them in the second article of the treaty of September 15th, [21st] 1832, and the United States agree that the said Indians may hunt upon the western part of said neutral ground until they shall procure a permanent settlement.

Article 4.

In consideration of the cession and relinquishment contained in the preceding articles, the United States agree to the following stipulations on their part.

First. To set apart the sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) for the following purposes:

To pay to the individuals herein named the sum specified for each; To Nicholas Boilvin, six thousand dollars (\$6,000); to the other four children of Nicholas Boilvin, formerly agent for said nation, four thousand dollars (\$4,000) each; to Catherine Myott, one thousand dollars, (\$1,000); to Hyacinthe St. Cyr one thousand dollars (\$1,000); to the widow of Henry Gratiot, late sub-agent of the nation, in trust for her eight children, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); to H. L. Dousman, in trust for the children of Pierre Paquette, late interpreter for the nation three thousand dollars (\$3,000); to Joseph Brisbois, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); to Satterlee Clark, junior, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); to John Roy, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); to Antoine Grignon, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); to Jane F. Rolette, two thousand dollars (\$2,000); to George Fisher, one thousand dollars (\$1,000); to Therese Roy, one thousand dollars (\$1,000); to Domitille Brisbois, one thousand dollars (\$1,000). These sums are allowed, at the earnest solicitation of the chiefs and delegates, for supplies and services to the nation, afforded by these individuals.

The balance of the above sum of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) shall be applied to the debts of the nation, which may be ascertained to be justly due, and which may be admitted by the Indians: *Provided*, That if all their just debts shall amount to more than this balance, their creditors shall be paid *pro rata*, upon their giving receipts in full; and if the just debts shall fall short of said balance, the residue of it shall be invested for the benefit of the nation; *And provided, also*, That no claim for depredations shall be paid out of said balance.

Second. To pay, under the direction of the President, to the relations and friends of said Indians, having not less than one quarter of Winnebago blood, one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

Third. To expend, for their removal to the lands assigned them, a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

Fourth. To deliver to the chiefs and delegates on their arrival at St. Louis, goods and horses to the amount of three thousand dollars (\$3,000); and, also, to deliver to them, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, and at the expense of the United States goods to the amount of forty-seven thousand dollars (\$47,000).

Fifth. To deliver to them provisions to the amount of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000); and horses to the same amount.

Sixth. To apply to the erection of a grist-mill, three thousand dollars, (\$3,000).

Seventh. To expend, in breaking up and fencing in ground, after the removal of the said Indians, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

Eighth. To set apart the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to defray contingent and incidental expenses in the execution of this treaty, and the expenses of an exploring party, when the said Indians shall express a willingness to send one to the country southwest of the Missouri river.

Ninth. To invest the balance of the proceeds of the lands ceded in the first article of the treaty, amounting to eleven hundred thousand dollars (1,100,000,) and to guaranty to them an interest of not less than five per cent.

Of this interest amounting to fifty-five thousand dollars (\$55,000,) it is agreed the following disposition shall be made;

For purposes of education, twenty-eight hundred dollars (\$2,800).

For the support of an interpreter for the school, five hundred dollars, (\$500.)

For the support of a miller, six hundred dollars (\$600.)

For the supply of agricultural implements and assistance, five hundred dollars, (\$500.)

For medical services and medicines, six hundred dollars (\$600.)

The foregoing sums to be expended for the objects specified, for the term of twenty-two years, and longer at the discretion of the President. If at the expiration of that period, or any time thereafter, he shall think it expedient to discontinue either or all of the above allowances, the amount so discontinued shall be paid to the said Winnebago nation. The residue of the interest, amounting to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000,) shall be paid to said nation, in the following manner; Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in provisions, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in goods, and twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in money.

Article 5.

It is understood and agreed that so much of the stipulations in existing treaties with said Winnebago nation, as requires services to be performed, supplies furnished, or payments made, at designated times and places, shall be henceforth null and void; and those stipulations shall be carried into effect at such times and at such points in the country to which they are about to remove, as the President may direct.

Article 6.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when it shall be ratified by the United States.

In witness whereof, the said Carey A. Harris and the undersigned chiefs and delegates of the said Winnebago nation, have hereunto set their hands at the City of Washington, this first day of November, A. D. 1837.

C. A. Harris. [L.S.]

<i>Watch-hat-ty-kan, Big Boat, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Keesh-kee-pa-kah, Kar-i-mo-nee, his x mark,</i>		[L.S.]
<i>Mo-ra-chay-kah, Little Priest, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Ma-na-pay-kah, Little Soldier, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Wa-kaun-ha-kah, Snake Skin, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Ma-hee-koo-shay-nuz-he-kah, Young Decori, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Wa-kun-cha-koo-kah, Yellow Thunder, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Wa-kaun-kah, The Snake, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Wa-kun-cha-nic-kah, Little Thunder, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Nautch-kay-suck-kah, Quick Heart, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Mai-ta-sha-hay-ma-ne-kah, Young Kar-i-mo-nee, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Wa-kaun-ho-no-nic-kah, Little Snake, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Hoong-kah, Old Chief, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>To-shun-uc-kah, Little Otter, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Sho-go-nic-kah, Little Hill, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Homp-ska-kah, Fine Day, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Chow-walk-saih-e-nic, The Plover, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Ah-oo-shush-kah, Red Wing, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Shoog-hat-ty-kah, Big Gun, his x mark,</i>	[L.S.]	
<i>Ha-kah-kah, Little Boy Child, his x mark.</i>	[L.S.]	

In presence of—

Thos. A. B. Boyd, U. S. S. Indian agent.
N. Boilvin,
Antoine Grinion,
Jean Roy,
Interpreters.
Joseph Moore,
J. Brisbois,
Sat. Clark, jr.,
Conductors.
Alexis Bailly.
H. H. Sibley, agent Am. Fur. Co.
John Lowe.
John M'Farlane.
W. Gunton.
T. R. Cruttenden.
Charles E. Mix.
A. R. Potts.
Rd. L. Mackall.

TREATY OF OCTOBER 13, 1846

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1846

James K. Polk,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between the United States, of the one part, by their

commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Abert, and T. P. Andrews, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, of the other part, by a full delegation of said tribe, specially appointed by the chiefs, head-men, and warriors thereof.

Article 1.

It is solemnly agreed that the peace and friendship which exist between the people of the United States and the Winnebago Indians shall be perpetual; the said tribe of Indians giving assurance, hereby, of fidelity and friendship to the Government and people of the United States, and the United States giving to them, at the same time, promise of all proper care and parental protection.

Article 2.

The said tribe of Indians hereby agree to cede and sell, and do hereby cede and sell, to the United States, all right, title, interest, claim, and privilege, to all lands, wherever situated, now or heretofore occupied or claimed by said Indians, within the States and Territories of the United States, and especially to the country now occupied, inhabited, or in any way used by them, called the "neutral ground," which tract of country was assigned to said Indians by the second article of the treaty of Fort Armstrong, concluded on the fifteenth day of September, 1832, and ratified on the thirteenth day of February following.

Article 3.

In consideration of the foregoing purchase from, or cession by, the said Indians, the United States hereby agree to purchase and give to the said Indians as their home, to be held as all Indians' lands are held, a tract of country north of St. Peter's and west of the Mississippi Rivers, of not less than eight hundred thousand acres, which shall be suitable to their habits, wants, and wishes: *Provided*, Such land can be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

Article 4.

The United States agree to pay to said tribe of Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the land, and the sum of forty thousand dollars for release of hunting privileges, on the lands adjacent to their present home, making the sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, being in further consideration of the cession or sale made to the United States by the second article of this treaty; to be paid as follows: Forty thousand dollars to enable them to comply with their present just engagements, and to cover the expenses of exploring and selecting (by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment) their new home; twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their removing themselves, and twenty thousand dollars in consideration of their subsisting themselves the first year after their removal; ten thousand dollars to be expended for breaking up and fencing lands, under the direction of the President of the United States, at their new home; ten thousand dollars to be set apart and applied, under the direction of the President, to the creation and carrying on of one or more manual-labor schools for the benefit of said tribe of Indians; and five thousand dollars for building a saw and grist mill. The balance of said sum of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, viz, eighty-five thousand dollars, to remain *in trust* with the United States, and five per cent. interest thereon to be paid annually to said tribe, or applied for their benefit, as the President of the United States may from time to time direct, for the period of thirty years, which shall be in full payment of the said balance: *Provided*, That no part of the said consideration moneys shall be paid until after the arrival of said tribe of Indians at their new home, and appropriations shall have been made by Congress: and that the sums for meeting their present engagements, for removal and subsistence, and for exploring their new home, shall be paid to the chiefs in open council, in such a manner as they in said council shall request.

Article 5.

It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty that the said tribe of Indians shall remove to their new home within one year after the ratification of this treaty, and their new home shall have been procured for them, and they duly notified of the same.

Article 6.

It is further agreed by the parties to this treaty, that the President may, at his discretion, (should he at any time be of opinion that the interest of the Indians would be thereby promoted,) direct that any portion of the money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars per annum, now paid in goods, as provided for by the last clause of the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, 1837, be applied to the purchase of additional provisions, or to other purposes.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners, Albion K. Parris, John J. Albert, and T. P. Andrews, and the undersigned Chiefs, Head Men, and Delegates, of the Winnebago Tribe of Indians, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the City of Washington, this thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

Albion K. Parris,
John J. Abert,
T. P. Andrews,

Commissioners.

<i>Hoong-ho-no-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Is-jaw-go-bo-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Co-no-ha-ta-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Naw-hoo-skaw-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Shoong-skaw-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Kooz-a-ray-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Waw-ma-noo-ka-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Ha-naw-hoong-per-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Wo-gie-qua-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Waw-kon-chaw-she-shick-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Chas-chun-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Naw-hey-kee-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Ah-hoo-zheb-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Waw-roo-jaw-hee-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Baptist-Lasalica, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Waw-kon-chaw-per-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Kaw-how-ah-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Hakh-ee-nee-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Waw-kon-chaw-ho-no-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Maw-hee-ko-shay-naw-zhee-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Maw-nee-ho-no-nic, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Maw-ho-kee-wee-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Sho-go-nee-kaw, his x mark,</i>	<i>[L.S.]</i>
<i>Watch-ha-ta-kaw, (by Henry M. Rice, his delegate).</i>	

Witnesses:

John C. Mullan, secretary to board of commissioners.
J. E. Fletcher, subagent.
S. B. Lowry,
Peter Mananaige,
Antoine Grignon,
Simeon Lecure,
interpreters.
H. L. Dousman,
Richard Chute,
John Haney,

George Cahn,
James Maher.

TREATY OF FEBRUARY 27, 1855

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1855

Franklin Pierce,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Washington City on the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between George W. Manypenny, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates representing the Winnebago tribe of Indians, viz: Waw-kon- chaw-koo-kaw, The Coming Thunder, or Kinnoshik; Sho-go-nik-kaw, or Little Hill; Maw-he-coo-shah-naw-zhe-kaw, One that Stands and Reaches the Skies, or Little Decorie; Waw-kon-chaw-hoo-no-kaw, or Little Thunder; Hoonk-hoo-no-kaw, Little Chief, or Little Priest; Honch-hutta-kaw, or Big Bear; Wach-ha-ta-kaw, or Big Canoe; Ha-zum-kee-kaw, or One Horn; Ha-zee-kaw, or Yellow Bank; and Baptiste Lassallier, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe:

Article 1.

The Winnebago Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in, and to, the tract of land granted to them pursuant to the third article of the treaty concluded with said tribe, at Washington City, on the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, lying north of St. Peter's River and west of the Mississippi River, in the Territory of Minnesota, and estimated to contain about eight hundred and ninety-seven thousand and nine hundred (897,900) acres; the boundary-lines of which are thus described, in the second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, on the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, viz: "Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers; thence, up the Crow Wing River, to the junction of that river with the Long Prairie River; thence, up the Long Prairie River, to the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians; thence, southerly, along the said boundary-line, to a lake at the head of Long Prairie River; thence, in a direct line, to the sources of the Watab River; thence, down the Watab to the Mississippi River; thence, up the Mississippi, to the place of beginning:" *Provided, however,* That the portions of said tract embracing the improved lands of the Indians, the grist and saw mill, and all other improvements made for or by them, shall be specially reserved from pre-emption, sale, or settlement until the said mills and improvements, including the improvements to the land, shall have been appraised and sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the Indians, but no sale thereof shall be made for less than the appraised value. And the President may prescribe such rules and regulations in relation to said sale as he may deem proper; and the person or persons purchasing said mills and improvements, shall have the right, when the land is surveyed, to enter the legal subdivisions thereof, including the improvements purchased by them, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Article 2.

In consideration of the cessions aforesaid, and in full compensation therefor, the United States agree to pay to the said Indians, the sum of seventy thousand dollars, (\$70,000,) and to grant them, as a permanent home, a tract of land equal to eighteen miles square, on the Blue Earth River, in the Territory of Minnesota, which shall be selected and located by the agent of the Government and a delegation of the Winnebagoes, immediately after the ratification of this instrument, and after the necessary appropriations to carry it into effect shall have been made; and a report of such selection and location, shall be made in writing, to the superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Minnesota, who shall attach his official signature to the same, and forward it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the country thus selected shall be the permanent home of the said Indians; *Provided,* Said tract shall not approach nearer the Minnesota River than the mouth of the La Serrer fork of the Blue Earth River.

Article 3.

It is agreed, that the moneys received from the sale of the Indian improvements, as provided for in the first article, and the sum stipulated to be paid by the second article of this instrument, shall be expended under the direction of the President, in removing the Indians to their new homes, including those who are now severed from the main body of the tribe, living in Kansas Territory, Wisconsin, or elsewhere; in subsisting them a reasonable time after their removal; in making improvements, such as breaking and fencing land, and building houses; in purchasing stock, agricultural implements and household furniture, and for such other objects as may tend to promote their prosperity and advancement in civilization. And the said Winnebago Indians agree to remove to their new homes immediately after the selection of the tract hereinbefore provided for, is made.

Article 4.

In order to encourage the Winnebago Indians to engage in agriculture, and such other pursuits as will conduce to their well-being and improvement, it is agreed: that, at such time or times as the President may deem advisable, the land herein provided to be selected as their future home, or such portions thereof as may be necessary, shall be surveyed; and the President shall, from time to time, as the Indians may desire it, assign to each head of a family, or single persons over twenty-one years of age, a reasonable quantity of land, in one body, not to exceed eighty acres in any case, for their separate use; and he may, at his discretion, as the occupants thereof become capable of managing their business and affairs, issue patents to them for the tract so assigned to them, respectively; said tracts to be exempt from taxation, levy, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided by the legislature of the State in which they may be situated, with the assent of Congress; nor shall they be sold or alienated, in fee, within fifteen years after the date of the patents, and not then, without the assent of the President of the United States being first obtained. Prior to the patents being issued, the President shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and expedient, respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in 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 person; and should any of the Indians to whom tracts may be assigned, thereafter abandon them, the President may take such action in relation to such abandoned tracts, as in his judgment may be necessary and proper.

Article 5.

All unexpended balances now in the hands of the agent of the tribe, arising under former treaties, for schools, pay of interpreter therefor, support of blacksmiths and assistants; and also of the sum of ten thousand dollars set apart by the treaty of October thirteenth eighteen hundred and forty-six, for manual-labor schools, shall be expended and applied, in the opening of farms, building and furnishing of houses, and the purchase of stock for said Indians. And the stipulations in former treaties providing for the application or expenditure of particular sums of money for specific purposes, are hereby so far modified and changed, as to confer upon the President the power, in his discretion, to cause such sums of money, in whole or in part, to be expended for, or applied to such other objects and purposes and in such manner as he shall deem best calculated to promote the welfare and improvement of said Indians.

Article 6.

No part of the moneys stipulated to be paid to the Winnebago Indians by these articles of agreement and convention, nor any of the future instalments due and payable under former treaties between them and the United States, shall ever be taken, by direction of the chiefs, to pay the debts of individual Indians, contracted in their private dealings, known as national or tribal debts.

Article 7.

The missionaries, or other persons who are, by authority of law, now residing on the lands ceded by the first article of this agreement, shall each have the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres of the said ceded lands, to include any improvements they may have, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: and such of the mixed-bloods, as are heads of families, and now have actual residences and

improvements of their own, in the ceded country, shall each have granted to them, in fee, eighty acres of land, to include their improvemants: *Provided, however* That said entries and grants shall in no case be upon, or in any manner interfere with, any of the lands improved by the Governmemt, or by or for the Indians, or on which the agency building, saw and grist mill, or other public or Indian improvements have been erected or made.

Article 8.

The laws which have been or may be enacted by Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall continue and be in force within the country herein provided to be selected as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians; and those portions of said laws which prohibit the introduction, manufacture, use of, and traffic in, ardent spirits in the Indian country, shall continue and be in force within the country herein ceded to the United States, until otherwise provided by Congress.

Article 9.

All roads and highways authorized by law, the lines of which may be required to be laid through any part of the country herein provided as the future permanent home of the Winnebago Indians, shall have right of way through the same; a fair and just value of such right being paid to the Indians, in money, to be assessed and determined according to the laws in force for the appropriation of land for such purposes.

Article 10.

The said tribe of Indians, jointly and severally, obligate and bind themselves, not to commit any depredation or wrong upon other Indians, or upon citizens of the United States; to conduct themselves at all times in a peaceable and orderly manner; to submit all difficulties between them and other Indians to the President, and to abide by his decision; to respect and observe the laws of the United States, so far as the same are to them applicable; to settle down in the peaceful pursuits of life; to commence the cultivation of the soil; to educate their children, and to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks and other vices to which many of them have been addicted. And the President may withhold from such of the Winnebagoes as abandon their homes, and refuse to labor, and from the idle, intemperate, and vicious, the benefits they may be entitled to under these articles of agreement and convention, or under articles of former treaties, until they give evidences of amendment and become settled, and conform to, and comply, with the stipulations herein provided; or, should they be heads of families, the same may be appropriated, under the direction of the President, to the use and enjoyment of their families.

Article11.

These articles of agreement and convention, shall be in lieu of the "Articles of a convention made and concluded between Willis A. Gorman and Jonathan E. Fletcher, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and head-men of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, on the 6th day of August, A.D. 1853," and the amendments of the Senate thereto, as expressed in its resolution of July twenty-first eighteen hundred and fifty-four; to which amendments the said Winnebago Indians refused to give their assent, which refusal was communicated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by the governor of Minnesota Territory, on the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Article 12.

The United States will pay the necessary expenses incurred by the Winnebago delegates in making their present visit to Washington, while here, and in returning to their homes.

Article 13.

This instrument shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said George W. Manypenny, commissioner as aforesaid, and the said chiefs and delegates of the Winnebago 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.]

Waw-kon-chaw-koo-haw, the Coming Thunder, or Win-no-shik, his x mark [L. S.]

Sho-go-nik-kaw, or Little Hill his x mark [L. S.]

Maw-he-coo-shaw-naw-zhe-kaw, One that Stands and Reaches the Skies, or Little Decorie, his x mark [L. S.]

Waw-kon-chaw-hoo-no-kaw, or Little Thunder, his x mark [L. S.]

Hoonk-hoo-no-kaw, Little Chief or Little Priest his x mark [L. S.]

Honch-hutta-kaw, or Big Bear, his x mark [L. S.]

Watch-ha-ta-kaw, or Big Canoe, his x mark [L. S.]

Ha-zhun-kee-kaw, or One Horn, his x mark [L. S.]

Ha-zee-kaw, or Yellow Bank, His x mark, [L. S.]

Baptiste Lasallier.

In presence of—

Geo. Culver,

Asa White,

John Dowling,

J. E. Fletcher,

Peter Manaiy, United States interpreter.

TREATY OF APRIL 15, 1859

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1859

James Buchanan,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Washington City on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and delegates, representing the Winnebago tribes of Indians, viz: Baptiste Lassalleur Little Hill, Little De-Corie, Prophet, Wakon, Conohutta-kau, Big Bear, Rogue, Young Frenchman, One Horn, Yellow Banks, and O-o-kau, they being thereto duly authorized by said tribe.

Article 1.

The Winnebago Indians having now more lands than are necessary for their occupancy and use, and 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 eastern portion of their present reservation, embracing townships one hundred and six, (106) and one hundred and seven, (107) range twenty-four (24) and one hundred and six (106) and one hundred and seven, (107) range twenty-five (25) and the two strips of land immediately adjoining them on the east and north, shall be set apart and retained by them for said purposes; and that out of the same there shall be assigned to each head of a family not exceeding eighty 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; one hundred and sixty acres of said retained lands in a suitable locality 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, 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. Any such intermediate parcels of land and water shall be owned by the Winnebagoes in common; but in case of increase in the tribe, or other cause, rendering it necessary or expedient, the said intermediate parcels of land shall be subject to distribution and assignment, in severalty, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe and direct. The whole of the lands assigned or unassigned in severalty, embraced within the said exterior boundary. Shall constitute and be known as the Winnebago 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 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 Indian affairs, or of the agent for the tribe. Said division and assignment of lands to the Winnebagoes 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 the 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. Prior to the issue of said certificates, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and expedient respecting the disposition of any of said tracts, in 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 2.

For the purpose of procuring the means of comfortably establishing the Winnebagoes 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 lands embraced in that portion of their reservation not stipulated to be retained and divided, as aforesaid, shall be sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in parcels not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, to the highest bidder, for cash; the sales to be made upon sealed proposals to be duly invited by public advertisement. And should any of the tracts so to be sold have upon them improvements of any kind which were made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, the proposals therefor must state the price for both the land and improvements. And if, after assigning to all the members of the tribe entitled thereto their proportions of land in severalty, there shall remain a surplus of that portion of the reservation retained for that purpose, outside of the exterior boundary-line of the lands assigned in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized and empowered, whenever he shall think proper, to cause such surplus to be sold in the same manner as the other lands to be so disposed of, and the proceeds thereof to be paid over to the Winnebagoes, or used and applied for their benefit in such manner as he shall deem to be best for them.

Article 3.

The Winnebagoes being anxious to relieve themselves from the burden of their present liabilities, and it being essential to their welfare and best interests that they shall be enabled to commence their new mode of life and pursuits free from the annoyance and embarrassment thereof, or which may be occasioned thereby, it is agreed that the same shall be liquidated and paid out of the fund arising from the sale of their surplus lands, so far as found valid and just on an examination thereof, to be made by their agent and the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, subject to revision and confirmation by the Secretary of the Interior.

Article 4.

Should the proceeds of the surplus lands of the Winnebagoes not prove to be sufficient to carry out the purposes and stipulations of this agreement, and some further aid be, from time to time, requisite, to enable said Indians to sustain themselves successfully in agricultural and other industrial pursuits, such additional means as may be necessary therefor shall be taken from the moneys due and belonging to them under the provisions of former treaties; and so much thereof 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 promote and advance their improvement and 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 Winnebagoes in such manner and to whatever extent he may judge to be necessary and expedient for their welfare and best interest.

Article 5.

The Winnebagoes, parties to this agreement, are anxious that all the members of their tribe shall participate in the advantages herein provided for respecting their permanent settlement and their improvement and civilization, and to that end, to induce all that are now separated from, to rejoin and unite with them. It is therefore agreed that, as soon as practicable, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall cause the necessary proceeding 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 those purposes: *Provided, however,* That those who do not rejoin and permanently re-unite themselves with the tribe within one year from the date of the ratification of this agreement shall not be entitled to the benefit of any of its stipulations.

Article 6.

All the expenses connected with, and incident to, the making of this agreement, and the carrying out of its provisions, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Winnebagoes.

In testimony whereof, the said Charles E. Mix, commissioner as aforesaid, and the said chiefs and delegates of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

Charles E. Mix, Commissioner. [L. S.]

Baptiste Lassalleur, his x mark. [L. S.]

Little Hill, his x mark. [L. S.]

Little De-Corrie, his x mark. [L. S.]

Prophet, (being sick, by his representative, Big Bear,) his x mark. [L. S.]

Wakon, his x mark. [L. S.]

Cono-hutta-kau, his x mark. [L. S.]

Big Bear, his x mark. [L. S.]

Rogue, his x mark. [L. S.]

Young Frenchman, his x mark. [L. S.]

One Horn, his x mark. [L. S.]

Yellow Banks, his x mark. [L. S.]

O-o-kau, his x mark. [L. S.]

In presence of—

W. J. Cullen, superintendent Indian affairs.

Charles H. Mix, United States Indian agent for the Winnebagoes.

Peter Manaize, United States interpreter.

John Dowling.

S. B. Loury, interpreter.

D. Crawford.

Joseph R. Brown, Sioux agent.
George H. Holtzman.
George L. Otis.
George Culver.
Nathan Myrick.
Harry H. Young.
Henry Foster.
Asa White.

TREATY OF MARCH 8, 1865

Treaty with the Winnebago, 1865

Abraham Lincoln,
President of the United States of America

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come,
Greeting.

Articles of treaty made and concluded at Washington, D. C., between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Wm. P. Dole, C. W. Thompson, and St. A. D. Balcombe, and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, by their chiefs, Little Hill, Little Decoria, Whirling Thunder, Young Prophet, Good Thunder, and White Breast, on the 8th day of March, 1865.

Article 1.

The Winnebago tribe of Indians hereby cede, sell, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to their present reservation in the Territory of Dakota, at Usher's Landing, on the Missouri River, the metes and bounds whereof being on file in the Indian Department.

Article 2.

In consideration of the foregoing cession, and the valuable improvements thereon, the United States agree to set apart for the occupation and future home of the Winnebago Indians, forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land ceded to the United States by the Omaha tribe of Indians on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1865, situated in the Territory of Nebraska, and described 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.

Article 3.

In further consideration of the foregoing cession, and in order that the Winnebagos may be as well situated as they were when they were moved from Minnesota, the United States agree to erect on their reservation, hereby set apart, a good steam saw-mill with a grist-mill attached, and to break and fence one hundred acres of land for each band, and supply them with seed, to sow and plant the same, and shall furnish them with two thousand dollars' worth of guns, four hundred horses, one hundred cows, twenty yoke of oxen and wagons, two chains each, and five hundred dollars' worth of agricultural implements, in addition to those on the reserve hereby ceded.

Article 4.

The United States further agree to erect on said reservation an agency building, school-house, warehouse, and suitable buildings for the physician, interpreter, miller, engineer, carpenter, and blacksmith, and a house 18 by 24 feet, one and a half story high, well shingled and substantially finished, for each chief.

Article 5.

The United States also stipulate and agree to remove the Winnebago tribe of Indians and their property to their new home, and to subsist the tribe one year after their arrival there.

In testimony whereof, the said Wm. P. Dole, Clark W. Thompson, and St. A. D. Balcombe, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and delegates of the Winnebago Tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day hereinbefore written.

W. P. Dole,
Clark W. Thompson,
St. A. D. Balcombe,

Commissioners.

Little Hill, his x mark. [SEAL.]
Little Dacoria, his x mark. [SEAL.]
Whirling Thunder, his x mark. [SEAL.]
Young Prophet, his x mark. [SEAL.]
Good Thunder, his x mark, [SEAL.]
Young Crane, his x mark, [SEAL.]
White Breast, his x mark, [SEAL.]

In presence of—

Mitchell St. Cyr, United State[s] interpreter.
Alexander Payn, United State[s] interpreter.
R. W. Furnas, United States agent for Omahas.
Benj. F. Lushbaugh, United States Indian agent.
Augustus Kountze.
C. Hazlett.