

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Between the United States of America, by their commissioners, Return J. Meigs and Daniel Smith, who are appointed to hold conferences with the Cherokees for the purpose of arranging certain interesting matters with the said Indians, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokees, of the other part.

Oct. 27, 1805.

Proclamation,
June 10, 1806.

ART. 1st. Whereas it has been represented by the one party to the other, that the section of land on which the garrison of South West Point stands, and which extends to Kingston, is likely to be a desirable place for the assembly of the state of Tennessee to convene at (a committee from that body now in session having viewed the situation) now the Cherokees being possessed of a spirit of conciliation, and seeing that this tract is desired for public purposes, and not for individual advantages, (reserving the ferries to themselves,) quit claim and cede to the United States the said section of land, understanding at the same time, that the buildings erected by the public are to belong to the public, as well as the occupation of the same, during the pleasure of the government; we also cede to the United States the first island in the Tennessee, above the mouth of Clinch.

Cession of certain land to the United States.

ART. 2d. And whereas the mail of the United States is ordered to be carried from Knoxville to New-Orleans, through the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw countries; the Cherokees agree that the citizens of the United States shall have, so far as it goes through their country, the free and unmolested use of a road leading from Tellico to Tombigbe, to be laid out by viewers appointed on both sides, who shall direct it the nearest and best way; and the time of doing the business the Cherokees shall be notified of.

Cherokees grant the free use of a road through their country for the carriage of the mail.

ART. 3d. In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment, the United States agree to pay to the said Cherokee Indians sixteen hundred dollars in money, or useful merchandize at their option, within ninety days after the ratification of this treaty.

Payment to Cherokees.

ART. 4th. This treaty shall be obligatory between the contracting parties as soon as it is ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Treaty, when to take effect.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said commissioners, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokees have hereto set their hands and seals.

Done at Tellico, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

RETURN J. MEIGS,
DANL. SMITH.

Black Fox, or Eunone,
 The Glass, or Tuu, qua, ti, hee,
 Kutiyeskee,
 Toochalar,
 Turtle at Home, or Sullicoo, kie, walar,
 Dick Justice,
 John Greenwood, or Eukosettas,
 Chulevah, or Gentleman Tom,

Broom, or Can, nar, we, so, ske,
 Bald Hunter, or Too, wa, yul, lan,
 John McLemore, or Eu squal looka,
 Closenie, or Creeping,
 Double Head, or Chu, qua, cuttague,
 Chickasaw-tihee, or Chickasaw tihee
 killer.

WITNESSES:—(Signed,) Robert Purdy, Secretary to the Commissioners. W. Yates, B. Com'g. Nicholas Byers, U. S. Factor. Wm. L. Lovely, Assistant Agent. B. McGhee. Saml Love. James Blair. Hopkins Lacy. Chs. Hicks, Interpreter.

*To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

A CONVENTION

Nov. 14, 1805.

Proclamation,
 June 2, 1806.

Between the United States and the Creek Nation of Indians, concluded at the City of Washington, on the fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

ARTICLES of a Convention made between Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, being specially authorised therefor by the President of the United States, and Oche Haujo, William M'Intosh, Tuskenehau Chapce, Tuskenehau, Enehau Thlucco, Checopeheke, Emantlau, chiefs and head men of the Creek nation of Indians, duly authorised and empowered by said nation.

Cession by the
 Creek Indians.

ART. I. The aforesaid chiefs and head men do hereby agree, in consideration of certain sums of money and goods to be paid to the said Creek nation by the government of the United States as hereafter stipulated, to cede and forever quit claim, and do, in behalf of their nation, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim unto the United States all right, title, and interest, which the said nation have or claim, in or unto a certain tract of land, situate between the rivers Oconee and Ocmulgee (except as hereinafter excepted) and bounded as follows, viz:

Boundaries.

Beginning at the high shoals of Apalacha, where the line of the treaty of fort Wilkinson touches the same, thence running in a straight line, to the mouth of Ulcofauhatche, it being the first large branch or fork of the Ocmulgee, above the Seven Islands: *Provided, however,* That if the said line should strike the Ulcofauhatche, at any place above its mouth, that it shall continue round with that stream so as to leave the whole of it on the Indian side; then the boundary to continue from the mouth of the Ulcofauhatche, by the water's edge of the Ocmulgee river, down to its junction with the Oconee; thence up the Oconee to the present boundary at Tauloohatche creek; thence up said creek and following the present boundary line to the first-mentioned bounds, at the high shoals of Apalacha, excepting and reserving to the Creek nation, the title and possession of a tract of land, five miles in length and three in breadth, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the eastern shore of the Ocmulgee river, at a point three miles on a straight line above the mouth of a creek called Oakchoncoolgau, which empties into the Ocmulgee, near the lower part of what is called the old Ocmulgee fields—thence running three miles eastwardly, on a course at right angles with the general course of the river for five miles below the point of beginning;—thence, from the end of the three miles, to run five