Ratified treaty no. 250, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of August 2, 1847, with the Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Indians. August 2, 1847

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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 250

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

TREATY OF AUGUST 2, 1847, WITH THE CHIPPEWA OF THE

MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPERIOR INDIANS

War Department
Office Indian Affairs
June 4th 1847.

Verplanck & Mix, Messrs
Commissioners &c

Gentlemen;

I have the honor to transmit herewith an appointment from the Sec'y of War constituting you Commissioners, on the part of the United States, to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians, of Lake Superior & the Upper Mississippi, for a new home for the Winnebago Indians, & for other purposes which it is made my duty to explain to you and to furnish you with such general instructions as are deemed necessary to enable you to execute the duties confided to you

By the 3rd Article of the Treaty with the Winnebagoes, ratified at the late Session of the Senate, a copy of which is enclosed, the U. States agree to purchase a tract of country for a new home for them North of the St Peters & West of the Mississippi Rivers, to contain not less than Eight hundred thousand Acres, if such purchase can be effected on just & reasonable terms. By the 4th Article their new home is to be explored by their own people or by an Agent of their own appointment. An Agent appointed by them has selected a district of country on the upper Missi; west of that River, & between the Watab, Long Praire, & Crow Wing Rivers, which you will find indicated on the Accompanying Map, enclosed within blue dotted lines & marked E in blue. It is estimated to contain 897.900 Acres - nearly one hundred thousand more than is required by the treaty for the Winnebagoes. Mr. Rice, the Agent referred to, though without any authority from this Dept., entered into an informal treaty with the Chippewas, or a portion of them, for this section, for which it was agreed to pay the sum of $80.000. a trifle over nine cents per acre. This amount was regarded as excessive. The lands are

now unoccupied & unused by the Chippewas & therefore comparatively valueless to them: and they are of no importance to the Govt. except for a home for the Winnebagoes. Considering the expenses to which the government is subjected in surveying and disposing of lands purchased of Indians, ten cents per acre has been found to be a full price for those occupied & valuable to Indians, & which are important for settlement & cultivation by a white population. In this view, five cents per acre at most, would, it is believed, have been a large price to offer for these lands. In consequence of the exhorbitancy of the price stipulated, & it being doubtful whether those who signed the treaty entered into by Mr. Price, were the only Chippewas interested in the lands, & had therefore the right to sell, the President declined recognizing it. A Copy of this instrument, & of Mr. Rice's letters submitting it are enclosed for your information.

There is another portion of country immediately adjoining that selected for the Winnebagoes lying between the Long Praire & Leaf Rivers (indicated on the map with red dotted lines & marked F in red) which it is also desirable to procure from the Chippewas for a home for the Menominees in Wisconsin or any other Indians who may hereafter prefer a Northern location. It is estimated to contain 658.940 acres. It is of the same general description as that contemplated for the Winnebagoes, & probably about the same value.

The purchase of these two sections from the Chippewas would still leave a sufficient quantity of the lands owned by them west of Mississi river for a suitable and comfortable home for all the various bands of those Indians, and on many accounts it is desirable to concentrate them in their country there. The greater portion, it is supposed, now reside East of the Mississi in Wisconsin.

They are widely scattered and lead a roving & unsettled life, & obtain subsistence principally by fishing & hunting. The Govt. can exercise but little if any supervision over them, & they are consequently accessible to whiskey sellers & other unprincipled men who exercise an evil influence over them, & by whom they are fleeced of their means, as well those acquired by themselves as those they receive from the Govt. Their concentration in a section of Country as far as possible beyond the reach of a white frontier population, is requisite to enable the Government to give them the benefit of the benevolent course of policy it is now pursuing for the civilization & moral improvement of the red race. A large proportion of those East of the Mississippi yet remain by sufferance on lands ceded to the U. States by former treaties particularly those of July 29th 1837. & October 4th 1842. copies of which are herewith. These cessions are designated on the map, & are numbered in the order named, 4 in blue, & 1 in yellow. These Indians are liable to be removed at any time to the lands yet unceded, & the progress of the white population in Wisconsin will soon render this necessary. And in consequence of the value of a portion of the unceded lands East of the Missi river for agricultural purposes, & because of their mineral wealth, the same cause would in a very few years more, render it necessary to obtain a cession of at-least a portion of the remaining unceded lands East of the Missi. Those on the ceded portions must-be removed at the expense of the U. States, & it would cost but little more to remove them to the Country West of the Missi than to the unceded lands East. If removed to the latter they would probably settle down on the section it will probably ere long become necessary to acquire. When they are to be removed, it will be a matter of comparative indifference to them whether they go west,

or to the unceded lands East, and if their brethren on the latter can be induced to remove also they would no doubt prefer going West.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration a wise policy would seem to dictate the propriety of obtaining from the Chippewas all the lands they yet own East of the Mississippi, & of removing & concentrating them west of that river at as early a day as practicable. The present is deemed a favorable time for a negotiation for this purpose. They are represented as being willing to make such a cession & on reasonable terms - more so undoubtedly than they could be when approved by our white population, when, in consequence of an increased & lucrative traffic with them, it would be to the interest of the latter to use their influence and efforts to induce them to remain where they are. You will therefore direct your efforts to form a treaty ceding, not only the two Sections west of the Mississippi which have been referred to, but also all the unceded lands owned by them East of that river, North of the Cession of 1837 and 1842 to Rainy Lake and Rainy Lake River, which is the boundary between the U. S. and the British provinces, and from Lake Superior as far west as the Mississippi and in a line drawn from the northern part of Lake Winnibigoshish (from which the Mississippi turns west) through two small lakes, emptying, the one through the other, into the first mentioned lake, and lying towards a lake that has its outlet through the "Big Fork", to that lake, and thro it, and down the "Big Fork" to Rainy Lake River.

Like the country proposed to be purchased west of of the Mississippi, the greater portion of that East is believed to be almost, if not entirely unoccupied by

the Indians and therefore valueless to them. Inherently a glance at the map will show that it must be of far less value than that West; and while to the Government the latter is of some immediate consequence for a home for the Winnebago and other Indians, the greater portion of that East is at present of no consequence at all and the most of it cannot be for many years to come. If their representations be correct that the Indians are willing to sell, and at a very low rate, it shows that they themselves put but a small value upon it. Under these circumstances the Dept. would not be justified in offering for the whole Country proposed to be purchased, both East and west of the Missi more than a very small amount compared with its extent. Another consideration of much weight would induce the Department to restrict the amount to be given to as small a one as possible. The large sums heretofore allowed to Indians for lands ceded by them, instead of being a benefit, have resulted in positive evil. It has given to them in the shape of Annuities which they could do with as they pleased, and which, rendering exertion for a subsistence almost entirely unnecessary has caused them to degenerate into a condition of idleness, with all its attendant evils of profligacy, intemperance, recklessness & crime; and which has also made them the prey of the whiskey seller, the dishonest traders, and the gambler. Often being robbed of their means by such persons - having lost all inclination for exertion to obtain subsistence and other necessaries - they have consequently resorted to theft and depredations upon our frontier citizens, which have led to

collisions and bloodshed and in too many instances war by which some of the tribes have almost been exterminated. Such to no limited extent, I am satisfied, is the true cause of their rapid decline of the red race both in character & numbers.

If the hope could be indulged that the Chippewa could be made to understand the advantages of education and of devoting themselves to agriculture and the mechanic ~~duty~~ arts and they could be induced to set a part a considerable portion of the consideration of their lands for their advancement in these important objects, the Dept would be willing to deal with them on the most liberal and generous terms. But being entirely ignorant as they are - never having had an opportunity of witnessing the advantages and blessings of the objects referred to - and retaining their natural preferences for a nomadic life, and their known prejudices against the habits and customs of civilized state, no such hope can be entertained.

Under all these circumstances the Department would not feel justified in authorizing you to offer at most a larger sum than $400.000 for the whole of the lands to be purchased. And inasmuch as a large amount of money, which they could spend as they please, would result as in other cases in positive evil to them, you will endeavor to

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obtain a cession of the lands for as much less as may be in your power.

Should you succeed in purchasing the lands for the sum named, I would suggest something like the following arrangement with respect to the disposition of the money, leaving you, of course, to modify or change it as circumstances might render necessary.

They will expect something to be paid to them on their arrival in their new homes, and, as it would operate as a strong inducement to treat and to agree to remove, you might stipulate a liberal sum for that purpose; but, as money would be of comparatively little use to them, this payment should, as far as possible be made in goods, such as would be useful and beneficial to them, and they would generally like. Holding out to them all the time the idea of considerable addition to their present amenities, by which they could annually supply themselves, or the Government be able to supply them, with provisions, blankets and other necessaries, you should endeavor to have provision made for the support of some four or six blacksmiths or gunsmiths. Next, you should have as large an amount set apart as possible for the breaking

up and fencing ground for tillage, and for the support of farmers to instruct them in agriculture, and to carry on the farms for their benefit, and for the purchase of implements and other means for that purpose annually. You should spare no exertions, all the time, to impress upon them the advantages of education, and to get them to appropriate as much as ~~p~~ practicable to the establishment and support of manual labor schools — the greatest ~~lever~~ yet discovered for the civilization and moral and social elevation of our aborigines. Whatever amount might remain after providing for these and such other objects as they might desire, and you ~~might~~ think proper, except debts (any allowance for which is prohibited by Resolution of the Senate) the interest thereon at five per cent. should be the amount of the annuity, which should terminate when the annual payments reached and equalled the amount of the principal. The balance remaining, as above, should be paid in instalments, equalling the amount of interest annually at five per cent. for seven years. This is the principle adopted in all ~~recent~~ Indian Treaties upon which annuities are arranged.

Of the lands East of the Mississippi, the northern portion, say those above the 47 parallel of latitude cannot for many years, if ever be of any use or value to the United States, and the purchase of the whole is only proposed for the reasons that have already been given, and because it would be carrying out the policy which has long been pursued of extinguishing the Indian title to all lands held or occupied by them East of the Missi and removing them west of that river. The lands below the parallel mentioned will probably be required before many years, and if the Chippewas are unwilling to part with all, an effort might be made to procure that portion, If the mere acquisition of territory which may be valuable were the only object, this course would be be pursued: But one great purpose, as stated, is to concentrate the Indians with a view to their Civilization & improvement, which the course suggested would in no degree promote: Indeed it would have a tendancy rather to contravene that purpose, for the Indians would be pushed north further beyond our reach & controll and farther from their brethren West of the Mississippi, while at the same time they would be thrown more immediately in the vicinity and under the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishments in Canada, the Agents of which Company it is represented, are in the habit of making presents to our Indians along the line of boundary. They would thus become alienated from us and our influence with, and controll over them, be in a measure lost. Under this view of the case if you cannot procure a cession of the whole of the lands East on the terms proposed you will confine yourselves to endeavoring

to obtain what is desired West of the Mississippi. If the whole of this cannot readily be obtained and at a reasonable rate, say Six cents per Acre, you will limit yourselves to the portion required for the Winnebagoes. And if the Chippewas refuse to take a reasonable and fair price for this, not to exceed 8 cents per Acre, it will become necessary to ascertain whether a suitable location for them cannot be procured from the Sioux North of the St Peters, on better terms. The Government is under an obligation, to procure for the Winnebagoes a comfortable home, suited to their condition & wants but it is not bound to purchase at an unreasonable and exhorbitant price, any particular ~~tract~~ because they may happen to fancy it, or because it has been selected by their Agent. P. The purpose for which the lands West of the Mississippi are required should not be recited or referred to in the treaty, should you succeed in making one. It will be sufficient simply, to express the Cession of them to the United States, without stating the object. Should you succeed in acquiring the tract selected for the Winnebagoes, it will not be necessary for you to make any more treaties. So far as I am aware it has been the impression that all the unceded lands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior & the Upper Mississippi, as well those East as those West of that river were the common property of the whole, but as you are aware, it has recently been represented that this is not the case, and that different bands claim the exclusive title to different portions of it. The Department has not the information in its possession, to enable it satisfactorily to determine this question. If necessary to be inquired into and

once advise the Department of the fact in order that it may take immediate measures for their removal to it

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to have respect to such exclusive rights in the negotiations, it must be ascertained in the best manner in your power in the Country where you will have better sources of information. The inclosed Copy of a memorandum furnished by Mr Rice in which it is represented that there are three divisions or parties of the Chippewas each composed of different bands, each claiming a seperate and exclusive interest in different portions of the lands, contains the only information on the subject in the possession of this Department other than what may be drawn from the treaties and the manner in which the annuities have been paid. Copies of the different treaties and a memorandum showing how the different bands stand with reference to the annuities accompany these instructions. If possible to avoid it, it is very desirable that no question of this kind be raised, as it is a leading Object with the Department to consider the Chippewas, and to have them think themselves one United people with possessions and interests in common, especially, for the future. And should you succeed in effecting a treaty with them, it should as far as possible be made clearly & unequivocally to express the meaning & intention.

With respect to your mode of proceeding to execute these instructions, the Department cannot with the limited information it possesses, undertake to give any specific or particular directions: This must be left to your discretion after reaching the Country and Conferring with the Sub-Agent at Sapoint and any other judicious person you may be able to meet with, capable of affording you information

I see no alternative, however, to negotiating with the different bands of Chippewas seperately; It is impracticable

to assemble them in general Council, and if it were not; there are as you are aware, several reasons why it would be impolitic. It would not be advisable to pay them their Annuities at a period so early as that when you will be in the Country, and if it were, they would probably, not all be represented at the place of payment, or if represented those there would not; it is supposed, have authority from their respective bands to enter into a definitive treaty, disposing of their lands. Of this however, you will be better able to judge after a Conference with the Agents of the Government, and such other persons in the Chippewa Country, as take an interest in the removal and Welfare of those people

Mr Hays the Sub agent for the Chippewas will be written to and instructed to aid you to the best of his ability in furthering the objects of your mission, and to accompany you, should you indicate a wish to him to that effect on your route of travel in the Indian Country

The compensation of Mr Berplank, will be ten cents per mile for traveling on the most direct route to and from his residence, to the place of making the treaty and eight dollars per day while engaged in making the treaty. Mr Mix who has been detailed as the associate of Mr Berplank, in addition to his present salary, will be allowed ten cents per mile, in going to, and returning from the place, or places he may be required to visit, to be estimated by the most direct route of traveling and which shall be in full of all their expenses

For the purpose of covering the expenditures that will necessarily be incured in the proposed negotiation such as the employment of guides, presents if found necessary, provisions for the party in the Indian country transportation &c the sum of $2000 has ben placed in the hands of Mr Mix who will account for the same. Should this amount however not be sufficient, in the judgment of the commissioners, after they shall have arrived at the scene of operations they are authorized to draw upon this office for the additional amount required

W Medill

Messrs Berplank & Mix

Commissioners &c

Appoint. & Instructions.
To
Messrs VerPlank & Hise
to treat with Chippewas of Lake Sup.
&c and the Winnebago.

June 4th 1847.

Minnesota

N 249

O. J. A. Lapointe Subag.

V. 31, '47

J. A. Vanplanck

(Tm letter,) Aug. 2 & 3. 47,

Furnishing particulars of negotiations with the Chippeways — & remarks upon the Treaty concluded 2nd August, 1847. &c

Rec'd. 1 Sept. 1847

C. Gilde

Fond du Lac August 3, 1847

Sir

I wrote you a hasty letter last evening to be forwarded by the boats returning to La pointe.

This morning Mr Warren the Interpreter has concluded to return to his home on account of his health and I shall be able to procure the services of a man at Sandy Lake to go to Leech Lake as Interpreter

I did not expect to have this opportunity to send to La pointe and have not therefore had the treaty copied so that I can forward it. Mr Warren has a copy which he made for himself and he has promised to make a copy & send it by first mail from La pointe. This morning "Ma din" "The wind" the Chief of the Sakie band has requested to sign the treaty and I permitted him to sign it. It is now signed by all. I have endeavoured to expend as little as possible but the expences are necessarily pretty large I shall use my best exertions to keep the expences as low as possible. In addition to the reasons I have before given for assembling the Indians I should state that the custom of the Chippewa Indians requires that they should be consulted only in general Council and the Chiefs at La pointe would not consent to act in any other way. Under these circumstances I thought of waiting for the payment but Mr Hays was not at La pointe & I could learn nothing about the time it would be made –

I also learned that all the bands could not be represented at the Council by persons authorized to act and that it could be impossible to make a treaty with all the influences that could be arrayed against us at Lapointe -

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Svt.
J A Kinsbank

To Wm Medill
Commissioner of
Indian Affairs

Fond du Lac Aug 21. 1847

Sir

A treaty has this moment been concluded with the Chippewas for the land selected by Mr Rice for the Winnebagos - The treaty also includes the land owned by the parties to this treaty on the west side of Long Prairie river one days hunt in width from that river and extending to the Sioux line up that river - It was important to purchase this tract so that the Government will own all the land between the Long Prairie and Leaf rivers if a Treaty can be made with the Pillagers for their land south of the Leaf river -

The terms of the Treaty I do not like but circumstances compelled me to agree to them or break up the Council without concluding a treaty -

I cannot now state the particulars of the difficulties we met with - The traders were all here attempting the most of them to prevent a treaty -

On the first day of the Council "Young Hole in the day" son of the Chief of that name who died in April last said that the land we wished to purchase belonged to him. That if he sold it he was not brave enough to conquer other lands and the land should not be sold - He was loudly cheered and the Indians immediately left the Council -

A question now arose as to the title to this tract the Mississippi Indians claiming that it belongs to "Hole in the day" That by Stewart treaty a home

to meet the Pillagers and the Pokegama bands in Council in a few days. The expense of this Council will be small because we shall not be obliged to feed the Indians. They know that provisions cannot be transported to Leech Lake and manage to support themselves.

With reference to the Treaty which has been made I can only say that it is the best that could have been concluded and when I think of all the difficulties we had to encounter I am surprised that any treaty has been made. It is expected that the land south of Leaf river can be obtained at a price to bring the whole track between the Mississippi & Leaf river within my instructions. I can of course, have no means of judging of this except what the traders say. I am surrounded and overrun with Indians while I am writing and I fear that I shall not be fully understood. I beg you not to consider this letter as official. With some twenty Chiefs around me complaining of their former black smiths &c, sending messages to their Great Father, asking for flags and Coats and ending their talk by begging for a little money I am sure I cannot write a letter that I would be willing to have placed on the files of your office.

I do not send the treaty because I do not like to run the risk of losing it by sending it by the way of Lapointe as soon as I reach the Mississippi I will forward it. Mr Rice is with me and without his valuable assistance my difficulties would have much greater than they have been. All the bands parties to Stevens treaty have signed the treaty except the Vieux Desert and Snake River bands. The one so far off that they could not be brought in and the latter is represented by Noodin a Chief who has lately been tried for murder

was to be given to the Lake Superior Indians when they should be required to remove from the ceeded lands and that they had nothing to do with selling the Mississippi lands. The Lake Superior Indians on the other hand claiming that they owned the lands in common with the Mississippi bands. After great difficulty Hole in the day consented to sell if the Mississippi Indians could receive the consideration. The Lake Superior Indians also agreed to sell if a large sum could be paid in money and the balance if it equally divided. It was then agreed out of council that $80,000 should be paid for the tract including the land north of the Long Praire. Hole in the day refusing even to talk about a less sum than his Father expected to receive and insisting for a long time that an additional sum should be paid for the land north of the Long Praire. The $80,000 was to be paid as follows. $34,000 in money within six months after the treaty should be ratified and the remainder to be expended in ten annual payments for schools blacksmiths & labourers for the benefit of the Mississippi Indians.

A difficulty arose between the Mississippi Indians about the manner in which this remainder should be divided and they insisted upon receiving it for the present in money & that only one thousand dollars should be paid annually until they should agree as to the manner of expending it. After making every effort to reduce the cash payment and to invest the remainder in schools & blacksmiths &c I was obliged to yield to them.

I agreed to pay them $34,000 in money within six months after the treaty should be ratified to be equally divided between the Lake & River Indians and $46,000 in forty six annual payments of $1000, each until such time as they should

agreed how it should be used for schools &c.

I ascertained that the Mississippi Indians were obliged to travel three hundred miles to get their annuities making a journey of six hundred miles going and returning. I also learned that they always returned to their homes poorer than they left them. I was satisfied that it would be just to pay them on the Mississippi and that an Agency would be established on that river as soon as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should learn the misery to which these Indians are subjected by a journey to La Pointe. I had however no instructions to agree to the establishment of an Agency on the Mississippi and refused to consent to their demand that the annuities should be paid at home until I became satisfied that no treaty could be made now or hereafter without yielding this point. It is agreed that an Agency shall be established at some point on or near the Mississippi as soon as practicable after the ratification of the treaty.

We were unable to assemble all the Indians as soon as we anticipated. Many of the Chiefs arrived at the time we had fixed upon but we were obliged to leave them. Some of the Chiefs & Warriors were found in the woods far from their homes & they did not arrive in sufficient numbers to organize the Council until the 30th of July. The expense of feeding the Indians has been about one thousand dollars and I have been obliged to draw on your office for six hundred and forty four dollars to provide for this expenditure. I leave this place for Sault Ste Marie to-morrow morning and I expect

to meet the Pillagers and the Pokegama bands in Council in a few days. The expense of this Council will be small because we shall not be obliged to feed the Indians. They know that provisions cannot be transported to such distance and manage to support themselves.

With reference to the Treaty which has been made I can only say that it is the best that could have been concluded and when I think of all the difficulties we had to encounter I am surprised that any treaty has been made. It is expected that the land south of Leaf River can be obtained at a price to bring the whole track between the Watab & Leaf rivers within my instructions. I can of course, have no means of judging of this except what the traders say. I am surrounded and overrun with Indians while I am writing and I fear that I shall not be fully understood. I beg you not to consider this letter as official. With some twenty Chiefs around me complaining of their former black smiths &c, sending messages to their Great Father, asking for flags and coats and ending their talk by begging for a little money I am sure I cannot write a letter that I would be willing to have flung on the files of your office.

I do not send the treaty because I do not like to run the risk of losing it by sending it by the way of Lapointe as soon as I reach the Mississippi I will forward it. Mr Rice is with me and without his valuable assistance my difficulties would have much greater than they have been. All the bands parties to Stevens treaty have signed the treaty except the Vieux Desert and Snake River bands. The one so far off that they could not be brought in and the latter is represented by Noden a Chief who has lately been tried for murder

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and he has kept quiet but makes no objection to the treaty. The Fox deserts number less than one hundred and belong to the Ouiac band which was fully represented. This party is headed by an inferior Ouiac Chief.

We could not purchase the lands east of the Mississippi for the price authorized to be offered. They ask one Million of dollars and I think Mr Richmond and Mr Hays were mistaken when they advised that the Lake Superior bands wished to dispose of their lands. When I said I would that I would talk no more about their lands they at first understood me to say that they would never again be asked to sell their lands and they expressed themselves much pleased that they were to be left alone. The Chief of the Fond du Lac band said frequently that their bones should mingle with the bones of their Fathers. The Mississippi traders are moreover establishing themselves at various points in this Country and will undoubtedly produce a change of opinion among the Indians upon this subject.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
I A Verplanck

Hon Wm Medill
Commissioner &c

La Pointe

W. 99

W. W. Warren,

Lapointe, Aug. 16, 1847.

Encl. copy of treaty made by Sagelandt & Rice, with the Chippewas of the Miss. and Lake Superior &c. Aug. 2. 1847.

Remarks upon the condition of the Indians &c.

Treaties

Hon Wm Medill
Commissioner of Ind. Affairs
Washington

Recd. 1 Sept. 1847

Ackd

La Pointe August 10th 1847

Hon Wm Medill
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Sir

I have been ordered to forward you [illegible] lately made and concluded [illegible] on the second day of August eighteen hundred and forty seven.
In this copy I have arranged the names of Chiefs, Head men, and Warriors according to the bands they belong in the original they have signed as they come.
I was also requested to inform you by the Commissioners that Nodin Chief of Snake river has signed and I herein enclose the approval and signature of the only remaining head chief that had not signed the Treaty.
Allow me to inform you, as I think you feel a fatherly interest in your red children, that the Chiefs and Head men who have come two hundred miles and upwards to attend this Treaty at the request of their great father, are now here in a starving condition awaiting their annual payment, which from some cause has not yet arrived, and their agent having left them upwards of a month ago, they have no one here to attend to their interests and they consider themselves in the light of orphans deserted by their Great Father

Your Obt Servant
Wm W Warren
Interpreter

I approve of the Treaty made and concluded at Fond du Lac on the 12th August 1847. and consent to the same

Amos his x mk.
Eldest son to deceased White Crow
Head Chief of Lac du Flambeau.

Witness.
W. W. Warren
Interpreter

[illegible] this second day of

Copy.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior on the second day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven between the United States by their Commissioners Isaac A Verplanck and Henry M Rice, and the Chippeways Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior by their Chiefs and Headmen.

Article 1st It is agreed that the peace and friendship which exist between the people of the United States and the Chippeway Indians shall be perpetual.

Art. 2d The Chippeways of the Mississippi and Lake Superior cede and sell to the United States all the land within the following boundaries, viz, beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers then up the Crow Wing to the junction of that river with Long Prairie river. Then up the Long Prairie river to the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippeway Indians; Thence southerly along the said boundary line to a lake at the head of Long Prairie river thence in a direct line to the source of the Watap river thence down the Watap to the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning, and also all the interest and claim which the Indian parties to this treaty may have on a tract of land lying opposite and North of Long Prairie river called one days hunt.

but as the boundary line between the Indians, parties to this Treaty and the Chippeway indians commonly called the Pillagers is indeginate. it is agreed that before the United States use or occupy the said tract of land north of Long Prairie river, the boundary line between the said tract and the Pillagers lands shall be defined and settled to the satisfaction of the Pillagers

Art. III In consideration of the foregoing cession the United States agree to pay to the Chiefs of the Chippeways of Lake Superior seventeen thousand dollars in specie and the Chiefs of the Mississippi Chippeways seventeen thousand dollars to be paid in specie, the above sums to be paid at such place or places as the President shall direct and to be paid within six months after the Treaty shall be ratified by the senate and President of the United States, and the United States further agrees to pay to the Chiefs of the Mississippi Indians the sum of one thousand dollars annually for the term of forty six years, but it is agreed that whenever the Chippeways of the Mississippi shall agree as to the schools to be established and the place at which they are to be located, the number of Blacksmiths and laborers to be employed for them, and shall request the United States to expend from year to year the annual payment remaining unpaid in the support of schools, Blacksmiths and laborers the same shall be expended by the United States for such purposes, and the Chippeways of full

or mixed blood be employed as teachers Blacksmiths and laborers when such persons can be employed who are competent to perform the duties required of them under this and all former Treaties.

Art IV It is stipulated that the half or mixed bloods of the Chippeways residing with them shall be considered as Chippewa Indians and shall as such be allowed to participate in all annuities which shall hereafter be paid to the Chippeways of the Mississippi and Lake Superior under them by this Treaty and the Treaties heretofore made and ratified.

Art V The United States agrees to establish an agency on or near the Mississippi River at a point convenient for the Chippeways of the Mississippi immediately after the ratification of this Treaty or as soon thereafter as may be, to be located at such a point as the President shall direct and the amount of annuities to which the Chippeways of the Mississippi are entitled under this and all former Treaties shall be paid to them at the said Agency. And the amount of the just proportion of annuities resulting from former Treaties shall be determined by the President.

Art VI This Treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof the said Isaac A Verplank

and Henry M Rice Commissioners as aforesaid and the Chiefs and head men and warriors of the Chippeways of Mississippi and Lake Superior have hereunto set their hands at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, this second day of August eighteen hundred and forty seven

Isaac A Verplank
H M Rice
his x mark Commissioners

Crow Wing	Bug on a ke shig	x
	Kad a wam e de	x
	Attow ank	x
	Shingob	x
	Maje ga bow	x
	Kag gag e we guon	x
	Shab ak um ig	x
Gull Lake	Want o jeg	x
	Que we bah sish	x
Sapointe	Ke che wash keew	x
	Ya che go onh	x
	Che Lye	x
	Mish ni a wub wind	x
	Sing wang ama	x
	A now e ke Shig	x
	Keesh ke tow ug	x

Fond du Lac
- Shingoob
- Mig aun ub
- Mong o see
- Au im aus ang

Antonagan
- O kun de kun
- Kush ke tow ug

Anc. Revenan
- David King
- Peter Marksman
- Apincens
- Ma tawn o se ga

Lac du Flambeau
- Ud e kun ag
- A xxx
- Ke che now ug e wun
- Ke nis ten o
- Ma chauk
- Bus e gwun jis

Lac Couteville
- Ke wan see
- Pon as see
- Nug aun is
- Ke che in nin e

Pelican Lakes
- Ke che wauk ish ashe
- Nig gig

St Croix Lake
- Gab im ub e
- O sho gay

Mille Lacs.	Mun o da Be dud An je bin ase
Sandy Lake	Kah min dum nh min o Mis gnod ase Nug aun e gah bow Wan je ke shik nk Kon a kum ig ish kung I ant e dua we dung Na tum e ga bolo
Sippewa River	Want ish ashe Mah ceu gun
Red Cedar Lake.	I aush ow e ke shik Mish in mack un ugo
Snake River,	Nodin
Pukagumo	Biajig
Upper Pukagamo	Ke che Wa mut ig ash Mah ah je wa we dung
Rice Lake.	I ant aus
Grand Portage	Shag un ash aus Ad dik ns

La point. Mixed bloods } William W Warren
John Bte Cadotte
Charles Charlo
Vincent Roy
Michel Bodwina
Lueson Godin

Chippewas Bin { Lueson Corbin
Alexis Corbin
John Bte Roy.

Mississippi { Joseph Montreil
Simon Sayer
John Sayer

Witnesses

W W Warren. Interpreter
Chas H Oakes
Roswell Hart
Henry Evans
A Morrison
Smith Moore
M M Samuel
Henry Blackford Interpreter
W A Aitkens
Julius Austrian

Galena Sept 10. 1847

Sir

I send herewith the treaty concluded at Fond du Lac on the second of August last and a treaty concluded with the Pillagers on the 21st of the same month - The two treaties embrace all the land I was instructed to purchase of the Chippewa indians lying west of the Mississippi, except a small point on Otter tail lake - The treaty line instead of continuing westerly to Otter tail lake from the point where Leaf river turns south, is continued to the head of Leaf River, and from thence in a direct line to the south end of the said lake. By making an estimate of the amount to be paid to the Pillagers you will see that the whole tract has been obtained for a less sum than I was authorized to pay.

The lands purchased are the very best lands owned by the Chippewas, and are the lands on which they make the most of their sugar and on which many of them make their winter hunts

I have seen the Mississippi from Cass lake to this place and I hazard nothing in saying that the land from the Crow wing to the Watab is the most desirable tract on the river

The tract purchased, from all I can learn contains more acres than is supposed in my instructions, I regret to say that the Expenses will Exceed the amount of my Estimate as stated in my letter to you dated at La point.

When I reached that place I found it impossible to visit the second band, and as there was no Agent at that place I could learn nothing as to the time of the payment. and I was obliged to assemble the Indians on return home. I made Enquiries of persons at La pointe in reference to the Expense of Collecting and feeding the Indians and was advised that the Expense would not amount to one half the sum I have been obliged to Expend for this purpose.

The whole Expense of collecting and feeding the Indians Canoes voyageurs provisions for the party and presents will amount to about $3,000

I received of Mr Mix	$1600
Draft	300
"	644
	$2544

And I have this day drawn for $1,000 making in all $3,500 I have three hundred dollars of this money in my hands And I suppose I have Expended about two hundred in travelling and incidental Expenses properly chargeable to me. I leave at three O Clock to morrow morning for

Chicago and Green Bay and I have no time to ex-
-amine my vouchers and state an exact account
before the closing of the mail this evening -

I have used every means in my power to keep
down the expenses of this expedition and when I con-
-sider the starving and naked condition of the Indians
the great distances from which they were brought
the fact that when one half were assembled we
were obliged to keep them several days before
the remainder arrived, the low state of the rivers
(which increased very much the expense of voyaging
and caused great delay) and the absolute necessity
of making some presents I am surprised that the
expenses have been so small - These are the first
treaties made with Chippewas in which Creditors and
half breeds have not been provided for and know-
-ing as I do their influence with the Indians I do not
believe another treaty can be made against their
wishes - I shall proceed cautiously at Green Bay
and shall expend no money unless I can see pretty
clearly that a treaty can be made with the
Menomonees - As soon as I reach home I shall
prepare & send you a account of this expedition
& of every thing connected with it, and I beg you
to consider this a informal communication

With great respect
Your Obt Svt D A Robinson

To Hon W Medill -

13

Aug 2 -47

La Pointe T. 32 -1847

Copy

Fond du Lac (A)

Original sent to Senate

file

Copy

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, on the second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred & forty seven, between the United States, by their Commissioners Isaac A. Verplanck & Henry M. Rice, and the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi & Lake Superior, by their Chiefs and Head men.

Article 1. It is agreed that the peace & friendship which exists between the people of the United States & the Chippewa Indians shall be perpetual.

Article II. The Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi & Lake Superior cede & sell to the United States all the land within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the junction of the Crow wing & Mississippi rivers, thence up the Crow wing river to the junction of that river with the Long Prairie river, thence up the Long Prairie river to the boundary line between the Sioux & Chippewa Indians, thence Southerly along the said boundary line to a Lake at the head of Long Prairie river, thence in a direct line to the Sources of the Watab river, thence down the Watab to the Mississippi river, thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning; and also all the interest & claim which the Indian parties to this treaty have in a tract of land lying upon & North of Long Prairie river, and called one day's hunt; but as the boundary line between the Indian parties to this treaty and the Chippewa Indians commonly called "Pillagers"

is indefinite, it is agreed that before the United States use or occupy the said tract of Land North of Long Prairie river, the boundary line between the said tract & the Pillager lands shall be defined & settled to the satisfaction of the Pillagers.

Article III. In consideration of the foregoing cession, the United States agrees to pay to the Chiefs of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, seventeen thousand dollars in specie; and to the Chiefs of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, seventeen thousand dollars in specie,— the above sums to be paid at such place or places as the President shall direct, and to be paid within six months after this treaty shall be ratified by the President & Senate of the United States.

And the United States further agree to pay to the Chiefs of the Mississippi Indians the sum of one thousand dollars, annually, for forty-six years; but it is agreed that whenever the Chippewas of the Mississippi shall agree as to the schools to be established, and the places at which they shall be located, the number of blacksmiths & laborers to be employed for them, & shall request the United States to expend from year to year, the annual payments, remaining unpaid, in the support of schools, blacksmiths and laborers, the same shall be expended by the United States for such purposes, and that Chippewas of full or mixed blood, shall be employed as teachers, blacksmiths & laborers, when such persons can be

employed, who are competent to perform the duties required of them under this & all former treaties.

Article IV. It is stipulated that the half or mixed bloods of the Chippewas, residing with them, shall be considered Chippewa Indians, and, shall, as such, be allowed to participate in all annuities, which shall hereafter be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi & Lake Superior, and them by this treaty, & by the treaties heretofore made & ratified.

Article V. The United States agree to establish an Agency on, or near, the Mississippi river, at a point convenient for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, or as soon thereafter as may be, to be located at such point as the President shall direct; and the amount of annuities, to which the Chippewas of the Mississippi are entitled under this & all former treaties, shall be paid to them at the said Agency; and the amount of their just proportion of annuities, resulting from former treaties, shall be determined by the President.

Article VI. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties, when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Isaac A. Verplanck & Henry M. Rice, Commissioners, as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Head men & Warriors of the Chippewas of the Mississippi & Lake Superior, have hereunto set their hands, at the Fond du Lac

of Lake Superior, this second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred & forty seven.

Isaac A. Verplanck.

(Signed)

Henry M. Rice.

Kai ah waub e aw	2d Chief	his X mark.	Crow Wing.
Waub o jeeg	1st Chief	X	Gull Lake
Attow cush	1st Warrior	X	Crow Wing
Shum goob	1st Warrior	X	Crow Wing
Que wish an sish	1st Warrior	X	Gull Lake
Maj e gah bow	2d Warrior	X	Crow Wing
Kag gag e wo quon	Warrior	X	Crow Wing
Mah uk um ig	Warrior	X	"
Nag am e gah bow	2d Chief	X	Sandy Lake
Wau jo ko shig uk	Chief,	X	"
Kow ay Kum ig ish kung	Warrior	X	"
Ko cho wash keenk	1st Chief	X	Lapointe
Gah im ub be	Chief	X	St Croix Lake
Ko cho Waub ish ash	1st Chief	X	Pelican Lake
Nig gig	2 Chief,	X	"
Ua e Kum ag	2 Chief,	X	Lac flambeau
Ta cho go onk	3d Chief	X	Lapointe.
Muk ko a wunk wind	Warrior	X	Lapointe
O sho gay	Warrior	X	St Croix
O dow Ke shig	Warrior	X	Lapointe
Keesh ko tow ng	1st Warrior	X	"
Jaub ans	Chief	X	Rice Lake
Jug Warry am ay	2d Chief	X	Lapointe.

Orundotum	chief,	his X mark	Ontonagon
Keesh Rotowing	2 chf	X	"
Majewa wedung	2 chf	X	Pukagomo
Kocho wa mib iz osh	1 chf	X	"
Mong o sit	3 chf	X	Fond du Lac
Mo un ab	2 chf	X	"
Au im as ung	1st Warrior	X	"
Waub ish asho	1st chf	X	Chippewa River
Mah een gun	2 "	X	"
Ko wan see	chf	X	Lac Contereille
Ken as see	chf	X	Puk wa wum
Nag an is	2 chf	X	Lac Contereille
Ko cho in ind	1st Warrior	X	Puk wa wum
Ko cho now ij o ninn	chf	X	Fortle Portage
Bus e grim jis	Warrior	X	Lac flambeau
Shim goob	1st chief	X	Fond du Lac
Shay an ash ens	1st chief	X	Grand Portage
Wa ik ons	2 chief	X	"
Mo zyo	4th chf	X	Saponto
David King	1st chief	X	Ance
Matak o se ga	1st Warrior	X	Ance
Apineens	2 Warrior	X	Ance

Peter Marksman chf, Alex' Corbin

chf Saponto Bo. William W. Warren. 1st chf Jno. Bte Bellavagne mk X

Half Breeds.

chf Vincent Roy, his X mark. Charles Charlo X

1 Warrior John Bte Cadotte X chief Batiste Gauthier X

2 chf Lemo Sayer X

Warrior John Bte Roy his X mark
Michel Bashemo X
Quesson Godin X
John Layer X
chf. Jueson Corbin X

Witnesses
William W. Warren, Interpreter
Ch. H. Oakes, Lapointe
Rowell Hart Rochester N. York
Henry Evans Batavia N. York
A. Morrison.
S. Coons.
Marius McSamuel.
Henry Blatchford, Interpreter
William A. Aitkin
Lucius Andrian

The following signatures are those of chiefs & head men parties to this treaty.

Ke nesh to no, chf. Trout Lake, his X mark
Mah shah 1st warrior Lac flambeau X
Gauch ou e kochick chf. Red cedar Lake, X
Mah ko da 1st warrior, his X mark Mille Lac
Po tea 1st chf X "
Aunch e be nas, 2d warrior X "
Mish in nack in ugo, Warrior X Red cedar Lake
Gah nin dum a win so, 1st chf. X Sandy Lake
Mis quoa ase Warrior X "

Natum e gaw bow 2d Chf. his X mark Sandy Lake
I ah be aud we dung, Warrior X "
Bi a jig 1st Chief X Pakagums
Joseph Montro 1st Chf Mipi X Half Breeds

Witnesses
Wm. W. Warren
Peter Marksman } Interpreters
Smith Moores.

The signature of Ko din, or the Wind, written by his request on this 3d day of August, 1847, & with the consent of the Commissioners.

Ko din or "The Wind" his mark

In presence of
William A. Aitkin
R. B. Carlton.

I approve of this treaty & consent to the same. August 3, 1847. Fond du Lac.

Pigo ne gi shick. or Holo in the day. } his mark

Witness
William A Aitken
D. F. Sloan.