

## ARTICLES

Oct. 22, 1832.

*Supplementary to, and explanatory of, a Treaty which was entered into on the 20th instant, between General John Coffee on the part of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw nation in General Council assembled.*

Leases of reservations forbidden.

THE fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, provides that each Chickasaw family, shall have a tract of land, reserved for the use of the family, to live on and occupy, so long as the nation resides in the country where they now are. And the fifth article of the treaty provides that each family or individual shall be paid for their improvements, and the value of their cleared lands, when the nation shall determine to remove and leave the said reserved tracts of land. It is now proposed and agreed to, that no family or person of the Chickasaw nation, who shall or may have tracts of land, reserved for their residence while here, shall ever be permitted to lease any of said land, to any person whatsoever, nor shall they be permitted to rent any of said land, to any person, either white, red, or black, or mixed blood of either. As the great object of the nation is to preserve the land, and timber, for the benefit of posterity, provided the nation shall continue to live here, and if they shall at any time determine to remove and sell the land, it will be more valuable, and will sell for more money, for the benefit of the nation, if the land and timber be preserved.

Reservations to be sold low for the benefit of the nation, &c.

It is also expressly declared by the nation, that, whenever the nation shall determine to remove from their present country, that every tract of land so reserved in the nation, shall be given up and sold for the benefit of the nation. And no individual or family shall have any right to retain any of such reserved tracts of land, for their own use, any longer than the nation may remain in the country where they now are.

Minimum price.

As the reserve tracts of land above alluded to, will be the first choice of land in the nation, it is determined that the minimum price of all the reserved tracts, shall be three dollars an acre, until the nation may determine to reduce the price, and then they will notify the President, of their wishes, and the price to which they desire to reduce it.

Private sales.

The Chiefs still express fears that combinations may be formed at the public sales, where their reserved tracts of land shall be offered for sale, and that they may not be sold so high as they might be sold, by judicious agents at private sale. They therefore suggest the propriety of the President determining on some judicious mode of selling the reserves at private sale.

Plan for sales to be agreed upon.

It is therefore agreed that the suggestion be submitted to the President, and if he and the Chiefs can agree on a plan of a sale, different from the one proposed in the treaty, to which this is a supplement, and which shall be approved of by both parties, then they may enter into such agreement and the President shall then be governed by the same, in the sale of the reserved tracts of land, whenever they may be offered for sale.

Reserves to young men, &c.

In the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, for reserves to young men who have no families, it expresses that each young man, who is twenty-one years of age, shall have a reserve. But as the Indians mature earlier than white men, and generally marry younger, it is determined to extend a reserve, to each young man who is seventeen years of age. And as there are some

orphan girls in the nation or whose families do not provide for them, and also some widows in the same situation, it is determined to allow to each of them a reservation of one section, on the same terms and conditions in all respects, with the other reservations for the nation generally, and to be allowed to the same ages, as to young men.

Colbert Moore and family have always lived in the Chickasaw nation, and he requests the liberty to continue with the nation. The Chiefs and nation agree to his request, and they also agree to allow him and his family a reserve tract of land to live on and occupy in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided for the Chickasaw families, in the nation generally, during his good behavior.

C. Moore.

The Chiefs of the nation represent that they in behalf of the nation gave a bond to James Colbert for a debt due to him, of eighteen hundred and eleven dollars, ninety-three and three fourth cents principal, that James Colbert transferred said note to Robert Gordon and that said note, and the interest thereon is yet due and unpaid, and the said Robert Gordon has proposed to take a section of land for said note, and interest up to this date. It is therefore agreed by the nation to grant him a section of land, to be taken any where in the nation, so as not to interfere with any reserve which has been provided as a residence for the Chickasaws, which shall be in full for said note and interest.

Section of land  
to R. Gordon.

The Treaty, to which this is a supplement provides that there shall be offices kept some where central in the nation, at such place as the President shall determine, for transacting the business of the nation in selling their lands &c. It is now agreed to by the nation, that the President may select a section of land, or four quarter sections adjoining, at such place as he may determine agreeably to that provision of the Treaty, to establish the said offices on, and for all the necessary uses thereto attached, and he is permitted to improve the said tract of land in any manner, whatsoever, but when it shall cease to be used for the purposes, for which it is set apart—for offices &c.—then the same shall be sold under the direction of the President—and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the Chickasaw nation, after deducting therefrom the value of all the improvements on the land, which value shall be assessed by the President, and in no case shall it exceed one half the sale of the land.

Section of land  
for land office,  
&c.

The Chickasaw nation request the Government to grant them a cross mail route through the nation as follows, one to pass from Tuscumbia in Alabama, by the Agency, and by the place to be selected for the offices to be kept and to Rankin in Mississippi on horse back, once a week each way. The other to run from Memphis in Tennessee, by the offices and to the Cotton Gin in Mississippi—to pass once a week each way. They conceive these mails would be useful to the nation, and indispensable to the carrying on the business of the nation when the offices are established, but they would respectfully solicit the mails to be started as soon as possible, to open the avenues of information into their country.

Mail route.

John Donley has long been known in this nation, as a mail carrier; he rode on the mails through our nation when a boy and for many years after he was grown; we think he understands that business as well, if not better than any other man—and we should prefer him to carry our mails to any other person—and if he is given the contract, the nation will set apart a section of land for his use while we remain here in this country, which section he may select with the advice of the Chiefs any where that suits him best, so as not to interfere with any of the reserves, and he may use it in any manner to live on, or make such improvements as may be necessary for keeping his horses, or to raise forage for them. But when the nation shall move away and leave this country this tract of land must be sold for the benefit of the nation, in the same

Section of land  
to J. Donley.

manner that the reserve tracts are sold &c. and he is not to claim of the nation any pay for improving said tract of land.

[The lease which was given to William B. Lewis under the provisions of the treaty of the 19th October 1818 was altered and renewed in a treaty which was signed at Franklin in Tennessee in August 1830—at which time Robert P. Currin of Franklin had become a partner with William B. Lewis. In said treaty at Franklin the said Lewis & Currin (having failed to obtain salt) agreed to pay the nation a sum of money as therein expressed, for the use of the land during the term of the lease, and also a small quantity of salt, as is also expressed—a part of the money was then paid to the nation in hand, with their obligation to pay the whole balance by instalments. But Mr. Currin, who seems now to be the sole owner of that contract, says he cannot pay us, because the Government refuses to admit his title under the lease. Thus the nation is kept out of the money for the lease. Mr. Currin has addressed a line to Levi Colbert and James Brown, the agents for the Chickasaws, in that business, and also one to Genl. Coffee the United States Commissioner, asking them to place his claim in a situation that he may have the use of the land, or that the Government take the land, and pay him for it at the Government minimum price. The Chickasaw nation feel desirous to have the matter settled amicably, and they have no wish to violate their last contract—but as Robert P. Currin represents to the nation, that he is willing and desirous to settle it, by the nation ceding the land to the Government of the United States, upon the condition that they pay him for the land at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, to be paid in one year after the ratification of this treaty—We the Chickasaw nation do hereby cede the said reserve tract of four miles square, to the United States, on the following terms and conditions—they shall pay for the land one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, three-fourths of the amount to be paid to Robert P. Currin, which shall be in full for all his right and claim to said lands—and one-fourth to the Chickasaw nation, for their interest in changing the lease, to a final sale forever. If this agreement is not approved of by Mr. Currin and ratified by the President and Senate its rejection shall not affect the balance of this treaty.]\*

In witness of all and every thing herein determined between the United States and the whole Chickasaw nation, in general Council assembled, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals at the Council house, on Pontitock Creek, in the Chickasaw nation on this twenty-second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

JNO. COFFEE.

Ish-te-ho-to-pa,  
Tish-o-min-go,  
Levi Colbert,  
George Colbert,  
William McGilvery,  
Samuel Sely,  
To-pul-kah,  
Isaac Albertson,  
Im-mubbe,  
Pis-ta-lah-tubbe,  
Ish-tim-o-lut-ka,  
James Brown,  
Im-ma-hoo-lo-tubbe,  
Ish-ta-ha-chah,

Lah-fin-hubbe,  
Shop-pow-we,  
Nin-uck-ah-umba,  
Im-mah-hoo-lo-tubbe,  
Il-lup-pah-umba,  
Pitman Colbert,  
Con-nush-koish-kah,  
James Wolf,  
Bah-ha-kah-tubbe,  
E-bah-kah-tubbe,  
Captain Thompson,  
New-berry,  
Bah-me-hah-tubbe,  
John Lewis,

\* This paragraph was not ratified.

I-yah-hou-tubbe,  
 Tok-holth-la-chah,  
 Oke-lah-nah-nubbe,  
 Im-me-tubbe,  
 In-kah-yea,  
 Ah-shah-cubbe,  
 Im-mah-ho-bah.  
 Fit-chah-ple,  
 Unte-mi-ah-tubbe,  
 Oke-lah-hin-lubbe,  
 John Glover,  
 Bah-me-hubbe,  
 Ah-to-ko-wah,  
 Hush-tah-tah-hubbe,  
 Un-ti-ha-kah-tubbe,  
 Yum-me-tubbe,  
 Oh-ha-cubbe,  
 Ah-fah-mah,  
 Ah-take-in-tubbe,

Tah-ha-cubbe,  
 Kin-hoi-cha,  
 Ish-te-ah-tubbe,  
 Chick-ah-shah-nan-ubbe,  
 Chee-wut-ta-ha,  
 Fo-lut-ta-chah,  
 No-wo-ko,  
 Win-in-a-pa,  
 Oke-lah-shah-cubbe,  
 Ish-ta-ki-yu-ka-tubbe,  
 Mah-ta-ko-shubbe,  
 Tom-ah-chick-ah,  
 Ehi-o-che-tubbe,  
 Nuck-sho-pubbe,  
 Fah-lah-mo-tubbe,  
 Co-chub-be,  
 Thomas Sely,  
 Oke-lah-sha-pi-a.

Signed and sealed in presence of Ben. Reynolds, Indian Agent. John L. Allen, Sub Agent. Nath. Anderson, Sec. to the Commr. Benjamin Love, U. S. Interpreter. Robt. Gordon, of Missi. George Wightman. John Donley. D. S. Parrish. S. Daggett, of Missi. Wm. A. Clurm. G. W. Long. W. D. King. John H. McKennie.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

## ARTICLES OF A TREATY

*Made and entered into at Castor Hill, in the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, this twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between William Clark, Frank J. Allen, and Nathan Kouns, Commissioners on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Counsellors of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, on behalf of said tribe, of the other part.*

Oct. 24, 1832.  
 Proclamation,  
 Feb. 13, 1833.

ARTICLE I. The Kickapoo tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations hereinafter made, do hereby cede to the United States, the lands assigned to them by the treaty of Edwardsville, and concluded at St. Louis, the nineteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and all other claims to lands within the State of Missouri.

Cession of  
 lands to U. S.

Ante, p. 208.

ARTICLE II. The United States will provide for the Kickapoo tribe, a country to reside in, southwest of the Missouri river, as their permanent place of residence as long as they remain a tribe. And whereas, the said Kickapoo tribe are now willing to remove on the following conditions, from the country ceded on Osage river, in the State of Missouri, to the country selected on the Missouri river, north of lands which have been assigned to the Delawares; it is hereby agreed that the country within the following boundaries shall be assigned, conveyed, and forever secured, and is hereby so assigned, conveyed, and secured by the United States to the said Kickapoo tribe, as their permanent residence, viz: Beginning on the Delaware line, six miles westwardly of Fort Leavenworth, thence with the Delaware line westwardly sixty miles, thence north twenty miles, thence in a direct line to the west bank of the Missouri, at a point twenty-six miles north of Fort Leaven-

Cession by  
 U. S.