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Four tabs 175

Choctaw Treaty. Sept 15. 1830

21-3-16-78
Attorney General
Copies hereof sent
relative Case No.
C. C.
Hester

Dancing Rabbit Creek

Wednesday 15th Sept 1830

John H. Eaton and John Coffee commissioners to treat with the Choctaw Nation of Indians this day arrived at Dancing Rabbit Creek. At the agency to day they instructed the agent to address a note to the missionaries suggesting it to be improper and requesting that they would not attend at the treaty ground which was done by the agent accordingly.

Thursday Sept 16th The commissioners issued the following general regulation for the distribution of rations.

"The contractors will have deposited with them, the number of each captain's company, the district in which he lives, the women and children must also be stated, and from day to day be corrected, as additional persons may come in. The ration will be as follows: - One and a half pounds of beef, until further orders be given, one pint of corn and one quart of salt to the 100 rations. The quantity issued to any one captain may be delivered together, in one or two pieces, by them to be arranged and divided. The agent will cause the rations to be faithfully delivered, and to report any just cause of complaint that may arise

John H. Eaton
John Coffee"

Friday Sept 17th A correspondence as follows took place between the commissioners and the missionaries attending at the treaty ground. -

Treaty ground Choctaw Nation. 17th Sept 1830.

To the Honorable John H. Eaton, Sec of War & Genl. John Coffee Comrs of the U. S.

Gentlemen. The undersigned, missionaries under the patronage of the A. B. C. F. M. respectfully request the privilege of being present at the encampment, during the pending negotiations for

a treaty with the Choctaw nation.

Many of the people, for whose good we, in connexion with the government of the U. S. have, for a number of years, been laboring, have assembled at this place, and have requested that we should be with them, that they may enjoy the advantages of religious instruction on the Sabbath, and at such other intervals as circumstances may present.

It has also occurred to us, that questions may arise, touching affecting the interests of the mission under our board, and which would render it proper and necessary, that one or more of their missionaries should be present.

We should not have thought of troubling you with this note, had it not been suggested to us from a quarter entitled to our respectful attention, that it would not be desirable for us to be present; but, as we can perceive no reasonable objection, the above request is respectfully submitted, by

Your obedient servants,

Leopold Kingbury,
Leopold Bevington,
Loving J. Williams,
Collier Cushman.

P. S. We are aware, that public rumor may have produced the impression that we if on the ground would interfere with the particular object of the present meeting. We do hereby assure you, gentlemen, that we shall studiously avoid any such interference. Should any questions arise, affecting either ourselves, or the interests of our mission, it is hoped we may have the privilege of having the subject considered by the Sec. of War, and the commissioners of the U. S. if it should be thought of sufficient importance.

Treaty ground, 18th Sept 1830.

Gentlemen,

Late last evening we received your letter of yesterday, requesting "the privilege of being present at the encampment, during the pending negotiation for a treaty with the Choctaw nation."

We cannot but consider the application a strange one, inasmuch as, two days ago, a letter was addressed to Mr. Bevington, politely requesting that none of the missionaries should attend at the treaty ground. This information, he was requested to communicate to others, and no doubt did. It was 20 miles from this place, and near to his residence, that this communication was addressed. With all this knowledge, your letter is now presented, asking leave to do what you had before requested not to do.

Again, soon as Mr. Tolly, another missionary, was known to be here, for reasons of supposed correct policy, he was requested to retire. His answer was, that he could not. These circumstances combined, show a determination on the part of the missionaries, to be present, and to mingle in the councils here, at all hazards, regardless of our requests or instructions.

Treaties with Indians, are carried on at great expense to the government. The Indians, and none others are invited, who may come or not, as they please. No man without the consent of the representatives of the government, has a right to be present at the treaty ground. For the time being, the place, and all its privileges are theirs, and the privilege of none else, without consent. Such has been the uniform and acknowledged practice, at all treaties held with Indians.

Though as we commend the laudable, and praise-worthy vocation in which you are engaged, the improving and civilizing the Indians, and teaching them the necessity of true and evangetic repentance, and forgiveness, we cannot reason ourselves to the belief, that the present is a proper time, place, or occasion for such undertakings. The whole population of the Choctaw nation, does not half equal any one of our well settled counties. Two

years you have been with them, and afforded repeated opportunities to preach to and instruct them. The few days assigned for our object, which we believe to be of higher importance than any act of a temporal kind, that ever has occupied their attention, surely cannot impede the benevolent march of mind and morals, that lies before you. Your religious exercises may interfere, will interfere, at any rate, time will be consumed, and large increased expenses will be the consequence. The civilized man cannot serve two masters, — the untutored savage, still less can do so. He should have his mind altogether free and easy, at such a moment as the present, and fully to be applied to the whole subject matter that is before him. We approach the subject with distrust, resolved only upon one thing, that we will act candidly, fairly, and liberally towards the Indians, and save them from the ruin which is anticipated to invade them.

We beg leave to say your request, reasonable as it may appear to you, cannot be acceded to. The reasons which are offered by you, are insufficient. It is a great public matter, and an expensive one, in which we are engaged. Every practised diversion, tends to delay us in the completion of our business.

If you have any thing of missionary business, which is consistent material to be attended to, a written communication from you, shall receive our attention, if found to be consistent with a discharge of the public trust that is confided to us. Your presence, far as we are concerned, will not make your application either better or worse. We shall adopt nothing into the treaty, if made, that we may not consider right and proper. We must therefore decline consenting to the request you have made, and ask leave to express a wish, that you will retire from the treaty grounds, and from the neighborhood of it. We repeat the same wish to Dr. Lolly, and ask the favor of you, to make it known to him.

We solicit an immediate answer, whether or not, you will comply with this request.

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully (Signed) J. H. Eaton
J. Coffey

Camp ground 18th Sept 1830.

To the Hon. John W. Eaton Sec. of War. &

Gen. John Coffey Comr. of the U.S.

Gentlemen, We have just received your communication, of this morning and regret that our request of yesterday should have been considered, "as strange and" We also regret that the impression should have been made, that there was "a determination on the part of the missionaries to be present." We assure you, there was no such determination on our part.

As we are constrained to believe, that our motives in coming to this place, are not understood, we beg leave again respectfully to state, that as it respects any influence which we could, if disposed, exert, as to the result of the present negotiations, we should have had no motive to have left our homes on this occasion. We did think, the request of the members of our church, that they might enjoy the privilege of religious instruction on the Sabbath, a reasonable one, and that the commissioners when they came to understand it, would not deny them this privilege. We did not suppose, that this could, in the least, retard the business of the present meeting or create the least possible expense.

Another reason for our being present on this occasion, and we believed would be deemed a valid one, was that we, as the agents of the Choctaws, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have disbursed a large amount of money in the school and missionary operations in this nation and have now under our charge, large and expensive establishments, in different parts of it. We supposed it would not be considered improper for one or more persons, representing these interests, to be present on this occasion. At the treaty at Doak's Stand, in 1820, the superintendent of this

impression was present, and received the most respectful treatment from the commissioners, and especially from the present Chief Magistrate of the U. States.

It has been reported again and again to the Choctaws that no great men in the U. States are religious, and that they are not in favor of the Choctaws becoming religious. If white men of every other grade & colour are permitted to be present, the missionaries alone are prohibited. We think it would tend greatly to confirm the above reports. We cannot believe that the Hon. the Sec. of War, and the commissioners of the U. States, now present, would willingly do any thing to confirm such an impression.

It is doubtless known to the Hon. the Sec. of War, and the commissioner of the U. S. that there are various reports in circulation among a portion of this nation as well as among white people, prejudicial to the missionary character, representing us as speculators &c. We did hope that the present would furnish us with a convenient and suitable opportunity of presenting correct and full information on this subject, and would result in such explanations and arrangements as the case might require. And we repeat the assurance that the above were the motives, and the only motives, which brought us to this place.

With this explanation of our views, we comply with the injunction contained in your communication, and prepare to leave the ground immediately, unless we receive intimations to the contrary.

We have the honor to be, with respects, Your obt. servants.

C. Kingsbury
Lyndus B. Kingston
Living H. Williams
Solbin Kushman.

P. S. Dr. Talley has received the information you desired requested to be given him.

18th Sept. 1830.

Gentlemen.

We have received your joint letter, business with the council prevented a reply until now. We cannot request your stay, We prefer that you should go away, and in saying this we intend nothing of disrespect to you, and most certainly nothing to the cause of religion. Our reasons we have already offered, it is that your labors here, under all the circumstances which are presented, cannot be profitably employed. A more unpropitious moment, and a place less promotive of religious results, could scarcely be dreamt of. Your absence may aid civil purposes greatly. Your presence cannot, we are persuaded, advance the cause of religion in the least. We must therefore insist upon it that you and every other person engaged here in missionary purposes leave the treaty ground. And in saying this we again beg to state that nothing disrespectful or unkind to any of you, is intended. We request this to be received as our final answer on the subject.

(Signed) J. H. Eaton
J. Coffee

Saturday 18th Sept. On this day at Woodcock, the commissioners met the chiefs, captains and warriors in council, at the council house, and thereupon delivered and caused to be interpreted by John Pyle, U. S. Interpreter, the following talk.

Treaty ground, Dancing Rabbit creek, Sept. 18th 1830.

To the Kings, Chiefs, Captains
and Warriors of the Choctaw Nation,
Friends & Brothers.

While it affords us great pleasure to meet you, it is with deep regret we learn that differences and disturbances prevail amongst you. These should not be. The tendency of them if not corrected, must be to mar your happiness, and eventually to destroy you. All jealousies and strife amongst you, ought to cease, and your rule of government established, that those quietly shall rule. These

44
creating, who are the choice of a majority of the people. That is our
rule, and that we recommend to you. No one has a right to gov-
ern his fellow men by force. If any one attempt thus to act, he
proves himself an enemy to liberty and to principle.

Brothers, - We offer this as matter of advice, merely, for we come
not to interfere in your home affairs, but rather to persuade you
to be at peace, one with another, and to live as brothers should,
that your nation may be tranquil, and your people happy. Act
differently, and you cannot fail soon to be rendered miserable, and
to become degraded. Every man should be left free to determine who
shall be his rulers. Attempt not, by violence and force, to influence
his opinions, and his choice, but leave him to his judgment, and to
his freedom of action. Reason and persuasion, are rightful resorts, to
induce men to think and act, but compulsion never. Rulers, whom
a majority of the people prefer and choose, ought to govern to the
extent the laws authorize, but no further. Be this principle regarded,
and peace, and quiet, and good order, cannot fail to be the consequence
to any people who are not absolutely depraved and vicious. -

Brothers, - You have missionaries amongst you, - pious and qualified
men, we hope and believe. Fail not to attend on, and regard their admoni-
tions, while they seek to instruct the minds of your children, and to
point you to the paths of moral duty and religion, but the moment they
attempt an interference with your general government relations, reject
their counsels. These are subjects with which they have no right to med-
dle, and indeed, should not interfere. They are matters which belong to
the government, the chiefs, and the people, - not to the missionaries, who
are placed amongst you for higher and nobler purposes, - for Chris-
tian, not political, ends. It is the peculiar duty of the chiefs, for they
are responsible to their people, carefully to watch over the affairs of
the nation, not those who have no responsibility, no interest, whatever.

45
Through error of their advice, they may lead you on to a state of political
wretchedness, of which, though they might hereafter repent, it will never be
in their power to repair.

Brothers, - We have come a considerable distance to meet you, under the
direction of your Great Father. He had invited you to meet, and shake
hands with him in Sennece, that, as a friend and father, he might speak
with you. He was informed at Washington City, that you desired it. Ar-
riving at home, he sent Major Donly to you, with news of his wishes, - of
his desire to converse with you on matters of deep and lasting interest to your
Nation, you refused to come, and returned, for answer, that you could not.
Well, might your Great Father then have said, "I will no more try to pre-
serve you, but leave you to live as you can, under the laws of the States."
When thus he was about to determine, to leave you and no more persuade
you to a course of happiness, a messenger reached him, bearing from two of
the three districts of your nation, a memorial, entreating that commissioners
- might be sent. Anxious still for those who had fought by his side, in behalf
of his country, he determined to yield to that request, and to send those who
would speak his wishes, freely and candidly, and thereby prove the desire
he entertained, to preserve you, notwithstanding his previous friendly offers
had been rejected.

Brothers, - By the direction of your Great Father, we have come amongst you.
It is not your lands, but your happiness, that we seek to obtain. Much de-
lay and much talk, about a matter which all of you will understand, is
undesired. We have not time to be tedious. One of us, the Secretary of War, must
very shortly return to Washington City. Here, he cannot long remain, nor is
it proper or necessary, that he should. You all know the important matters that
are to be considered and settled, and can readily decide upon the course
you intend to take. Speedily answer them, and say what you will do. Are
you willing to remain here, and live as white men? Are you willing to be
sent in boats, there to be tried and punished for any offence you may com-

46
mit? to be subjected to taxes, to work upon roads, and attend in mus-
ters? for all these you must do. If, under this state of things
it is believed you can be contented, and happy, then dwell upon the
land where you live. But, if you are satisfied, that under such a
condition of things you cannot be happy, consent to remove beyond
the Mississippi, where you will be away from the white people, and
from their laws, and be able to live under your own. You are called
upon to say, whether or not you will remain, for if this be your deter-
mination, then let us be done with the subject, and dispense to
our homes. On the other hand, if you shall choose to remove, do
declare that, at once, we may proceed to some definite understanding
and arrange a treaty. This we are willing to do, and upon terms
that shall be liberal. We seek no advantages; - we will take none.
Your Great Father would not approve such a course. He has
sent us, not as traders, but as friends and brothers, and to act
as such. We will thus act, be assured. We come not to practise
imposition upon our Choctaw friends, but to extend to them jus-
tice. This we will do.

Brothers; - Hesitate not, - determine what you mean to do. On
this important occasion, record the votes of your head men, and let
us know who amongst you are willing to remove, and who are
opposed. The sense of the nation will thus be correctly ascertained,
and the question, which has so much agitated you, be finally
put to rest. Say it is your determination to remain, and the subject
is done with, we shall then trouble you with our talks no more.
But decide to remove, and liberal provisions will be made, to carry
you to a country where you can be happy, and where, already, a
portion of your fathers and brothers have gone in peace to reside.
It is a desirable region, double in extent to the one you occupy,
and large and fertile enough for twice or three times the number of

47
people you have. There, your Great Father can be your friend; - there
he can keep the white man's laws from interrupting and disturbing you,
and there too, he will guard you against all enemies, whether they
be white or red. There, no state or territory will be created, and he will
have it in his power to protect you fully, in your usages, laws and
customs. Here, he cannot do these things, because, neither he nor Congress
possess authority to prevent the states from extending their jurisdiction over
you, and throughout their limits.

Brothers; - In the country to which you go West, the U. States will pro-
tect you from enemies. Their object will be, to preserve you at peace, with
yourselves and with all mankind, - to perpetuate you as a nation, and
to render you a happy and a prosperous people. Here, you cannot be so:
it is idle to indulge such dreams of your fancy, - dreams which are en-
tirely deceptive, and from which nothing of pleasing reality, can ever
ever come. Every days observation, shows that wretchedness and distress
will be yours, to remain where you are. The kind and friendly feeling
of your Great Father will be insufficient to preserve you from these
inevitable results.

Brothers; - A portion of your nation, sensible of these things, and an-
xious by removing to get rid of them, sent a treaty, during last winter, to
their Great Father, but it was such a one as he could not agree to.
He laid it, however, before his great council, the Senate, for consideration,
and they too, refused to ratify it. It asked more than could be granted,
and introduced principles which could not be recognized. Your Great
Father, while he is willing to be kind and generous, and even liberal, to
his red Choctaw children, cannot concede to them terms which would be
considered exorbitant. The Senate would not consent.

Brothers; - In 1820, by a treaty made with you at Doakes stand, by
your present Great Father, an extensive and fine country was given to
you, for the use of your people. It was a gift to you, for the country

48
you ceded to the U. States was paid for fully. It was the understanding at the time, that the Choctaws would remove, and on that account was it, that a large, saleable, and fertile country was provided for your nation and your people. Ten years have passed by, and you are still here. The country intended for you, yet remains wild and uncultivated.

Brothers, - A fertile country beyond the Mississippi and another proposed here is more than you should expect. If you will not remove, other Indian tribes may desire to do so, and where they shall select to settle, a home must be furnished. Others wanting it, the country should not remain a desert. You must decide which you will take, and which you will live upon; both countries you cannot possess; it is unreasonable to expect it. If you prefer to live under our laws and customs, remain, and do so; and surrender the lands assigned to you, West of the Mississippi, or otherwise, remove to them. Then your Great Father can protect you, and there, undisturbed, and unintrrupted by the whites, you can enjoy yourselves and be happy, now and for years to come. Rest assured, you cannot be so here. But if you think differently, then continue where you are. After the present time, we shall no more offer to treat with you. You have seen commissioners in your country for the last time. Hereafter, you will be left to yourselves, and to the laws of the States within which you reside, and when weary of them, your nation must remove as it can, and at its own expense. Whatever you may determine upon, whether to remove, or to remain, our earnest and sincere wishes are, that you may be happy & contented. For you, we have the best feelings; our complexions are different, but our hearts, and our nature are the same. The Great Spirit above is our common father, He has made us all, & we are all his.

Your friends & your brothers

J. H. Eaton

Inc. Coffey

49
Monday 20th Sept. The commissioners were notified of the readiness of the Indians to meet them in council. At 11 o'clock, they attended. A dispute arose between the chief Laflore, and some of the captains, upon the subject of referring all matters first, to a committee of twenty persons, to be selected from each district. Laflore insisted, that having most men present, and within the bounds of his District, he should have the largest number on the committee. A quarrel was likely to ensue, when the Secretary of War addressed them, urged the necessity of their preserving peace and harmony at so important a crisis, and exhorted the necessity, if they would preserve the nation, of acting cordially together, and throwing aside all their differences and stripes, and, as brothers, to consult and act together. The council broke up. In the afternoon, the respective chiefs and warriors met, and agreed to be reconciled, and to take the talk, and the business that had brought them together, into serious consideration.

Tuesday 21st. The commissioners were desired, by the chiefs, to submit the terms they intended to offer, that they, their captains & warriors, might understand the matters to be acted upon, fully. Whereupon, the commissioners consulted, that they would offer them terms, such as they hoped would be considered liberal. That, the next day, at 10 o'clock, they would meet the chiefs, captains and warriors, and speak to them freely, as to the terms they would propose.

Wednesday 22^d. The commissioners met the council at 10 o'clock, the chiefs, and their captains present, except Nutakachie, who was reported to be sick from the bite of a spider. Order and silence being had, the commissioners proposed, for their consideration and approval, the articles of the treaty they were willing to enter into. It is as follows: -

The following terms are offered, as the basis of a treaty with the Choctaw people.

Land Reservations to be assessed at the price at which the U. States shall sell their choice and best lands, (to wit)

- 4 sections to each chief is
- 2 do to S. Follom.
- 2 do to R. Cole
- 2 do to J. Pylehlynn
- 2 do to J. Jazan
- 1 do to Hoakay.

1 section each to 39 captains, 13 to each district. 39
 1/2 section to 90 captains & principal men 45 (30 in each district)

Reservations of	Sections or	Acres	
50 do others who may probably not remove say			}
150 persons at 640 acres to 96,000 acres -			
Annually 2500 for 20 years -			500,000
Removal and support of Indians for one year			
Education of 10 Choctaw boys by Sec. of War			
Under the direction of the president 20 years			
Wattle purchases of			
Council house for the nation at the agency -		3000	
3 churches one in each District to be used for schools		3000	
House for each chief at		3000	
Teachers and preachers for the nation for 20 years -			150,000
1000 guns and ammunition			
1000 blankets and kettles			
1000 axes plows shoes			
3 blacks 1000 wheels & cards & 1000 looms			
3 blacksmiths one to each District for 10 years.			40,000
1 millwright for 5 years			
Suit of clothes to 100 captains and swords as outfit			
Pay of captains for 4 years at 50 dollars -			20,000

Pay of each chief for 20 years - 20,000
 Compensation to those who have no reservations for improvements 50,000

The Chief Coatsone inquired, if the present treaty was to be considered as retaining former treaties and their provisions, or as repealing all former treaties; and the present one only to be relied on. The answer was, that it was desirable fully to embrace every thing that the presents might be considered the only treaty that was to be looked to. That, excepting former annuities, all previous treaties were to be considered as revoked and set aside. The council then separated -

Thursday 23^d. This morning the commissioners were informed that the Indian committee appointed to consider the terms proposed were about to reject them and refuse to treat. That it was represented to them there was but one spring and only one in the country West of the Mississippi, and that the laws of a state had been already extended over the Cherokee, who had removed there.

The commissioners returned for answer that the representations were wholly incorrect - that there was no state near to where the Cherokee lived or within many miles of them or the country owned by the Choctaws. That the information was by evil minded persons intended to deceive and to prejudice their minds, and requested that they would meet to receive their explanations. The answer was that at 12 o'clock they would again meet in council and desired the presence of the commissioners -

11 12 o'clock. The commissioners attended at the council house and received through the channel of the committee ^{chairman} Peter Pylehlynn their determination and report. They stated their great surprise at being informed their great father had understood they were in distress and dissatisfied; and were surprised at being informed they could not retain the lands which by the treaty of 1820 had been secured to them. That they had concluded not to treat for a sale of their lands.

52
The report being received, - The Secretary of War rose and made an address to them verbally before the council, told them of their situation and condition, and of the impossibility on the part of their Great Father, to prevent the operation of the laws over them. That they had been badly advised, and were putting reliance in persons, who, while they professed to be their friends, would be sure to forget them in ^{the hour} of difficulty and trial. Their object, he well knew, was to obtain the best bargain they could, and the commissioners were prepared to give them one, in all respects liberal, to the extent that they could hope the Senate of the United States would ratify. The government intended this as the last treaty ever to be held with them, and it certainly was the last time, that commissioners would ever appear in their nation, to talk with them on this subject. They had come as friends, and at their own request, to protect them from injury, not to cavil with them about prices. As for their lands, the government cared nothing for they had enough. Their object was merely the possession of the country, without regard to any thing of value or profit to be obtained from the sale of them. He called their attention to a printed letter to the War Department, from two of the three of their Districts, and which two of their principal chiefs had signed, in which they had said most feelingly, that they were distressed, and could not possibly live under the laws of the State, and begged that commissioners might be sent to their nation, to conclude a treaty. For them now to state differently, showed their insincerity, and deception. That hereafter their complaints would not be regarded, because they could not be confided in. The Secretary of War requested them to understand, that their removal was to be a matter for their own reflection and judgment. Unless they really believed, in consenting to emigrate, their happiness could be promoted, he begged them not to think of removing. That they must go freely, and of their own accord, or not at all. They had to day declared that they

53
were unwilling to remove. He supposed they had arrived at the conclusion that they could remain where they were, and live under the laws of Mississippi, and, of course, the commissioners had nothing more to say, or to advise. They would now take their leave, and go home. It was matter of regret, he said, that their judgment had erred so much, in the decision they had made. Through out the language of all of them had been, that they could not live under the white man's laws. If such was not their deliberate opinion, why had they avowed it, and why did they solicit the President to send commissioners to treat with them, when they could not but know, it was attended with great expense. He said, he well knew that many of them could live any where, where he could; their education and intelligence authorized him to say, and believe so, but the common uneducated Indian, could not. For them to live under laws which they could neither read nor be made to understand, was expecting too much. And what are they to do, under the decision just pronounced? Will they resist the laws? the Sheriff must enforce them. Will they oppose him with their guns and tomahawks? While the Choctaws could raise one warrior to resist, there would be found 100, or 1000 to oppose that resistance, and to enforce the law. These are things which, seriously, they should have considered, before their decision was pronounced. The commissioners, he said, had nothing further to remark, but to take leave of them, and go home, and accordingly they retired from the council.

Shortly afterwards, they were visited upon by several persons, of the committee, with a request that they would not leave the treaty ground, that they had considered of the remarks which had been made to them, and had no doubt, if the commissioners would remain a few days longer, that a treaty could. To this the commissioners assented.

Saturday, 25th 9 o'clock.

The committee on the part of the Indians, handed in a plea, presenting the grounds on which they were willing to treat. It contained various objectionable features, and amongst others a proposition to create a perpetual stock of

of \$500,000 at an interest of 5 per cent, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Choctaw nation, after 20 years. The commissioners returned for answer that the terms offered had been fully considered and that some of them were inadmissible, but that at 11 o'clock they would meet the chiefs and warriors in council, and state to them their what they were willing and disposed to do.

11 O'clock. The council met, present the commissioners, the three chiefs, captains and warriors of the nation, when the following terms were proposed and interpreted -

Choctaw proposals for the basis of a Treaty, in lieu of those heretofore proposed. They are offered from a full consideration of all the circumstances and from a desire that equity and entire justice, and liberality, may be extended to your Choctaw Brothers. If approved, a treaty to be drawn and in form.

Removal to take place within two, or two and a half years from the ratification of the treaty, and the treaty to be binding from the date of ratification, upon the following terms -

Land reserved, and the value at the lowest government price only -

4 sections to each of the three chiefs, two to include improve ^{is}	12 Sections
4 sections to Gov. D. Fulson, two to include improve ^{is}	4
2 to R. Rolle, and 2 to J. Garland former chiefs	4
2 to the Speakers of each District	6
2 to J. C. C. C. and 2 to J. J. J.	4
Sections	30

1 sections to 13 captains, with others to be named and to be paid in a supplemental treaty - 3 sections 30.

And that others not provided for above, and who will remove, may be provided for, there shall be reserved -
 $\frac{3}{4}$ of section to each head of family who during the present

year may have had in actual cultivation, a farm of 30 acres and a dwelling house thereon, said reservation to be bounded by quarter section lines, contiguous and adjoining, and to contain the part of the improvements on which the dwelling may be situated, and which, with the consent of the President of the United States, the owner may sell, the number not to exceed 500 persons. And to those who may have had in cultivation as aforesaid, a farm of 20 and less than 30 acres a reservation of two quarter sections, to be bounded by quarter section lines, and to be contiguous and adjoining, and to include the dwelling and subject to the condition of the preceding class of cases. The number not to exceed 400 persons -

And to those who may have had in cultivation as aforesaid, a farm of 12 acres & not more than 20 acres a reservation as aforesaid, under the conditions and restrictions aforesaid, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a section of land. The number not to exceed 300 persons.

And to those who may have cultivated, as aforesaid, a farm of 4 acres and less than 12 acres a reservation, under the restrictions and conditions aforesaid, of one eighth of a section. The number not to exceed 350 persons.

And any captain, the number of whom shall not exceed ninety, who shall fail to obtain under any of the provisions less than a section, he shall, in that event, be entitled to half a section additional, to adjoin his other reservation. In making sale of any part of it, he shall be subject to the conditions before stated.

Children of Choctaw parents, residing in the nation, a list and proof of which shall be filed with the agent, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, who have neither father nor mother shall be entitled to a quarter section of land to be located under the direction of the President.

Also, such persons wishing to become citizens, and who are heads of families, shall be entitled, for himself or herself, to a section of land, and having lived up on, and cultivated the same for six years after the ratification of this treaty, shall receive a grant in fee. The location shall be bounded by sectional lines, and include his or her dwelling.

Likewise, for each unmarried child, residing with him or her, on notice and a request made with the agent in six months from the ratification, of such inter-

tion, said child shall be entitled, if over ten years of age, to half a section, if less than ten, to a quarter section, to adjoin the parents location.

say that only 200 remain - is 200.

That 200 children are over ten yrs 100.

200 do under ten years - 50.

Annuitie under former treaties amounting to \$11,200, which would expire in 1836 to be continued.

Present annuity offered, was \$25,000. It is an account of the large reservations reduced to \$20,000 for 20 years.

Removal, expense of, and support one year.

Education of 20 Choctaw boys 20 years.

Boarding house, churches, and houses for chiefs.

Teachers and preachers for 20 years.

1000 guns and ammunition, blankets & kettles.

1000 axes, hoes and ploughs.

1000 wheels, cards, and 1000 looms.

3 blacksmiths for 16 years.

1 millwright for 5 years.

Suit of clothes, and sword to captains, also 4 years pay at \$50.

Pay of chiefs for 20 years.

Cattle purchased of, at valuation of persons appointed by the President Government, and to be delivered at two or more appointed places, to be paid for, or the same amount of cattle furnished across the river at the election of the President.

Copies 1 to 78 incl
2/25/32
Copies hereof sent
Attorney General with letter
relative Case No. H-37
C. Os see file # 78613-25
Fair Feb 17 53

The foregoing having been read and explained, the three chiefs, and others of the principal men, addressed the council, and urged the acceptance of the terms which were offered. The explanations being made, the council broke up.

Sunday 26th Some conference at the commissioners quarters took place this morning between the chiefs and some of the captains, and head men in which several alterations and additions were made to the terms proposed. They insisted to increase the number of guns and blankets, agreeably to the promise which was made to them in the treaty of Lake's Stand made in 1820.

Monday 27th A meeting at the council house took place, to day. The treaty as drawn up, was submitted, interpreted, and explained, and at one o'clock, it was signed, and is as follows.

A treaty of perpetual friendship, cession and limits, entered into by John W. Canton and John Coffee for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, and the Mingo, chiefs, captains, and warriors of the Choctaw nation, begun and held at Dancing Rabbit creek, on the 15th of September in the year 1830.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi has extended the laws of said state to persons and property within the chartered limits of the same, and the President of the United States has said that he cannot protect the Choctaw people from the operation of these laws. - Now, therefore, that the Choctaws may live under their own laws in peace with the United States, and the State of Mississippi, they have determined to sell their lands east of the Mississippi, and have accordingly agreed to the following articles of treaty.

Article 1. Perpetual peace and friendship is pledged and agreed upon, by and between the United States, and the Mingo, chiefs and warriors of the Choctaw nation of Red people, and that this may be considered the treaty existing between the parties, all other treaties heretofore existing, and

inconsistent with the provisions of this are hereby declared null and void.

Article 2. The United States, under a grant specially to be made by the President of the United States, shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw ~~people~~ nation, a tract of country West of the Mississippi ^{river}, in fee simple, to them and their descendants, to enure to them while they shall exist as a nation and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith, where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas river, running thence to the source of the Canadian Fork, if in the limits of the United States, or to those limits, thence due South to Red river, and down Red river to the West boundary of the territory of Arkansas, thence South along that line to the beginning, the boundary of the same to be agreeably to the treaty made and concluded at Washington City, in the year 1825. The grant to be executed, so soon as the present treaty shall be ratified.

Article 3. In consideration of the provisions contained in the several articles of this treaty, the Choctaw nation of Indians consent, and hereby agree, cede to the United States, the entire country they own and possess East of the Mississippi river, and they agree to remove beyond the Mississippi river, early as practicable, and will so arrange their removal, that as many as possible, of their people, not exceeding one half of the whole number shall depart during the falls of 1831 and 1832, the residue to follow during the succeeding fall of 1833. A better opportunity, in this manner, will be afforded the government, to extend to them the facilities and comforts which it is desirable should be extended, in conveying them to their new homes.

Article 4. The government and people of the United States are hereby obliged to secure to the said Choctaw nation of red people, the jurisdiction and government of all the persons and property

59
that may be within their limits West, so that no State or Territory or State shall ever have a right to pass laws for the government of the Choctaw nation, of red people, and their descendants, and that no part of the land granted them shall ever be embraced, in any Territory or State, but the United States shall forever secure said Choctaw nation, from and against all laws, except such as from time to time, may be enacted in their own national councils, not inconsistent with the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, and except as may, and which have been enacted by Congress, to the extent that Congress, under the constitution, are required to exercise a legislation over Indian affairs. But the Choctaws should this treaty be ratified, express a wish, that Congress may grant to the Choctaws, the right of ~~governance~~ punishing by their own laws, any white man who shall come into their nation, and infringe any of their national regulations.

Article 5. The United States are obliged to protect the Choctaws from domestic strife, and from foreign enemies, on the same principles that citizens of the United States are protected, so that whatever would be a legal demand upon the United States for defence, or for wrongs committed by an enemy, or a citizen of the United States, shall be equally binding in favor of the Choctaws. And in all cases where the Choctaws shall be called upon by a legally authorized officer of the United States, to fight an enemy, such Choctaw shall receive the pay and other emoluments which citizens of the United States receive in such cases, provided, no war shall be undertaken or prosecuted by said Choctaw nation, but by declaration made in full council, and to be approved by the United States, unless it be in self-defence, against an open rebellion, or against an enemy marching into their country, in which cases they shall defend, until the United States are advised thereof.

60
Article 6th. Should a Choctaw, or any party of Choctaws, commence acts of violence upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States or join any war party against any neighbouring tribe of Indians, without the authority in the preceding article, and except to oppose an actual or threatened invasion, or rebellion, such person so offending, shall be delivered up to an officer of the United States, if in the power of the Choctaw nation, that such offender may be punished, as may be provided in such cases by the laws of the United States; but if such offender is not within the control of the Choctaw nation, then, said Choctaw nation shall not be held responsible for the injury done by said offender.

Article 7th. All acts of violence committed upon persons and property of the people of the Choctaw nation, either by citizens of the United States, or neighboring tribes of red people, shall be referred to some authorized agent, by him to be referred to the President of the United States, who shall examine into such cases, and see that every possible degree of justice is done, to said Indian party of the Choctaw nation.

Article 8th. Offenders against the laws of the United States, or any individual state, shall be apprehended, and delivered to any duly authorized person where such offender may be found, in the Choctaw country, having fled from any part of the United States, but in all such cases, application must be made, to the agent or chiefs, and the expense of his apprehension and delivery, provided for, and paid by the United States.

Article 9th. Any citizen of the United States, who may be ordered from the nation, by the agent and constituted authorities of the nation, and refusing to obey, or return into the na-

tion, without the consent of the aforesaid persons, shall be subject to such pains and penalties as may be provided by the laws of the United States, in such cases. Citizens of the United States, travelling peaceably, under the authority of the laws of the United States, shall be under the care and protection of the nation.

61
Article 10th. No person shall expose goods, or other articles for sale, as a trader, without a written permit from the constituted authorities of the nation or authority of the laws of the Congress of the United States, under penalty of forfeiting the articles, and the constituted authorities of the nation shall grant no license, except to such persons as reside in the nation, and are answerable to the laws of the nation. The United States shall be particularly obliged to assist to prevent ardent spirits from being introduced into the nation.

Article 11th. Navigable streams shall be free to the Choctaws, who shall pay no higher toll or duty, than citizens of the United States. It is agreed further, that the United States shall establish one or more post offices, in said nation, and may establish such military post roads and posts, as they may consider necessary.

Article 12th. All intruders shall be removed from the Choctaw nation, and kept without it. Private property to be always respected, and on no occasion taken for public purposes without just compensation being made therefor, to the rightful owner. If an Indian unlawfully take or steal any property from a white man, a citizen of the United States, the offender shall be punished, and if a white man unlawfully take or steal any thing from an Indian, the property shall be restored, and the offender punished. It is further agreed, that when a Choctaw shall be given up to be tried, for any offence against the laws of the United States, if unable to employ counsel to defend him, the United States will do it, that his trial may be fair and impartial.

Article 13th. It is consented, that a qualified agent shall be appointed, for the Choctaws, every four years, unless sooner removed, by the President, and he shall be removed on petition of the constituted authorities of the nation, the President being satisfied there is sufficient cause shown. The agent shall fix his residence convenient to the great body of the people, and in the selection of an agent, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, the wishes of the Choctaw nation, on the subject, shall be entitled to great respect.

Article 14th. Each Choctaw head of a family, being desirous to remain, and become a citizen of the States, shall be permitted to do so, by signifying his intention to the agent, within six months from the ratification of this treaty, and he or she shall thereupon be entitled to a reservation of one section of six hundred and forty acres of land, to be bounded by sectional lines of survey, in like manner, shall be entitled to one half that quantity, for each unmarried child which is living with him, over ten years of age, and a quarter section to such child as may be under ten years of age, to adjoin the location of the parent. If they reside upon said lands, intending to become citizens of the States, for five years after the ratification of this treaty, in that case, a grant in fee simple shall issue, said reservation shall include the present improvement of the head of the family, or a portion of it. Persons who claim under this article, shall not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen, but if they ever remove, are not to be entitled to any portion of the Choctaw annuity.

Article 15th. To each of the chiefs in the Choctaw nation,

(to wit) Greenwood Laflore, Mitaekachie and Moshullatubbe, there is granted a reservation of four sections of land, two of which shall include and adjoin their present improvement, and the other two located where they please, but an unoccupied, unimproved lands; such sections shall be bounded by sectional lines, and with the consent of the President, they may sell the same. Also to the three principal chiefs, and to their successors in office, there shall be paid two hundred and fifty dollars annually, while they shall continue in their respective offices, except to Moshullatubbe, who, as he has an annuity of one hundred and fifty dollars, for life, under a former treaty, shall receive only the additional sum of one hundred dollars, while he shall continue in office, as chief. And if, in addition to this, the nation shall ^{think} proper to elect an additional principal chief of the whole, to superintend and govern, upon Republican principles, he shall receive annually, for his services, five hundred dollars, which allowances to the chiefs, and their successors in office, shall continue for twenty years. At any time when in military service, and while in service by authority of the United States, the district chiefs, under and by selection of the President, shall be entitled to the pay of majors; the other chief, under the same circumstances, shall have the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel. The speakers of the three districts, shall receive twenty five ~~per~~ dollars a year, for four years; and the three secretaries one to each of the chiefs, fifty dollars each, for four years. Each captain of the nation, the number not to exceed ninety nine, thirty three from each district, shall be furnished, upon removing to the West, with each a good suit of clothes, and a broad sword, as an outfit, and for four years, commencing with the first of their removal, shall each receive fifty dollars a year, for the trouble of keeping their people at order, in settling, and whenever they shall be in military service, by authority of the United States, shall receive the pay of a captain.

64
Article 16th In waggons and with steamboats as may be found necessary the United States agree to remove the Indians to their new homes at their expense and under the care of discreet and careful persons who will be kind and brotherly to them. They agree to furnish them with ample corn and beef or pork, for themselves and families, for twelve months after reaching their new homes. - It is agreed further that the United States will take all their cattle, at the valuation of some discreet person to be appointed by the President, and the same shall be paid for in money, after their arrival at their new homes, or other cattle, such as may be desired, shall be furnished them, notice being given through their agent of their wishes upon this subject, their removal, that time to supply the demands may be afforded.

Article 17th The several annuities and sums secured under former treaties to the Choctaw nation and people, shall continue, as though this treaty had never been made. And it is further agreed, that the United States in addition will pay the sum of twenty thousand dollars for twenty years, commencing after their removal to the West, of which, in the first year after their removal, ten thousand dollars shall be divided and arranged to such as may not receive Reservations under this treaty.

Article 18th The United States shall cause the lands hereby ceded, to be surveyed, and surveyors may enter the Choctaw country for that purpose, conducting themselves properly, and disturbing or interrupting none of the Choctaw people. But no person is to be permitted to settle within the nation or the lands to be sold, before the Choctaws shall remove. And for the payment of the several amounts secured in this treaty, the lands

65
hereby ceded, are to remain a fund pledged to that purpose, until the debt shall be provided for and arranged. And further it is agreed, that in the construction of this treaty, whenever well founded doubts shall arise it shall be construed most favourably towards the Choctaws.

Article 19th The following Reservations of land are hereby admitted. To Col. David Tulcom, four sections of which two shall include his present improvement, and two may be located elsewhere, on unoccupied, unimproved land.

To G. Garland, Col. Robert Hale, Tupperahomer, John Pritchlynn, John Charles Juzan, John Kebettabe, Graychakobia, Opehoma, two sections each, to include their improvements, and to be bounded by sectional lines, and the same may be disposed of, and sold, with the consent of the President, and that others not provided for, may be provided for, there shall be reserved as follows:

First, one section to each head of a family, not exceeding forty in number, who, during the present year, may have had in actual cultivation with a dwelling house thereon fifty acres or more. Secondly, three quarter sections, after the manner aforesaid, to each head of a family, not exceeding four hundred and six, as shall have cultivated thirty acres and less than fifty, to be bounded by quarter section lines of survey, and to be contiguous and adjoining.

Third, One half section as aforesaid, to those who shall have cultivated from twenty to thirty acres; the number not to exceed four hundred.

Fourth, A quarter section as aforesaid to such as shall have cultivated from twelve to twenty acres, the number not to exceed three hundred and fifty, and one half of that quantity, to such as shall have cultivated from two to twelve acres, the number also not to exceed three hundred, and fifty persons. Each of said classes of cases shall be subject to the Reservations contained in the first class and shall be so located as to include that part of the improvement, which contains the dwelling houses.

66
If a greater number shall be found to be entitled to reservations under the several clauses of this article, than is stipulated for under the limitation prescribed, then and in that case, the chiefs, separately and together, shall determine the persons who shall be excluded in the respective districts.

Fifth. Any captain, the number not exceeding ninety persons, who under the provisions of this article, shall receive less than a section, he shall be entitled to an additional quantity of half a section, adjoining to his other reservation. The several reservations secured under this article, may be sold, with the consent of the President of the United States, but should any prefer it, or omit to take a reservation for the quantity, he may be entitled to the United States will, on his removing, pay fifty cents an acre, after reaching their new homes; provided, that, before the first of January next, they shall produce to the agent, or some other authorized person, to be appointed, proof of his claim to the quantity of it.

Sixth. Likewise, children of the Choctaw nation, residing in the nation, who have neither father nor mother, a list of which, with satisfactory proof of parentage, and orphanage, being filed with agent in six months, to be forwarded to the War Department, shall be entitled to a quarter section of land to be located under the direction of the President and with his consent, the same may be sold, and the proceeds applied to some beneficial purpose, for the benefit of said orphans.

Article 20th

The United States agree and stipulate as follows, that for the benefit and advantage of the Choctaw people, and to improve their condition, there shall be educated under the direction of the President, and at the expense of the United States, forty Choctaw

97
youths, for twenty years. This number shall be kept at school, and as they finish their education, others to supply their places, shall be received, for the period stated. The United States agree also to erect a council house, at some convenient, central point, after their people shall be settled, and a house for each chief, also a church, for each of the three Districts, to be used as school houses, until the nation may conclude to build others. And for these purposes, ten thousand dollars shall be appropriated. Also, fifty thousand dollars (viz), twenty-five hundred dollars annually, shall be given for the support of three teachers of schools for twenty years. Likewise, there shall be furnished, to the nation three blacksmiths, one for each District, for sixteen years, and a qualified millwright, for five years. Also, there shall be furnished the following articles, twenty one hundred blankets, to each warrior who emigrates, a rifle, moulds, knives, and ammunition, one thousand axes, ploughs, hoes, wheels and cards each, and four hundred looms. There shall also be furnished, one ton of iron and two hundred weight of steel annually, to each district, for sixteen years.

Article 21st
A few Choctaw warriors yet survive, who marched and fought in the army with General M'Intosh, the whole number stated not to exceed twenty. These, it is agreed, shall hereafter, while they live, receive twenty-five dollars a year, a list of them to be, early as practicable, and within six months, made out, and presented to the agent, to be forwarded to the War Department.

Article 22nd
The chiefs of the Choctaw people have suggested, that their people are in a state of rapid advancement, in education and refinement, and have expressed, that they might have the privilege of a delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives extended to them. The commissioners do not feel that they can, under a treaty, stipulation, accede to the request, but at their desire, present it in the treaty, that Congress may consider of and decide the application.

Done and signed and executed by the commissioners of the United States and the chiefs, captains and head men of the Choctaw nation at Dancing Rabbit creek, this 27th day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty.

In presence of	Geo. H. Eaton	Seal	
E. Breathitt Secy.	Geo. Coffee	Seal	
to the commr	Greenwood Leflore	Seal	
William Ward Sgt.	Mushkattubbee	Seal	his mark
for Choctaws	Kittuechie	Seal	X
John P. Lehmann	Eyarkscuttubbee	Seal	X
U. S. Intr.	Syachushopia	Seal	X
Mo. Mackey	Offahoomah	Seal	X
U. S. Intr.	Archalaten	Seal	X
Geo. S. Davis	Onnahubbee	Seal	X
of Alabama.	Koolartenhoomah	Seal	X
R. P. Plurrier	Hopiasunchahubbee	Seal	X
Luke Howard	Tishomingo	Seal	X
Saml. M. Webster	Captain Thalke	Seal	X
Geo. W. Byrn	James Shield	Seal	X
John Bell	Pisteryubbee	Seal	X
Geo. Bond	Tobalarunchahubbee	Seal	X
	Koolubbee	Seal	X
	Robert Cole	Seal	X
	Mokelarchashopia	Seal	X
	Lewis Perry	Seal	X
	Antonamarstubbee	Seal	X
	Kopiatubbee	Seal	X
	Kooshahoomah	Seal	X
	lehuallahoomah	Seal	X
	Joseph Kincaid	Seal	X

Artookluchelushke	Seal	X
Moetubbe	Seal	X
Arankatubbe	Seal	X
Issaterhoomah	Seal	X
lehoktahmataha	Seal	X
Tummuppastubbe	Seal	X
Okechayer	Seal	X
Kooshopia	Seal	X
Warsharkhopia	Seal	X
Noarshunchahubbe	Seal	X
Koosharyubbe	Seal	X
Daniel M. Curtam	Seal	X
Tushkerharehe	Seal	X
Kooktoonubbe	Seal	X
Nuknaarehookmark	Seal	X
Koingohoomah	Seal	X
Pisinhocuttubbe	Seal	X
Tullarkachen	Seal	X
Little leader	Seal	X
Noaanhutter	Seal	X
Cowehoomah	Seal	X
Tillamoer	Seal	X
Immellacha	Seal	X
Artopelachabbe	Seal	X
Thalpherunchatubbe	Seal	X
Nitterhoomah	Seal	X
Oaklaryubbe	Seal	X
Pukcomma	Seal	X
Arpalar	Seal	X
Koolben	Seal	X
Koosparmingo	Seal	X

Iparhoomah	Seal	X	✓
Tiebenhoomah	Seal	X	✓
Tishokolarter	Seal	X	✓
Noahoyarchubbe	Seal	X	✓
Arlarter	Seal	X	✓
Nittakubbe	Seal	X	✓
Tishonowau	Seal	X	✓
Wansharshahoomah	Seal	X	✓
Isaac James	Seal	X	✓
Keopiamtushken	Seal	X	✓
Aryashkermen	Seal	X	✓
Themotar	Seal	X	✓
Keopiamketena	Seal	X	✓
Thomas Leflow	Seal	X	✓
Armokechatubbe	Seal	X	✓
Shokoperlukena	Seal	X	✓
Pocherboomah	Seal	X	✓
Robert Folsom	Seal	X	✓
Arharyotubbe	Seal	X	✓
Tushmonolarter	Seal	X	✓
James Naugham	Seal	X	✓
James Klames	Seal	X	✓
Tishohakubbe	Seal	X	✓
Narben alan	Seal	X	✓
Peumasha	Seal	X	✓
Inharyarker	Seal	X	✓
Motubbe	Seal	X	✓
Narharyubbe	Seal	X	✓
Ishmarayubbe	Seal	X	✓
James M. King	Seal		
Lewis White	Seal	X	✓

Istonarkchaneho	Seal	X	✓
Koshinshamantarku	Seal	X	✓
Kimmelaehabbe	Seal	X	✓
Eyarhinstubbe	Seal	X	✓
Saml Garland	Seal		
Thomas Meale	Seal		
Samuel Worcester	Seal		
Jacob Folsom	Seal		
William Foster	Seal		
Ontioerharche	Seal	X	✓
Rugh A. Foster	Seal		
Pierce Jagan	Seal		
Jno Pytehlynn Jr	Seal		
David Folsom	Seal		
Sholchommastube	Seal	X	✓
Tisbo	Seal	X	✓
Lauwechubbe	Seal	X	✓
Naashchamma	Seal	X	✓
Ogenowa	Seal	X	✓
Ahekache	Seal	X	✓
Raloshaube	Seal	X	✓
Atoko	Seal	X	✓
Ishtemeeche	Seal	X	✓
Emthitakabe	Seal	X	✓
Isaac S. Fisher	Seal		
Isaac Folsom	Seal	X	✓
Aekatube	Seal	X	✓
Wakseeche	Seal	X	✓
Gerry Barney	Seal	X	✓
John Washington	Seal	X	✓
Philip	Seal	X	✓

Neshameye	Seal	X	✓
Ishtehaya	Seal	X	✓
Koeshopomeme	Seal	X	✓
John McKelvey	Seal	X	✓
Benjn James	Seal	X	✓
Tikbachahambe	Seal	X	✓
Aholiklubbe	Seal	X	✓
Walkeingwolf	Seal	X	✓
John Waide	Seal	X	✓
Big Ace	Seal	X	✓
Bob	Seal	X	✓
Tushkoehaubbe	Seal	X	✓
It to lee	Seal	X	✓
Tishowakaye	Seal	X	✓
Tolehomnto	Seal	X	✓
John Garland	Seal	X	✓
Roshona	Seal	X	✓
Isleyohamube	Seal	X	✓
Akkanowa	Seal	X	✓
Neto	Seal	X	✓
James Fletcher	Seal	X	✓
Silas D Pytehllyn	Seal	X	✓
William Travern	Seal	X	✓
Tushkahemmita	Seal	X	✓
Le the ta yee	Seal	X	✓
Emoklashahofie	Seal	X	✓
Tishoimeta	Seal	X	✓
Thomas W Foster	Seal	X	✓
Yadoc Brashears	Seal	X	✓
Levi Perkins	Seal	X	✓
Isaac Perry	Seal	X	✓

Ishlonokahoomah	Seal	X	✓
Kiram King	Seal	X	✓
Oglaenta	Seal	X	✓
Multlatubbe	Seal	X	✓
Tuskahollatuh	Seal	X	✓
Panshastubbe	Seal	X	✓
J. P. Pytehllyn	Seal	X	✓
Joel H. Nail	Seal	X	✓
Kopia Stonkey	Seal	X	✓
Kochoomma	Seal	X	✓
William Wade	Seal	X	✓
Panshetickubbe	Seal	X	✓
Kolittaukchaubbe	Seal	X	✓
Kothoantchaubbe	Seal	X	✓
Eyarsaulubbe	Seal	X	✓
Okentahubbe	Seal	X	✓
Living Bear club	Seal	X	✓
John Jones	Seal	X	✓
Charles Jones	Seal	X	✓
Isaac Jones	Seal	X	✓
Hooklacha	Seal	X	✓
Mineogee	Seal	X	✓
Eddu Nelson	Seal	X	✓

74

The commissioners informed the council, that there were some other minor matters, which had partly been agreed on, and which, that evening, would be arranged in a supplement form, as part of the treaty just signed, and that tomorrow they would be ready to submit it for their signatures.

Tuesday 28th The following supplement was submitted, and signed, as part of the treaty.

Various Choctaw persons have been presented by the chiefs of the nation, with a desire that they might be provided for. Being particularly desiring an earnestness has been manifested, that provision might be made for them. It is therefore, by the undersigned commissioners, here assented to with the understanding that they are to have no interest in the reservations which are directed and provided for, under the general treaty, to which this is a supplement.

As evidence of the liberal and kind feelings of the President & government of the United States, the commissioners agree to the requests as follows, to wit: Pierre Juyau, Peter Pytehlynn, Mr. Harkins, Jack Pytehlynn, Israel Fulson, Louis Laffore, Benjamin James, Joel H. Spald, Hopoy nyahabbee, Anorkubbee, Benjamin Laffore, Michael Laffore, & Ellen Gates and wife, shall be entitled to a reservation of two sections of land each, to include their improvement when they at present reside, with the exception of the three first named persons, and Benjamin Laffore, who are authorized to locate one of their sections, on any other unimproved and unoccupied land, within their respective Districts.

Article D. And to each of the following persons, there is allowed a reservation of a section and a half of land (to wit): James L. McDonald, Robert Jones, Noah Wall, James Kaankbille, G. M. Vaughan, Brashears R. Hearnis, Little Leader, S. Foster, J. Vaughan, L. Durant, Samuel Long, J. Nagaypha, Thos. Covey, Giles Thompson, Thomas Garland,

John Bond, William Laylore, and Turner Beachard, the two first named persons may locate one section each, and one section jointly, on any unimproved and unoccupied lands, these not residing in the nation. The others are to include their present residence and improvement.

Also one section is allowed to the following persons (to wit) Middleton Meakey, Wesley Train, Schole homo, Moses Foster, D. M. Wall, Charles Scott, Molly Nail, Susan Kollert, who was formerly Susan James Sand, Garland, Elias Fisher, D. McClinton, Oklahoma & Polly Filleceuthy, to be located in entire sections, to include their present residence and improvement, with the exception of Molly Nail and Susan Kollert, who are authorized to locate theirs on any unimproved, unoccupied lands.

John Petchlynn has long and faithfully served the nation in the character of U. States interpreter. He has acted as such for forty years. In consideration, it is agreed, in addition to what has been done for him, there shall be granted to two of his children, to wit, Elias Petchlynn & Thomas Petchlynn, one section of land each, to adjoin the location of their father. Likewise to James Madison & Peter, sons of Meshullatubbe, one section of land each, to include the old house and improvement, where their father formerly on the old military road, adjoining a large prairie. And to Henry Graves, son of the Chief Skattieache, there is one section of land given, to adjoin his fathers land.

And to each of the following persons, half a section of land is granted, on any unoccupied and unimproved lands, in the Districts where they respectively reside, (to wit) Willis Kearns, James D. Wamilton, William Jagan, Tobias Laylore, Jr. Doh, Jacob Fulson, P. Keys, Saml. Worcester, Geo. Hunter, William Train, Robert Nail and Alexander M. Kee. And there is given a

quarter section of land each, to Delita and her five fatherless children, she being a Choctaw woman, residing out of the nation; also, the same quantity, to Peggy Trihan, another Indian woman, residing out of the nation, and her two fatherless children; and to the widows of Pushmitaha and Puckshenabbe, who were formerly distinguished chiefs of the nation, and for their children, four quarter sections of land each, in trust for themselves and their children. All of said last Reservations are to be located under and lay the direction of the President of the United States.

Article 3^d The Choctaw people, now that they have ceded their lands, are solicitous to get to their new homes, early as possible, and accordingly, they wish that a party may be permitted to proceed this fall to ascertain whereabouts will be most advantageous for their people to be located. It is therefore agreed, that three or four persons (from each of the three Districts), under the guidance of some discreet and well qualified person or persons, may proceed during this fall, to the West, upon an examination of the country. For their time and expense, the United States agree to allow the said persons two dollars a day each, not exceed one hundred days, which is deemed to be ample time, to make an examination. If necessary, pilots, acquainted with the country, will be furnished, when they arrive in the West.

Article 4th John Daily, of Alabama ^(who) has several Choctaw grand children, and who for twenty years has carried the mail through the Choctaw nation, a desire by the Chiefs is expressed, that he may have a section of land. It is accordingly granted, to be located in one entire section, on any unimproved and unoccupied land.

Allen Glover and George S. Gains, licensed traders in the Choctaw nation, have accounts amounting to upwards of nine thousand dollars, against the Indians, who are unable to pay their said debts without destroying their families; a desire is expressed by the Chiefs, that two sections of land be set apart to be sold, and the proceeds thereof to be applied toward the payment of the aforesaid debts. It is agreed, that two sections of

any unimproved and unoccupied land, be granted to George S. Gaines, who will sell the same for the best price he can obtain, and apply the proceeds thereof to the credit of the Indians on their accounts due to the before mentioned Glover & Gaines, and shall make the application to the poorest Indian first.

At the earnest and particular request of the Chief Greenwood Leflore, there is granted to David Healey, one half section of land, to be located in a half section, in any unoccupied and unimproved land, as a compensation for a journey with dispatches to the government, and returning others to the Choctaw nation.

The foregoing is entered into, as supplemental to the treaty concluded yesterday, Done at Dancing Rabbit creek the 25th day of September 1830.

In presence of
E. Brantlett Secy to Commr.
W. Ward Agt for Choctaws,
M. Mackey U.S. Int.
John Fitzhugh U.S. Int.
Jno. W. R. Pleunium,
Jno. W. Byrn,
Geo. S. Gaines.

Jno. St. Eaton Secy
Jno. Coffee Secy
Greenwood Leflore
Nittuachee his + mark ✓
Mushalatabbe his + mark ✓
Ofahoomah his + mark ✓
Egarkocuttubbe his + mark ✓
Tyaacherhopia his + mark ✓
Koolubbe his + mark ✓
Crankubbe his + mark ✓
Robert Cole his + mark ✓
Kopiasunchahubbe his + mark ✓
David Folsom ✓
John Garland his + mark ✓
Kopiahoomah his + mark ✓
Captain Thalk his + mark ✓
Pierre Tujan ✓
Immarstarhee his + mark ✓
Woshimamattan his + mark ✓

The business being all completed, some of the chiefs and head men represented to the commissioners, that it had ever been a custom at their treaties, for their people to expect some presents from their Great Father, as evidence of his kindness. The commissioners accordingly informed them, that not knowing that any treaty would be concluded, they had not provided the means of complying with their requests, but that such articles as could be procured, would be ^{de-} provided amongst their three districts to be apportioned by the chiefs to the people, in all amounting to \$.

4 o'clock P. M. The commissioners took their leave, and departed, leaving the Indians peaceably quiet, and to all appearances well pleased and satisfied.

In presence of
C. B. Beath Secy to Commr.

Jno. St. Eaton
Jno. Coffee