

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Oct. 17, 1855.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the council ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the territory of Nebraska, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Blackfoot and other tribes of Indians, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the council ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the territory of Nebraska, this seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the following nations and tribes of Indians, who occupy, for the purposes of hunting, the territory on the Upper Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, and who have permanent homes as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, the Blackfoot nation; consisting of the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians. West of the Rocky Mountains, the Flathead nation; consisting of the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay tribes of Indians, and the Nez Percé tribe of Indians, the said chiefs, headmen and delegates, in behalf of and acting for said nations and tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

ARTICLE 1. Peace, friendship and amity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, and the same shall be perpetual.

Title.
Peace to exist with U. States.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, do hereby jointly and severally covenant that peaceful relations shall likewise be maintained among themselves in future; and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against each other, and cultivate mutual good-will and friendship. And the nations and tribes aforesaid do furthermore jointly and severally covenant, that peaceful relations shall be maintained with and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever, excepting in self-defence, against the following named nations and tribes of Indians, to wit: the Crows, Assinebeins, Crees, Snakes, Blackfeet, Sans Arce, and Aunce-pa-pas bands of Sioux, and all other neighboring nations and tribes of Indians.

Peace to exist with each other and with certain other tribes.

ARTICLE 3. The Blackfoot nation consent and agree that all that portion of the country recognized and defined by the treaty of Laramie as Blackfoot territory, lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in an easterly direction to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek, thence up the Yellow Stone River to its northern source, and thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in a northerly direction, to the point of beginning, shall be a common hunting-ground for ninety-nine years, where all the nations, tribes and bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, may enjoy equal and uninterrupted privileges of hunting, fishing and gathering fruit, grazing animals, curing meat and dressing robes. They further agree that they will not establish villages, or in any other way exercise exclu-

Blackfoot Territory recognized as common hunting ground.

sive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting-ground, and that the parties to this treaty may hunt on said northern boundary line and within ten miles thereof.

Provided, That the western Indians, parties to this treaty, may hunt on the trail leading down the Muscle Shell to the Yellow Stone; the Muscle Shell River being the boundary separating the Blackfoot from the Crow Territory.

No settlements to be made thereon.

And provided, That no nation, band or tribe of Indians, parties to this treaty, nor any other Indians, shall be permitted to establish permanent settlements, or in any other way exercise, during the period above mentioned, exclusive rights or privileges within the limits of the above-described hunting-ground.

Vested rights, not interfered with.

And provided further, That the rights of the western Indians to a whole or a part of the common hunting-ground, derived from occupancy and possession, shall not be affected by this article, except so far as said rights may be determined by the treaty of Laramie.

Certain territory to belong to the Blackfoot nation.

ARTICLE 4. The parties to this treaty agree and consent, that the tract of country lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes, in an easterly direction, to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence down said river to its mouth, thence down the channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of Milk River, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel, thence due west on said parallel to the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and thence southerly along said range to the place of beginning, shall be the territory of the Blackfoot nation, over which said nation shall exercise exclusive control, excepting as may be otherwise provided in this treaty. Subject, however, to the provisions of the third article of this treaty, giving the right to hunt, and prohibiting the establishment of permanent villages and the exercise of any exclusive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting-ground, drawn from the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River to the Medicine Rock Passes, for the period of ninety-nine years.

Provided also, That the Assiniboins shall have the right of hunting, in common with the Blackfoot, in the country lying between the aforesaid eastern boundary line, running from the mouth of Milk River to the forty-ninth parallel, and a line drawn from the left bank of the Missouri River, opposite the Round Butte north, to the forty-ninth parallel.

How to enter and leave the common hunting ground.

ARTICLE 5. The parties to this treaty, residing west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, agree and consent that they will not enter the common hunting-ground, nor any part of the Blackfoot Territory, or return home, by any pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the north of the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes. And they further agree that they will not hunt or otherwise disturb the game, when visiting the Blackfoot Territory for trade or social intercourse.

Indians to remain in their respective territories except, &c.

ARTICLE 6. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, agree and consent to remain within their own respective countries, except when going to or from, or whilst hunting upon, the "common hunting-ground," or when visiting each other for the purpose of trade or social intercourse.

Citizens may pass through and live in the Indian territory.

ARTICLE 7. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians agree that citizens of the United States may live in and pass unmolested through the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them. And the United States is hereby bound to protect said Indians against depredations and other unlawful acts which white men residing in or passing through their country may commit.

Protection against depredations.

Roads, telegraph lines, and military posts, &c. may be established.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares through their country, and the better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, the aforesaid nations and tribes do hereby consent and agree, that the United States may, within the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them, construct roads of every

description; establish lines of telegraph and military posts; use materials of every description found in the Indian country; build houses for agencies, missions, schools, farms, shops, mills, stations, and for any other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above enumerated, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. In consideration of the foregoing agreements, stipulations, and cessions, and on condition of their faithful observance, the United States agree to expend, annually, for the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians, constituting the Blackfoot nation, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed at the time of signing this treaty, twenty thousand dollars, annually, for ten years, to be expended in such useful goods and provisions, and other articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine; and the superintendent, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto: *Provided, however,* That if, in the judgment of the President and Senate, this amount be deemed insufficient, it may be increased not to exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars per year.

Annual payment for benefit of Blackfoot nation.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to expend annually, for the benefit of the aforesaid tribes of the Blackfoot nation, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars annually, for ten years, in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and in any other respect promoting their civilization and christianization: *Provided, however,* That to accomplish the objects of this article, the President may, at his discretion, apply any or all the annuities provided for in this treaty: *And provided, also,* That the President may, at his discretion, determine in what proportions the said annuities shall be divided among the several tribes.

Same subject.

ARTICLE 11. The aforesaid tribes acknowledge their dependence on the government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations or other violence upon such citizens. And should any one or more violate this pledge, and the fact be proved to the satisfaction of the President, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the government out of the annuities. The aforesaid tribes are hereby bound to deliver such offenders to the proper authorities for trial and punishment, and are held responsible in their tribal capacity, to make reparation for depredations so committed.

Provisions to secure peace, and indemnity against Indian depredations.

Nor will they make war upon any other tribes, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves and other Indians to the government of the United States, through its agent, for adjustment, and will abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations on any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

War not to be made on other tribes except in self-defence.

Provision against depredations of other Indians.

Criminals to be surrendered.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed and understood, by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any nation or tribe of Indians aforesaid, shall violate any of the agreements, obligations, or stipulations, herein contained, the United States may withhold for such length of time as the President and Congress may determine, any portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to said nation or tribe under the ninth and tenth articles of this treaty.

Annuities may be stopped in case of violation of this treaty.

ARTICLE 13. The nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, desire to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits or other

Provision against intoxicants.

tion or the introduction of ardent spirits.

This treaty to be in full for compensation.

Annuities not to be taken for debts

intoxicating liquor, and to prevent their people from drinking the same. Therefore it is provided, that any Indian belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing such liquor into the Indian country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her, for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 14. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, west of the Rocky Mountains, parties to this treaty, do agree, in consideration of the provisions already made for them in existing treaties, to accept the guarantees of the peaceful occupation of their hunting-grounds, east of the Rocky Mountains, and of remuneration for depredations made by the other tribes, pledged to be secured to them in this treaty out of the annuities of said tribes, in full compensation for the concessions which they, in common with the said tribes, have made in this treaty.

The Indians east of the Mountains, parties to this treaty, likewise recognize and accept the guarantees of this treaty, in full compensation for the injuries or depredations which have been, or may be committed by the aforesaid tribes, west of the Rocky Mountains.

ARTICLE 15. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 16. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties hereto, from the date hereof, and upon the United States as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate.

In testimony whereof the said A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

A. CUMMING. [L. S.]
ISAAC I. STEVENS. [L. S.]

Piegans.

NEE-TI-NEE, or "the only chief," now called the Lame Bull,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
MOUNTAIN CHIEF,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
LOW HORN,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
LITTLE GRAY HEAD,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
LITTLE DOG,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
BIG SNAKE,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
THE SKUNK,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
THE BAD HEAD,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
KITCH-EEPONE-ISTAH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
MIDDLE SITTER,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Bloods.

ONIS-TAY-SAY-NAH-QUE-IM,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
THE FATHER OF ALL CHILDREN,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
THE BULL'S BACK FAT,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
HEAVY SHIELD,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
NAH-TOSE-ONISTAH,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
THE CALF SHIRT,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

Gros Ventres.

BEAR'S SHIRT,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
LITTLE SOLDIER,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
STAR ROBE,	his x mark.	[L. S.]

SITTING SQUAW,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
WEASEL HORSE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE RIDER,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
EAGLE CHIEF,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
HEAP OF BEARS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Blackfeet.

THE THREE BULLS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE OLD KOOTOMAIS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
POW-AH-QUE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
CHIEF RABBIT RUNNER,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Nez Percés.

SPOTTED EAGLE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
LOOKING GLASS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE THREE FEATHERS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
EAGLE FROM THE LIGHT,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE LONE BIRD,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
IP-SHUN-NEE-WUS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
JASON,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
WAT-TI-WAT-TI-WE-HINCK,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
WHITE BIRD,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
STABBING MAN,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
JESSE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
PLENTY BEARS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Flathead Nation.

VICTOR,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
ALEXANDER,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
MOSES,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
BIG CANOE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
AMBROSE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
KOOTLE-CHA,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
MICHELLE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
FRANCIS,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
VINCENT,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
ANDREW,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
ADOLPHE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THUNDER,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Piegans.

RUNNING RABBIT,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
CHIEF BEAR,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE LITTLE WHITE BUFFALO,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE BIG STRAW,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Flathead.

BEAR TRACK,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
LITTLE MICHELLE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
PALCHINAH,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Bloods.

THE FEATHER,	his x mark.	[L. s.]
THE WHITE EAGLE,	his x mark.	[L. s.]

Executed in presence of—

JAMES DOTY, *Secretary*.
 ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, Jr.
 E. ALW. HATCH, *Agent for Blackfeet*.
 THOMAS ADAMS, *Special Agent Flathead Nation*.
 R. H. LANSDALE, *Indian Agent Flathead Nation*.
 W. H. TAPPAN, *Sub-Agent for the Nez Percés*.
 JAMES BIRD,
 A. CULBERTSON, } *Blackfoot Interpreters*.
 BENJ. DEROCHE, }
 BENJ. KISER, his x mark, }
 Witness, JAMES DOTY, } *Flat Head Interpreters*.
 GUSTAVUS SOHON, }
 W. CRAIG, }
 DELAWARE JIM, his x mark, } *Nez Percé Interpreters*.
 Witness, JAMES DOTY, }
 A CREE CHIEF, (BROKEN ARM,) his mark.
 Witness, JAMES DOTY.
 A. J. HOEKEORSG,
 JAMES CROKE,
 E. S. WILSON,
 A. C. JACKSON,
 CHARLES SHUCETTE, his x mark.
 CHRIST. P. HIGGINS,
 A. H. ROBIE,
 S. S. FORD, Jr.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit :

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 15, 1856.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded between the United States and the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians, at the council ground on the Upper Missouri River, October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest :

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of April,
 [L. s.] A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President :

W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State*.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE WITH SIOUX, ETC., 1851.

Sept. 17, 1851.

11 Stats., p. 749.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Laramie, in the Indian Territory, between D. D. Mitchell, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent, commissioners specially appointed and authorized by the President of the United States, of the first part, and the chiefs, headmen, and braves of the following Indian nations, residing south of the Missouri River, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the lines of Texas and New Mexico, viz, the Sioux or Dahcotahs, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Crows, Assinaboines, Gros-Ventre Mandans, and Arrickaras, parties of the second part, on the seventeenth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.^a

Peace to be observed.

ARTICLE 1. The aforesaid nations, parties to this treaty, having assembled for the purpose of establishing and confirming peaceful relations amongst themselves, do hereby covenant and agree to abstain in future from all hostilities whatever against each other, to maintain good faith and friendship in all their mutual intercourse, and to make an effective and lasting peace.

Roads may be established.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid nations do hereby recognize the right of the United States Government to establish roads, military and other posts, within their respective territories.

Indians to be protected.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the rights and privileges acknowledged in the preceding article, the United States bind themselves to protect the aforesaid Indian nations against the commission of all depredations by the people of the said United States, after the ratification of this treaty.

Depredations on whites to be satisfied.

ARTICLE 4. The aforesaid Indian nations do hereby agree and bind themselves to make restitution or satisfaction for any wrongs committed, after the ratification of this treaty, by any band or individual of their people, on the people of the United States, whilst lawfully residing in or passing through their respective territories.

Boundaries of lands.

ARTICLE 5. The aforesaid Indian nations do hereby recognize and acknowledge the following tracts of country, included within the metes and boundaries hereinafter designated, as their respective territories, viz:

Sioux.

The territory of the Sioux or Dahcotah Nation, commencing the mouth of the White Earth River, on the Missouri River; thence in a southwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte River; thence up the north fork of the Platte River to a point known as the Red Butte, or where the road leaves the river; thence along the range of mountains known as the Black Hills, to the head-waters of Heart River; thence down Heart River to its mouth; and thence down the Missouri River to the place of beginning.

Grosventre, etc.

The territory of the Gros Ventre, Mandans, and Arrickaras Nations, commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Powder River in a southeasterly direction, to the head-waters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of Heart River, and thence down Heart River to the place of beginning.

Assiniboin.

The territory of the Assinaboin Nation, commencing at the mouth of Yellowstone River; thence up the Missouri River to the mouth of the Muscle-shell River; thence from the mouth of the Muscle-shell River in a southeasterly direction until it strikes the head-waters of

^a This treaty as signed was ratified by the Senate with an amendment changing the annuity in Article 7 from fifty to ten years, subject to acceptance by the tribes. Assent of all tribes except the Crows was procured (see Upper Platte C., 570, 1853, Indian Office) and in subsequent agreements this treaty has been recognized as in force (see post p. 776).

Big Dry Creek; thence down that creek to where it empties into the Yellowstone River, nearly opposite the mouth of Powder River, and thence down the Yellowstone River to the place of beginning.

The territory of the Blackfoot Nation, commencing at the mouth of Muscle-shell River; thence up the Missouri River to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in a southerly direction, to the head-waters of the northern source of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek; thence across to the head-waters of the Muscle-shell River, and thence down the Muscle-shell River to the place of beginning.

Blackfoot.

The territory of the Crow Nation, commencing at the mouth of Powder River on the Yellowstone; thence up Powder River to its source; thence along the main range of the Black Hills and Wind River Mountains to the head-waters of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek; thence to the head waters of the Muscle-shell River; thence down the Muscle-shell River to its mouth; thence to the head-waters of Big Dry Creek, and thence to its mouth.

Crow.

The territory of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, commencing at the Red Butte, or the place where the road leaves the north fork of the Platte River; thence up the north fork of the Platte River to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the head-waters of the Arkansas River; thence down the Arkansas River to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte River, and thence up the Platte River to the place of beginning.

Cheyenne and Arrapaho.

It is, however, understood that, in making this recognition and acknowledgement, the aforesaid Indian nations do not hereby abandon or prejudice any rights or claims they may have to other lands; and further, that they do not surrender the privilege of hunting, fishing, or passing over any of the tracts of country heretofore described.

Rights in other lands.

ARTICLE 6. The parties to the second part of this treaty having selected principals or head-chiefs for their respective nations, through whom all national business will hereafter be conducted, do hereby bind themselves to sustain said chiefs and their successors during good behavior.

Head chiefs of said tribes.

ARTICLE 7. In consideration of the treaty stipulations, and for the damages which have or may occur by reason thereof to the Indian nations, parties hereto, and for their maintenance and the improvement of their moral and social customs, the United States bind themselves to deliver to the said Indian nations the sum of fifty thousand dollars per annum for the term of ten years, with the right to continue the same at the discretion of the President of the United States for a period not exceeding five years thereafter, in provisions, merchandise, domestic animals, and agricultural implements, in such proportions as may be deemed best adapted to their condition by the President of the United States, to be distributed in proportion to the population of the aforesaid Indian nations.

Annuities.

ARTICLE 8. It is understood and agreed that should any of the Indian nations, parties to this treaty, violate any of the provisions thereof, the United States may withhold the whole or a portion of the annuities mentioned in the preceding article from the nation so offending, until, in the opinion of the President of the United States, proper satisfaction shall have been made.

Annuities suspended by violation of treaty.

In testimony whereof the said D. D. Mitchell and Thomas Fitzpatrick commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs, headmen, and braves, parties hereto, have set their hands and affixed their marks, on the day and at the place first above written.

D. D. Mitchell
Thomas Fitzpatrick
Commissioners.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1852.

Sioux:
 Mah-toe-wha-you-whey, his x mark.
 Mah-kah-toe-zah-zah, his x mark.
 Bel-o-ton-kab-tan-ga, his x mark.
 Nah-ka-pah-gi-gi, his x mark.
 Mak-toe-sah-bi-chis, his x mark.
 Meh-wah-tah-ni-hans-kah, his x mark.
 Cheyennes:
 Wah-ha-nis-satta, his x mark.
 Voist-ti-toe-vetz, his x mark.
 Nakk-ko-me-ien, his x mark.
 Koh-kah-y-wh-cum-est, his x mark.
 Arrapahoes:
 Bè-ah-té-a-qui-sah, his x mark.
 Neb-ni-bah-seh-it, his x mark.
 Beh-kah-jay-beth-sah-es, his x mark.

Crows:
 Arra-tu-ri-sash, his x mark.
 Doh-che-pit-seh-chi-es, his x mark.
 Assinaboines:
 Mah-toe-wit-ko, his x mark.
 Toe-tah-ki-eh-nan, his x mark.
 Mandans and Gros Ventres:
 Nochk-pit-shi-toe-pish, his x mark.
 She-oh-mant-ho, his x mark.
 Arickarees:
 Koun-hei-ti-shan, his x mark.
 Bi-atch-tah-wetch, his x mark.

In the presence of—

A. B. Chambers, secretary.	H. Culbertson, interpreter for Assinaboines and Gros Ventres.
S. Cooper, colonel, U. S. Army.	Francois L'Etalie, interpreter for Arickarees.
R. H. Chilton, captain, First Drags.	John Fizelle, interpreter for the Arrapahoes.
Thomas Duncan, captain, Mounted Riflemen.	B. Gratz Brown.
Thos. G. Rhett, brevet captain R. M. R.	Robert Campbell.
W. L. Elliott, first lieutenant R. M. R.	Edmond F. Chouteau.
C. Campbell, interpreter for Sioux.	
John S. Smith, interpreter for Cheyennes.	
Robert Meldrum, interpreter for the Crows.	

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1852.

June 22, 1852.
 10 Stat. 974.
 Ratified Aug. 13, 1852.
 Proclaimed, Feb. 24, 1853.

Articles of a treaty concluded at Washington, on the 22nd day of June, 1852, between Kenton Harper, commissioner on the part of the United States, and Colonel Edmund Pickens, Benjamin S. Love, and Sampson Folsom, commissioners duly appointed for that purpose, by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians.

Agent to reside among the Chickasaws.

ARTICLE 1. The Chickasaw tribe of Indians acknowledge themselves to be under the guardianship of the United States, and as a means of securing the protection guaranteed to them by former treaties, it is agreed that an Agent of the United States shall continue to reside among them.

Sale of Chickasaw lands.

ARTICLE 2. That the expenses attending the sale of the land ceded by the Chickasaws to the United States, under the treaty of 1832, having, for some time past, exceeded the receipts, it is agreed that the remnant of the lands so ceded and yet unsold, shall be disposed of as soon as practicable, under the direction of the President of the United States in such manner and in such quantities, as, in his judgment, shall be least expensive to the Chickasaws, and most conducive to their benefit: Provided, That a tract of land, including the grave-yard near the town of Pontotoc, where many of the Chickasaws and their white friends are buried, and not exceeding four acres in quantity, shall be, and is hereby set apart and conveyed to the said town of Pontotoc to be held sacred for the purposes of a public burial-ground forever.

Burial ground in Pontotoc.

Settlement of title of Chickasaws to a tract in Tennessee.

ARTICLE 3. It is hereby agreed that the question of the right of the Chickasaws, so long contended for by them, to a reservation of four miles square on the River Sandy, in the State of Tennessee, and particularly described in the 4th article of the treaty concluded at Oldtown, on the 19th day of October, 1818, shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior who shall decide, what amount, if any thing, shall be paid to the Chickasaws for said reservation: Provided, however, That the amount so to be paid shall not exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Proviso.