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## **Ratified treaty no. 150, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of November 15, 1827, with the Creek Indians. November 15, 1827**

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, November 15, 1827

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**RATIFIED TREATY NO. 150**  
**DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE**  
**TREATY OF NOVEMBER 15, 1827, WITH THE CREEK INDIANS**

Supt. Office  
Creek Agency Oct 28 - 1827

12 Nov

Thos. Wickham

reports his arrival at this  
place. has made arrangements  
for a meeting of the Creeks.  
expects to be at home by the  
20<sup>th</sup> day.

Creeks

Creek Agency Fort Mitchell 28. Oct 1877

To the Hon. The Secy of War

Sir I have the honor to repeat my arrival at this place; and that Col. Brown, having received my letter from Tuscaloosa to that effect, had the day before (yesterday) sent out runners requesting the chiefs to meet me here. I find I shall be

delayed five or six days, owing to the distances which some of them live from this <sup>place</sup> but hope to reach home by the 20<sup>th</sup> Prairie, in time to

make the annual report on Indian Affairs.

I concluded, for two reasons, to avoid the Cherokees. First, there was no time for me to visit them and the break, both; or if there had been, I presume they are now, or were, about the time I should have got into their country, in Council on the subject entrusted to Col. Cooke, which it would not have been proper for me to have disturbed in any way, by calling off their attention

attention to matters not immediately connected with  
the Council; and with its deliberations, I could not  
of course, ~~not~~ have interfered, in any way. I  
moreover knew your anxiety in regard to the  
remaining tract difficultly, and your wish, if  
possible, to have it obviated, by a cession of  
the strip of land not remaining within the  
chartered limits of Georgia. I therefore came  
directly through Alabama, & with all possible  
despatch to this place.  
From what I learn these people are very  
much chafed - they wish ~~at~~ the bare proposition  
for lands, and can with difficulty be got to  
hear it. The lower towns have been quieted  
upon by the persuasive efforts of Polk, and  
I think it highly probable, but for the active  
and opposing agency of Ridge, who has the  
confidence of the chiefs of the upper towns,  
he would have closed this difficulty before now.  
Pohl

But under his influence <sup>(Hiday)</sup> the winter is not strong, and  
formidable. I can promise nothing - yet I will not  
despair. I will communicate the result of the business  
the moment it closes.

I have the honor to be in the  
greatest respect your Obedt. Servant

Wm. L. Kenney

Creek agency, Feb 20<sup>th</sup> 1827.  
Thos. L. McKenney.  
Reports his proceedings  
in the Creek nation.

Creeks

Creek Agency - Fort Mitchell, Ala. Nov 2. 1827

To the Hon. The Secy of War,

Sir,

I shall not be able to reach home by the 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. as I had hoped, nor, perhaps before the meeting of Congress. I regret this. But knowing your anxiety to have this Creek difficulty settled, and how deeply interested you are about it, and not being able to bring the Chiefs whom I met in Council yesterday, & again this morning to a decision upon it either way, on the ground as expressed by them that they have no power to conclude an agreement, I resolved to accept their invitation to "go to one of their general Councils at Tuckabachee, where they would be found, and there speak to them ~~and~~ had spoken to them there". - I did not accept this invitation, however, before I had exhausted every species of reasoning to get them to act now. They spoke of their love, of the pole-cat springs, and thoughts of McIntosh, and of his fate, and some of them told me, out of Council, that they would a rupture should they refuse to act, upon the same grounds. I hoped to have met this objection, and I believe did, with all presents, by showing them that an extension of the lines under the Treaty of Washington would not be in fact a new act



act, but only the carrying into effect, and in good faith, an actual understanding which was had between the parties at Washington when the Treaty was made, which was, (and I told them I gave them their own words) that "they believed the lines, especially of the supplement to the Treaty, did take in all, or very nearly all of their lands in Georgia; but should they not do so, and fall short a little, they would think it in". — I appealed to the Chief parents. Still, they appeared to fear they might not induce their nation to think so; or to see the subject in the same point of view.

I found it proper to respect their caution — and told them their Great Father was the last man in the world who would ~~lead~~ <sup>lead</sup> them into difficulties — His pleasure consisted in taking them out of trouble; & he had proved that by killing the Treaty of the Indian Springs; — and then accepted their invitation to meet them in their council council, and told them I would do so. The Little Prince, turning to me, said he was glad — and although an old man, and not having intended to go, yet as I had agreed to go he would be there too; and invited the agent by expressing a hope that he would accept of <sup>them</sup>.

The fact is Col. Crumell by his indefatigable & quiet exertions,  
and untiring zeal had before my arrival obtained the  
consent of all the lower Towns, the King of the  
<sup>(The Little Pains)</sup>  
nation, at their head, — (but out of Crumell) and  
the work or far was done. To see what could be done  
with the upper Towns it was agreed between us that he should  
one last night, in his room, the principle men of the  
upper Towns, where the operation is cherished; & if possible  
to obtain a promise from the principle chief, Opothleohole  
to side in the general Council & advise to the measure.  
That promise was obtained — and now I think the work  
is accomplished, <sup>who is Opothleohole's adviser</sup> provided Ridge, ~~shall~~ not cause him  
to forget his obligations. If he shall attempt this I  
shall have to assume the responsibility of breaking him  
down on the spot. To do this, (if necessary,) I am  
now collecting the paper materials. It will be my  
business, however, by every possible means to avoid this  
last resort, but if the accomplishment of the work I  
have in hand shall depend <sup>upon</sup> his opposition, I shall  
~~not~~ hesitate. Even if I find this to be unnecessary  
on

on the coming occasion, I shall continue you in my  
reports upon the agencies, and in reference to this  
that it will have to be done. He is a prodigiously  
avaricious & mischievous man, & has done the  
Creeks, already, great injury, and weakened the just  
authority which the agents should possess, and almost  
destroyed the confidence which it is essential to the  
welfare of these people that they should have in  
the Government.

Aided as I find I am by Colburn, I do not  
despair in bringing this business to a favorable  
close. But I will not be too sanguine.

Shall I be excused for suggesting that any reference  
by the President to Indian subjects, be deferred, & made the  
subject of a separate message? There will doubtless be  
a good deal to be said, and I should like to revise my  
reports before they go in - but my chief concern is,  
I wish, if possible, that the Indian subject may be  
presented roundly, & fully, & that he may be able to hold  
his up before the Congress freed from its entanglements, and  
perfect. I think, this course matters being adopted, he  
will not regret I have thus taken  
to be of use.

may do so.

Wm. Luckenberry

Col. M. Requeij's talk  
to the Creeks at the  
Creek Agency, and  
afterwards at  
Tuckabachee, where  
he was invited to go  
and repeat it.

Nov - 1829

Creeks

Amicus & Martha

This is my first visit to your country. I have never been <sup>in</sup> it, or near it before, ~~nor~~ <sup>nor</sup> in any part of Alabama, or Georgia. | But although I am a stranger to your country, I am not a stranger to you, <sup>nor to your situation.</sup> | I know <sup>here personally,</sup> ~~some~~ because I have seen them in Washington. I ~~always~~ <sup>have felt much for</sup> the blacks; my heart was ~~very~~ <sup>have been</sup> when they ~~were~~ in trouble, and it was glad when they were happy. | But after I shook hands with your people in Washington, and looked in their faces, and talked with them, I liked you all better, and felt more for you than I did before. ~~Some~~ ~~people~~ ~~in~~ ~~Washington~~ if you know it makes people friendly to come near one another. That is the reason why I thought more of you after I shook hands with your people in Washington. — And now I am come to see you all — that I may know you all; and love you all as my Brothers.

Brothers — I am glad to be here. I am glad, because I think it will be for your good. If I thought your ears would not be open to my talk, I should be sorry. If I make you a bad talk, put it under your feet — If I make you a good talk, put it in your hearts. I come to talk to men, <sup>not to children</sup> your great fathers sent me to you. He knew I was <sup>the Red man's</sup> friend, and he said to me — "Go all round among <sup>the children</sup> ~~my~~ people, the Indians, — go away to those who live where the sun sets, and come back by the way of my black children, and see how they do." He charged me not to pass you by — but to be one and see you.

Brothers — I promised him I would come. He then put a talk into my head. I have it there now — and will give it to you presently. Before I do so, I have <sup>many of you have</sup> ~~thought~~ <sup>asked me about my hands and us</sup> ~~thought~~, as this is a great Council, and as I have ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> far to the west, you would <sup>all</sup> like to hear a little of my travels. I will tell you a little — It would take me <sup>some</sup> ~~two~~ ~~days~~ to tell you all — & I have not time. I have been long from home, and I am yet a great way off. I must be short.

Brothers —

Brothers - When the President of the United States said to me, go - I went. When he makes a talk to me, I put it in my heart - for he never makes bad talks. His talks are all good, whether he makes them to his white or red children. He told me a great deal - & said to me go. - I left my home and my friends. I got into stages, and travelled far - then into a big canoe that carries fire in its bottom, and that sends up smoke into the heavens, and went away into the great lakes, where the great snow line, and where the storms blow, and the waters freeze hard, and men <sup>& cattle</sup> walk over them. I found some red people there. I spoke the President's words to them - and they all said they are good, <sup>at least</sup> & put them in their hearts.

Brothers - I was sorry for these people! Their paths were choked up with briars - and their feet were all bleeding. I took the briars out of their paths, and made their feet well.

Brothers - They told me the briars would grow again. I asked them why they said so - They answered, because <sup>are among us and</sup> bad birds drop the seeds here, ~~and~~ therefore they will grow. I went after those bad birds - and found some, & drove them from their country. I then told them, if the bad birds come back, do not listen to them, but shut your ears against them. They promised me they would. I then left a month with them, filled with their great father's words, & told them, when they wanted advice to go to that month. They promised me they would.

Brothers - I then shook hands with these lake people, and got into a little canoe, made by Indians, out of the bark of a tree. I came up one long river nearly 200 miles long, and against the stream, almost like the Fallisprose rapids - and then went over a piece of land, about a mile long, and two men took the canoe, made of bark upon their shoulders, & put it in another river. We got in again, and came down, almost 200 miles more, and came at last into the

Mississippi

Mississippi, the big river, that comes down by the Chickasaw bluff, & goes out into  
the great sea off here to the south. I saw a great many Indians by the way.  
Many of them were skins, and lived in little houses made out of bark. They  
were all in trouble - they had not heard their Great Brothers voice for a long  
time. I gave them his words, and they said they got their ears & hearts glad.  
They all told me there were a great many bad birds in their country - &  
they wanted them driven away. I drove them away, & left a month  
with them all - & told them not to listen to any words that did  
not come out of the mouth. They promised me they would not. -  
Brothers - I came down the big river, the Mississippi, <sup>in the little bark canoe 200 miles, to and</sup> ~~to the Chickasaw bluff.~~  
I came down the big river called St. Louis - and there I left my bark canoe, and  
got in a big canoe that carries fire in its bottom, and sends smoke up into the  
heavens, and came down 600 miles to the Chickasaw Bluffs, and there I came  
ashore. I got houses, and came through the woods, and slept out in swamps, in  
cane-brakes, where the deer feeds, and under the big trees of the forest. I  
was often hungry and had nothing to eat - and I was thirsty, for there was  
no water - the rain had not come down for a long time, but I could not  
turn back. I had a message for you, and I determined to deliver it - for  
I knew it was important to you to hear it. I looked up to the Great Spirit,  
he strengthened me, and I kept on, and at last came to the Chickasaw.  
They opened their arms wide to receive me, and smoked the pipe of joy for  
their hearts were glad. They knew me. Many of them, like some of your  
people had seen me at Washington - they knew I had lost one face, &  
they knew I always carried under my tongue a good thing for the  
Indians. The Chickasaw said to me - Brothers, we are glad to  
see you - our hearts grow big in our breasts - and there is hardly  
room

room for them. — They said — we have been in trouble — we are yet in trouble — But you have come. You look like the sun breaking out from behind the dark mists of the morning. It is the sight of you that makes us glad — we see our troubles going away. I told them, I am come to do you good. Their Great Chief stood up in ~~the council~~ and said — We all know it — your words shall be my words; and they shall be the words of my people. — Brothers — He felt like a chief, and he spoke like a chief. I saw he was a great man. We soon met in council. There was no delay — at the very time appointed his chiefs were all there, and the Great Chief in the midst — He looked like a tall pine tree, with a large rounded top — and his chiefs and warriors looked like smaller pines growing up all round him.

Brothers — I spoke. I put the words I had got from their Great Father's mouth, and which he sent to them into their ears. They went down directly into their hearts. The Great Chief stood up, and in the midst of the Council, said — What is advised shall be done: his chief all said, it shall be done; and it was done.

Brothers — The Chickasaws because they took that talk will be a great people — Listen to me — I say they will be a great people, and you will live to see it. They threw away other people's words and shut their ears to them, and opened them to hear the voice of wisdom from Washington. I tell you, the red men suffer, because they do not the same thing. I tell you, Indians every where have had birds among them — and they are too apt to listen to them. I have found all their troubles to come from the one source, just like water coming from the spring. If there was no opening, there would be no water come from the place where



where the spring is - and if you make the spring muddy the water that  
comes from it will be muddy also. You all know this to be true. The  
Chickasaw took of the pure water, that comes from the Great Springs  
at Washington - and you all know how happy it will make  
them.

Brothers - I shook hands with my Chickasaw Brothers, and came on  
to the Choctaws. They too received me like a Brother. They said  
their hearts were glad - they too had seen me in Washington. They  
knew I had helped them to make the schools in Kentucky, and  
had told them how to improve their children at the schools  
at home. They had taken my talks before, and they know  
they had always made them happy - But had bids had  
not among them too - and they said, we are glad to  
see you - come help us. We met in council, and they  
took their great fathers words, and put them in their  
hearts - and then they took my words about many things,  
because they knew I spoke for their good. I left them happy  
and their sky over their heads was clear; and their paths

were straight, and the briars were taken out of them.  
I wanted to see my Cherokee Brothers - but had not time. ~~but had not time to see them.~~  
Brothers - I then came on to you; I did not know that  
you had this council - and I asked your chiefs to meet me at the  
agency. Many of them came. I made your great fathers  
talk

talk to them - They listened to it - but <sup>they</sup> did not take it then -  
They said we cannot decide without our people - The Council  
will meet in five ~~days~~ <sup>days</sup> from to-day - They invited me to come, &  
say the same things to the Council. I told them, my time was  
short, that their great father's great Council met soon, and  
I wanted to take home their answer in time for him to send  
it in to that Council. But they could not answer, because  
this Council was near, and they prefer'd to send the answer  
from here.

Brothers - I then concluded to write to your great father  
to sit still ten days longer; tho I would come up to the  
Council at Inkabachee, and send a runner off to Washington.

Brothers - I did not want your great father to make his  
talk to his Council, until he got your answer. I did  
not doubt but the answer would be a wise one, and  
I wished, that he might have it in his power to say so.  
for that alone <sup>(I mean a wise answer)</sup> I know, can save you from much trouble

Brothers - I promised your Chiefs I would meet you here,  
& here I am. I have never deceiv'd an Indian, & I  
never will. I have always been the Indians friend  
and always will be his friend. It is the feeling in  
my

my heart that makes me look you all in the face like  
a Brother. I am come to advise you for your good - and  
your Father the President of the U. States sent me. I  
shall expect you to listen well to his talk, which I  
now proceed to give you.

Now listen -

Brothers - Go, say your great Father to me, and see my Creek children,  
and tell them I am in trouble about them. Tell them to help me  
to keep them from suffering. Tell them, not to shut their ears <sup>longer</sup> to my  
advice. Tell them I have sent them talks, and they have not heard  
them. Tell them to be men, and not to act like children. Tell  
them I know they are capable of making wise decisions - and if they  
want to walk straight to look at the path, tell them to drive  
his hind away from them. ~~(The same advice was repeated)~~  
~~to them - that the same advice was repeated to them~~  
~~and that the same advice was repeated to them~~  
Tell them, I know they want  
to see the peace, and I ~~would~~ ~~like~~ ~~to~~ ~~see~~ ~~their~~ ~~peace~~ - ~~but~~  
~~to~~ ~~particulars~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~see~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~peace~~ ~~is~~ ~~made~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~  
~~good~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~see~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~peace~~ ~~is~~ ~~made~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~  
~~good~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~see~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~peace~~ ~~is~~ ~~made~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~  
~~good~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~and~~ ~~will~~ ~~see~~ ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~peace~~ ~~is~~ ~~made~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~  
I broke ~~it~~ <sup>that treaty</sup> for their sakes - Tell them this gave me  
great

great trouble - but I endured it for their sakes. Tell them  
a great storm was let loose upon me because I broke that  
Treaty. Tell them when they made another Treaty with my  
war chief, that they believed all, or nearly all the land  
was given up that they claimed in Georgia; and that they told  
my war chief, if it should come near the Georgia line, they  
would throw it in - <sup>I am writing that they would not speak.</sup> Tell them I have sent to them to do  
this, and they have refused. Tell them they forget how  
much land I gave back to them, in Alabama, that was  
included in the last Treaty that I broke; if they did not  
they would not, as wise men, refuse to make the line  
straight with Georgia when they see how I receive it. Tell  
them I know as well as they do that the little strip of  
land, in Georgia is a fine barren, & full of rocks and  
stones. Tell them, I do not want the land for my use -  
nor for its value, but I want it because it is like  
a little bone in their own throats; and because Georgia claims  
it. Tell them altho' they promised at Washington if it came  
near, they would throw it, that I do not want it for  
anything. Tell them I prefer to give them a fair price  
<sup>because I know they are poor,</sup> for it, and that as wise men, seeing it is worth nothing  
to

3

to them, and that I only ask it for the sake of peace, I shall expect them to agree to give it up. Tell them I am determined to find out who it is that counsils them against my councils - and that if I can find out to my satisfaction who it is, I will take measures to shut his mouth. Tell them I will not allow any bad advice to drive my talks out of their heads - unless they wish to let my hands go - and if they do, tell them to say so. Tell them if I am to be their friend & to protect them, as I did when I broke the bad Treaty, I shall expect them to take my advice, especially in such a trifling as that strip of land which is only wanted to make the Georgia line straight, - and to save them from trouble.

Brothers - That is your brother's talk. It is with you to answer it, & tell him, as wise men that you agree to it; or as children that you will not. I am answering for you to do well, and therefore, knowing as much as I do about this strip of land, I advise you to agree to your brother's talk. It is nothing to me. I do not live in Georgia. I was never in the State - but I tell you be wise - and do not delay, for I want to send you answer back quick, & before your brother speaks to his council.

Brothers - The request is so reasonable, and so much in your favor, that

that some people have asked me - who has blinded the eyes of the Creeks? - can't they see that the land is worth nothing to them, and never will be? can't they see that they would be acting like men ought to act to send a quick answer back to the President of the United States? - don't they know he broke the Indian Strip Treaty for their sakes, and got himself into trouble about it? don't they know that if Georgia chooses to take the strip, that they promised at Washington, if it came near the line, they would turn it in? And don't they know that the President is not child enough to send his armies & fight Georgia for such a trifle as that; and which, altho' not written in the Treaty, can be proved <sup>and don't they know if they do not agree to take a fair price for it, Georgia will take it for nothing?</sup> was agreed to be given it? Had they not better agree to take something for it, to buy even a blanket for their families, than to hold on, in their way, and until Georgia takes it, and then get nothing? What is the matter with the Creeks?

Brothers - that is the way the people of the States and your friends too talk to me. I tell them to wait. That the Creeks have been slow - but that they will not be foolish.

Brothers - Some other people who would be glad to see you in difficulties laugh, and ask - What is the matter with <sup>the</sup>

The Creeks? Has any body put bridles in their mouths and  
made mules of them to ride on, and guide about parts or? Has  
any body put petticoats on them to make women out of them  
that they are afraid to act like men?

Brothers - This hurt me. I got up and said the Creeks are  
men, they are neither mules, nor women. I told them to  
remember the Creeks could not hold the pen; and that  
some evil genius had blown a mist over their understandings.  
I told them to wait until I should go & see them, &  
talk to them face to face, & give words, and get  
words about which there could be no mistake, & then  
if they were still determined to refuse to receive their  
just talking talk, they might call them mules  
and women, or any thing else they pleased.

Brothers - This silenced them. They said we will  
wait. And now I told you the President wants  
my return - Do not make him angry with you -  
hold him fast by the hand - Run one week and  
he is home. He asks nothing unreasonable or unjust,  
and

and therefore do not, by your refusal, bring a dark cloud  
between him & you.

Brothers - Make my words good. I told your great father that  
you was not a foolish people; & not to believe your  
enemies. I told him wise men saw quick; and that  
a great man's head was like a bright eye - when it  
opens upon an object, it saw it - But a foolish man's  
head was like a dim eye that had to look long before  
it could see a thing; & then afterwards often could  
not see it at all. I told him your <sup>heads</sup> were  
like bright eyes, that their chiefs would see quick -  
and that his request being plain & for their good, I know  
they would see it, and grant it cheerfully. I expect  
then business to enable me to make my words good.

Brothers - I want your answer - and have a paper  
ready, not <sup>for you</sup> to make a new set of laws, but to make  
the lines longer in <sup>the</sup> old <sup>the was made at</sup> ~~made at~~ Washington. You  
will remember this. It is not a new <sup>you are asked to make</sup> ~~copy~~  
~~copy~~, but only to complete one already made. If  
you are wise men you will see this.

Brothers -



Brothers - This business being done - & it need take but a little while,  
for wise men see & act quick, especially in a small affair like this - I  
have something to say to you which I think will make y<sup>r</sup>. hearts glad -  
If you approve the way for me by agreeing to make these lines in the  
Waukegan Huntz Cooper, I will say it - I wait 'til then.

Brothers - I will add no thing more now. The cold  
weather has set in. It will take some time for me to take  
from the paper & get the price of the strips of land &  
send it to you. - To let you see that I am your  
friend, I will give you some things in two days  
from now, for y<sup>r</sup>. women & children to help to make  
you comfortable 'til the price comes for the land -  
It shall be a present to you, & not be part of that  
price. I told you I was y<sup>r</sup>. friend, & if you  
will let me I will prove it. It does my heart  
good to help my poor red Brothers.

Original Draft  
of Great Britain

to be in

15 Nov. 1827.

Articles of agreements made and concluded  
at <sup>the Creek Agency</sup> ~~Tuscaloosa~~, ~~in the Creek Nation~~, on the  
15 day of November one thousand Eight hundred  
and twenty seven, between Thomas L. McKim,  
and John Brumell in behalf of the United States,  
of the one part, and Little Prince, ~~et al~~,  
and others, Chiefs and head men of the Creek  
Nation of the other part.






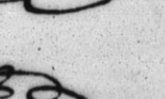



Whereas a Treaty of cession was concluded  
at Washington City in the District of Columbia, by  
James Barbour Secretary of War of the one  
part, and Opotheholo, John Padham and others,  
Chiefs and head men of the Creek Nation of the  
other part, and which Treaty bears date the twenty  
fourth day of January one thousand Eight hundred  
and twenty six — and whereas the object of  
said Treaty being to embrace a cession by the  
Creek nation of all the lands owned by them  
within the chartered limits ~~of the State~~ of  
Georgia, and it having been the opinion of the  
parties, at the time when said Treaty was concluded  
that all, or nearly all of said lands were  
embraced in said cession, and by the lines as  
defined



to be paid shall be paid in blankets and other necessary and useful goods immediately after the signing and delivery of these presents.

In witness whereof the parties hereunto set their hands & seals this 15<sup>th</sup> day of November One thousand Eight hundred and twenty seven.

In presence of  
L. M. M. M.  
Andrew Barnhill  
M. M. M. M.  
W. C. M. M.

Mr. L. M. M. M.   
W. C. M. M.   
L. M. M. M.   
E. M. M. M.   
A. M. M. M.   
A. M. M. M.   
M. M. M. M.   
L. M. M. M.   
L. M. M. M. 

Explanation of the calculation made to come at the price to be paid for the remaining creek lands in Georgia.

See Col. Robinson's Report page 462. Vol. 1. dam. Total quantity claimed by the creek according to the report 4,245,760 acres. Take from this 192,000 acres which are ascertained to lie within the lines of the Tracts of Washington & Bright's line or called, there will remain 4,053,700 acres which was the quantity ceded by the Tracts of Washington. For this was given 1<sup>st</sup> - 217,000 Dollars, 2<sup>d</sup> - 30,000 in the supplemental article, and 3<sup>d</sup> a perpetual annuity of 20,000 Dollars - which is equal to a principle calculating this annuity at 6% but of 333 1/3 thousand Dollars - The total of principle therefore

is first  $217,000$   
 $30,000$   
~~333,000~~  $333,000$

Total - 580,000 - now if 4,053,700

cost 580,000 dollars, what will 192,000 acres cost?

acres	<u>proof</u>	acres.
4053.700	580.000	192.000
	192.000	
	1161.200.000	
	522540.00	
	580600	
	1114752.00.000	(27.490 answer
	8107400	
	30401200	
	28375900	
	20253000	
	18214800	
	40382000	
	36483300	
	38987000	

Milledgeville Ga  
November 17 1827

Thos McKenney

reports that articles of agreement  
& cession had been made for the  
strip of land in Georgia &c  
&c

creeks

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
James Babour  
Secretary of War.  
Sir,

Milledgeville, Georgia,  
17<sup>th</sup> Novr 1827.

I am happy in having it in my power to inform you that articles of agreement and Cession were, on the morning of the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst. entered into, at the Creek agency, with the Creeks, and which were concluded at the moment of the arrival of the Stage, which left me no time to announce it from there, which secure to the United States all the lands owned, or claimed by them, within the chartered limits of Georgia. This agreement is signed by the Little Prince the head of the Nation, and five of his principal men, and is to be binding when approved and ratified by the President and Senate on the one hand, and sanctioned on the other by a Council of the Creeks which it is stipulated, in the articles, shall be immediately convened for the purpose. This sanctioning, in Council, is required by one of their laws.

I left the articles with the agent who  
will



will attend the Council, and supersede the usual certificate in such cases. The agent having been <sup>previously</sup> enjoined to <sup>promote this subject to a favorable issue</sup> ~~act in this negotiation~~, is joined in the instrument with me. It is due to him that he should be so associated, no less on account of the powers with which I find him vested, than to the zeal with which I discovered he had endeavored to fulfil your instructions in regard to this matter.

I have time only to add that the condition money for the land, is Forty two thousand five hundred and ninety one dollars.

I derive an additional gratification in making this communication from my knowledge of the deep anxiety which you have so long felt to have this controversy settled.

I will make you as soon after my return as possible, a detailed report of my proceedings under this, as also the other branches of your instructions of 28<sup>th</sup> March last, & 10<sup>th</sup> Apr<sup>il</sup> and submit, also, views of policy in regard to our Indian relations, especially those of the four Southern Tribes, which have been suggested by

by a personal inspection of the condition of  
three of them. —

I have the honor to be  
Very respectfully  
Yr Obedt Servt  
Wm. L. McKim