



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Documents relating to the negotiation of an unratified treaty of January 5, 1835, with the Great and Little Osage Indians. January 5, 1835

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, January 5, 1835

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/VNYEVNAEFRN7R8G>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
NEGOTIATION OF AN UNRATIFIED TREATY OF
JANUARY 5, 1835, WITH THE GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGE INDIANS

See Lib. to File
13 Feb 1835.

Fort Gibson. January 6. 1835.
From
F. W. Armstrong.

has concluded a treaty with
the Osages & forward it by
Col. Chouteau

Fort Gibson

6. Aug. 1875

Albert Henry Esq.

Lane of his office

Sir

Having concluded a
Treaty with the chiefs I caused
- as it was my duty to send the
same by express Col Chatham
will deliver my communications

I have taken herein
that the government would
pay him for his services

I have the honor
to be your

Obt Servt

F. W. Armstrong
A. S. M. J.

Received
about 7 bely

July 1835

J. W. Armstrong

with Osage Treaty & title

papers in relation thereto

(Treaty not ratified)

Aug 5. 1835

Ward

Department of War,
February 17. 1835.

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you, to be submitted for the Constitutional action of the Senate, a treaty concluded by F. W. Armstrong acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Western Territory, with the Osages on the 5th day of January 1835.

The accompanying letter from Major Armstrong sets forth the reasons which induced him to enter upon this negotiation without the previous direction or sanction of the Government.

I transmit sundry papers marked from A. to I explanatory of the provisions of certain articles in the treaty to which corresponding letters are appended in the margin, with a brief synopsis of the treaty. —

I have the honor to be
your mo: Obedt. St.

To
The President.

A
1 The history of the transaction relative to the 3rd Article

B
2 Do of the 4th.

C
3 Art. of summary, as now done

D
4 As done by the treaty

E
5 Whole value of property made there

F
6 shipping establishment (Sentry)

G
7 Art 12. What is the 8th article of the treaty
applicable to

H
8 Art. 13 What is the number of the
provisions in

I
9 Mark on flat the column of the nation

To be filled

Indian Speeches

Indian

Heard

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Fort Gibson,
between J. W. Armstrong acting Superintendent of Indian
Affairs for the Western Territory, on the part of the United
States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Headmen, and
Warriors, of the Great and Little Osage Tribe of Indians,
duly authorized by their respective bands.

Whereas the Osage Tribe of Indians, had originally
been in possession of a vast extent of Territory, including a large
part of the State of Missouri, and Territory of Arkansas, which
they have ceded to the United States by former Treaties, together
with an extensive Country West of said State and Territory,
extending from the Kansas to Red River, embracing the lands
which are now occupied, in part, by the Choctaws, Western
Cherokees, Creeks, Senecas, Quapaws, Shawanes, and other
Emigrant Tribes, with the unappropriated land North of their
present reservation. And whereas by their liberality and
friendly disposition in thus complying with the views of the
United States, they have enabled the Government to carry out the
policy of the United States, in placing the several Tribes resid-
ing East of the Mississippi, upon lands West of said river; there-
by furnishing a permanent home for several of the largest Tribes
of their red brethren, who are now prospering under the policy of the
government. And whereas the condition of these people at
this time, requires that the United States should extend to them,
at least, their portion of the many advantages which they believe
have been secured to other Tribes, not yet granted to them; and
whereas

whereas they now show by this treaty, a friendly disposition on their part, to remove from a part of their present reservation, and take lands North of them, in accordance with the views and wishes of the government; and whereas the United States do with pleasure witness this additional evidence of the friendly disposition of the said Osages, and with a view to do them ample justice and to promote their future welfare, the said parties have agreed to the following articles. viz.

Art. 1. The Osage Nation do hereby relinquish and Cede to the United States, for and in consideration of stipulations herein after made, Thirty miles to be taken from the southern part of their present reservation to be divided by an East & West line, running twenty miles south of the Northern boundary of said reservation; and in exchange for which, the United States hereby Cede to the said Osage Nation of Indians, for their use, so long as they continue as a Nation and reside upon said reservation, a Country North of the reservation aforesaid, beginning at the North-east corner of the reservation above referred to and running due North, ten miles; thence due East, to the Western boundary line of the State of Missouri; and thence due North along said State line, twenty miles; thence due West, until a due North line from the point on the south bank of the Arkansas river where the line between the United States and Mexico, will strike the river aforesaid, shall intersect said line. And the United States agree to have the said lines plainly marked, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, except the Western boundary line which shall be run so soon

soon as the point on the south bank of the Arkansas is established.

Art. 2, In consideration of the removal that must take place with the greater part of the Osages, and the fact, that they are now destitute of provisions, and with a view to encourage them to grow Corn the approaching season within the reservation herein provided for them; The United States agree to furnish them with an ample supply of Provisions for six months. The issues to commence as early as practicable, after the ratification of this treaty. Provided however, that those drawing Provisions, remain within their Country and exert themselves to raise corn for their support, for the next year. It is understood that such of the Osages who occupy themselves hunting, during the season for making crops, and fail to comply with the provisions of this Article, shall not be entitled to draw rations; the removal to take place within six months after the ratification of the treaty.

Art. 3. Whereas the Osages contend, that by the order of the Superintendent A. at St. Louis, and their former Agent, Gov. McNair, that the sum of three thousand dollars was deducted from their annuity, to pay for depredations which they admit were committed by them, on different traders, in robbing them of mules, on the Santa Fee Road; which sum should in equity be repaid them, as they have from time to time delivered all of said mules to those claiming them; therefore the United States agree to pay to them the aforesaid sum of three thousand dollars.

Art. 4. Whereas in a payment made, by John F. Hamtramick when B. Agent of the Osages, to them; a disagreement occurred between him and Clermores band; in consequence of which that Band did not receive their portion of the annuity, amounting to three thousand dollars, and

and that subsequently, Col: A. T. Chouteau, for the purpose of relieving their immediate wants, and quieting their feelings, incensed by the failure to procure their goods; did advance to them, fifteen hundred dollars in Merchandize, with the understanding that an application should be made to the Department, to repay this sum to him; which amount was paid to him by the Government; but as it was deducted from their Annuity; therefore the United States do agree to pay to Clermore's Band, the original sum of three thousand dollars, in goods at first cost.

Art. 5, The Osages agree to relinquish to the United States,
C. Their Perpetual Annuity of fifteen hundred dollars; also their
D. Annuity of seven thousand dollars, provided for in the 3^d Article of the treaty made at St. Louis, 2^d June 1825. In lieu of which, to better the condition of the Osages, the United States agree to pay to them, the sum of thirty thousand dollars annually, for the period of thirty years; to be paid under the direction of the President of the United States, in Goods, Stock, Provisions, or money; such portion of which however, as he may deem most advantageous and beneficial to them, may be expended for education or for farming purposes. Provided however that the sum of ten thousand dollars annually shall be retained to be expended in their country, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purpose of manufacturing fabrics, suitable to the condition of the Osages; and
to

to enable the Government to encourage and introduce among them, a knowledge of an important branch of economy, intimately connected with their future prosperity and advancement. The Cloth made under the direction of the President, shall be divided in such manner as he may deem best calculated to encourage and promote industry among them. In addition to the provisions of this Article, the United States agree to give to each female, a loom and Wheel complete, whenever it is made evident to the Agent, that said individual has learned to spin and weave.

Art. 6, For the purpose of giving a direction to the minds of the Osages, as early as possible, and to induce them to abandon their towns, and to settle in families and neighbourhoods, the United States agree to employ one or more farmers to superintend labourers who are to be employed in aiding and instructing those disposed to become agriculturists, to erect Cabins, make fences, raise crops, and to afford them all other knowledge requisite to enable them to conduct the operations of a farm; and for the payment of the farmers and labourers aforesaid, the United States agree to expend annually the sum of five thousand dollars, for twenty years; and that each family that will occupy and cultivate a separate Improvement, as herein provided for, shall receive from the United States, a Cow & Calf, two breeding Hogs, one Plough with a set of Plough gear for one Horse, one Axe & one Hoe.

The

The Carts, Wagons, and Teams, not to exceed ten in number, necessary for the erection of buildings & fences, to be furnished by the United States.

Art. 7. Should there yet be due the Osages, any of the Stock or Poultry provided for in the 4th Art. of the treaty made at St. Louis, on the 2^d June 1825, the United States do hereby agree to furnish whatever may be deficient; whenever in the opinion of the President, it will be most advantageous to them.

Art. 8. The United States anxious to relieve the Osages from their present embarrassed situation, arising from the Claims that are now due other tribes, and to Citizens of the United States, for depredations committed by them, for which their Annuity is held bound, but which is inadequate for a just payment of said claims; do agree to pay the same, Provided however, that said Claims shall be first examined and liquidated, under the direction of the President of the United States, upon Principles of justice; and the rules of evidence shall be determined on by him, so as to insure a fair and equitable settlement of said claims. The examination thereof shall take place, and the same returned to the Department, in time to enable the next Congress to appropriate the amount to pay the aforesaid claims.

Art. 9. It is further stipulated by the contracting Parties, that four Companies of Light Horse, one for each Band, shall be organized from among the Osages, by the Agent

or Sub-agent and the principal Chiefs of the Nation, to consist of a Captain and eight Warriors each, for the express purpose of carrying into effect the Acts of Congress, through the Agent under the instructions of the Department. They shall also carry into effect the Laws of the Nation, under the authority of the same, and for which services, they and their successors, shall receive from the United States, the following salaries annually for thirty years; to the Captains twenty five dollars each, and to each Warrior of said companies, fifteen dollars per year, and a good Blanket to each Captain and Warrior of said companies annually in addition to the pay herein allowed. It is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that it shall be the especial duty of the Light Horse to protect private property, in every instance; and where any thing has been given or furnished to the Osages under this treaty, and it is destroyed by the Osages, the offender shall be punished as the Chiefs may direct; and the stock or whatever may be so destroyed, shall be replaced out of the Osage Annuity.

Art. 10. In addition to the Black Smith now supported by the United States among the Osages, the United States agree to support one other Black Smith, and to furnish each with a Shop and Tools, and the requisite quantity of Iron and Steel.

Art. 11. The Union Missionary establishment referred to in the tenth Article of the late Osage treaty of 2^d June 1825, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, and the
amount

amount thereof placed to the credit of the Missionary Society that established the same, to be drawn for and expended by said Society, within the Reserve herein provided for the Osages, and for the benefit of the said Osages, either for purposes of Education or farming, as may be agreed on by the Agent of the United States, and the Agent of said Society; and in case of disagreement as to the best manner of applying the same for the benefit of the Osages, the expenditure thereof shall be made under the direction of the President of the United States.

And the United States also agree that the Harmony Missionary Station referred to in the said tenth Article of the said treaty of 2^d June 1825, shall be sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Osages, in the same way and under the same conditions as the proceeds of the Union Missionary Station, are to be applied.

And the United States further agree that in consequence of the Hopefield Missionary Station being within the Cherokee limits, and the operations of said Mission being altogether applied for the benefit of the Osages; the Missionary Improvement at said Station shall be valued and paid for, and the amount thereof also applied in like manner for the benefit of the Osages; provided the same shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

Art. 12. It is understood by the Contracting Parties that the sixth Article of the treaty made at St. Louis 2^d June 1825, is revived or in this treaty; and that all other treaties heretofore made shall be considered null & void.

Art. 13. The Osage Nation hereby agrees that the United States shall have the right to establish Forts, and to have the free use of Timber &c, necessary for the use of the Troops at any point within their country.

Art. 14. The Osage Nation do hereby agree and stipulate most positively that they will prevent their people from establishing Hunting Camps within or near the settlements of any of the neighbouring tribes.

Art. 15. The United States agree to purchase the Reservations provided for in the fifth Article of the treaty concluded at St. Louis 2^d June 1825, for which the Osage Reserves shall be paid by the United States, one dollar twenty five cents per acre, and in addition that the Improvements now on the Reservations aforesaid, shall be valued by two disinterested persons, one of whom to be chosen by the United States, and the other by the claimants or their representative; in case of disagreement between the two appraisers, they shall select a third person to fix the value thereof, and the amount of the valuation of said Improvements shall be paid by the United States, to said Reserves or their representative.

Art. 16. The Osage Nation hereby declare, that the interest
they

they feel for their children to whom reservations were given in the treaty of 2^d June 1825, made at St. Louis between the United States and the Osages; induces them to declare that it is their wish, and the wish of their said children, that their confidential & well tried friend, Col: A. P. Chouteau shall be considered their legal guardian, to receive from the United States the amount of the aforesaid reservations; to be paid by him to the said Reserves or expended for their use and benefit. And that he is hereby authorized and empowered to make good and sufficient titles to the United States for said reservations. Provided however that he shall first obtain the consent in writing from the Reserves or their representatives, to be taken before the Agent, or Sub-Agent, Commanding Officer of a Military Post, or Justice of the Peace. To enable the United States to act upon this subject advisedly, the Osage Nation do hereby declare that it is a law among themselves, that their children can at any time dispose of their right to property, independent of the objections or consent of any one. Therefore the written consent herein stated is considered binding on all concerned.

Art. 17. The United States agree, in consequence of the Osages being entirely unacquainted with any of the pursuits of civil life, and more effectually to carry out

out to them the benevolent views of the government, and for the purpose too of insuring a faithful compliance with the provisions of this treaty; to appoint an Agent, Sub-Agent, and Interpreter, to continue among them, so long as the President of the United States may consider their services advantageous to the Osage people.

Art. 18. The United States agree to pay to Beatt, Osage Interpreter, one hundred and eighty dollars, for his services in going to Little Rock to attend the trial of Mad Buffalo in a case of murder; which claim has been forwarded to the Department, by Geo. Vashon Cherokee Agent, pursuant to instructions. And also to pay to Jim Bazil twenty dollars for his claim for services as Interpreter in 1824.

Art. 19. The contracting parties agree that the sum of five hundred dollars shall be paid annually out of the Osage Annuity, to the four principal Chiefs and the Warriors of each of the four Bands belonging to the Osage Nation: to be divided in the following manner. viz. To the principal Chief of each Band, one hundred and twenty five dollars; to the second Chief of each Band, one hundred dollars; to the third and fourth Chiefs of each Band, seventy five dollars each; and to the five principal Warriors of each Band, the sum of twenty five dollars each; to be paid to them and their successors in office: to defray the expenses of an established custom among them, of feasting and making presents to red brethren of other Tribes, when visiting

visiting them; and to pay them for attending to the public business of their Nation. It is also understood by the parties, that the aforesaid Chiefs and Warriors, shall obey the calls made on them by the Agent, upon all public business between the Osage people and the United States. Provided however, that if any of the aforesaid Chiefs or Warriors shall disregard or refuse to obey a call of the Agent for the purposes aforesaid, the pay due to such delinquent, shall revert to the Band or to his successor, as the Agent may determine.

Art. 20, The United States hereby guarantee protection to the Osages within the Country ceded to them by this treaty; and that intruders shall be kept from within the limits of their Nation. And the Osage Nation hereby agrees on their part, to be at peace with all the neighbouring Tribes, and that they will not make War upon any Nation without the consent of the United States. The Osages further agree and declare, that they will enter the service of the United States, under the orders of the President, whenever required; and the United States agree that they shall receive the same pay and rations that is allowed to the regular troops. It is understood however, that the Osages have the right at all times within the limits

limits of their own Country, to defend themselves, and expel an Enemy therefrom, but not at liberty to pursue beyond their limits. The Osages agree that the United States shall have the right to open Roads when necessary through their Country, and that the persons and property of individuals traveling thereon shall be considered under their protection.

Art. 21, In consideration of the faithful services of Mogra (a half breed), the Osage Interpreter, and to gratify the wishes of the Osages, as expressed by them in this Council, the United States agree to pay to said Mogra two hundred dollars.

Art. 22, Two of the Reserves provided for in the 5th Article of the treaty concluded at St. Louis 2^d June 1825, now being of lawful age, having some years since, sold two of the reservations situated in the Cherokee Country, west, to white persons who purchased with a view to make salt at the saline on said reserves, under the belief that they could be occupied by them, but which opinion is now found to be erroneous. Therefore the Reserves claim and insist that the United States should now pay to them, the difference between one dollar twenty five cents per Acre, and thirty six hundred dollars, the exact amount received for the two reservations; to insure the sum of Two thousand dollars to the said Reserves, over and above the one dollar

dollar twenty five cents per acre, as herein provided for, and to enable them to pay back to the individuals to whom they sold said reservations, the amount of the purchase money. This is agreed to with the understanding that if the government of the United States reject this Article, it is not to effect the validity of any other stipulation of this treaty.

Art. 23. This Treaty shall take effect and become obligatory on the parties, so soon as the same shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the Acting Superintendent for the Western Territory, and the Principal Chiefs, Head-men, & Warriors, of the Great & Little Osage Nation, have herunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the place above written, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred & thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States, the fifty ninth.

J. W. Armstrong
A. S. M. J.

Osage Name & Mark	Osage Name & Mark
Chimone	The Soldier,
Big Chief,	Shingah wah shah,
Wah tak ne gah,	Tom wan gah ray,
Too she stah wah shah,	Little Chief,
Okey stah wah sho,	He rah wah shu shay,
Ne gah shay,	Wah ran che ray,
Wa ch sah ay,	Wah chel tun gah,
Shon gay o hay,	Wah sham pe shu,
Isay mon e,	Sho me krah day,
Wah ho bah key,	Shah bate she gray,
yo cha ho tra nah shay,	Krah me hum mon e,
May krah hah ay,	Lo hay wah to gah,
He ah chay,	Iron say hum gah,
Hah nom pah say,	Mon say she gah,
Ah hah gah say,	Pe she wah hah,
Shon ga no ton gah,	Panne nome pah shay,
He shu man a,	Ho krah sub,
Ho pah she gah,	
Com say,	
Wah to ke gah ay,	
Ne krah gray,	Ne gash shay,
Te sho wah ran e gah,	Ne krah ke bah mah,
We tun e gah,	Te no bah,
Tom wah say ray,	Mon na pah shay,
Ho bah hah mon e,	Krah sab,
Ge hay rah bah shay,	We shah ah ho,

In presence of
M. Buckle
Brigadier Genl. U.S. Army

Y^r Whistle
at 607 N. 3rd
S. Burbank
Bt. Lt. Col. in the Infy
J. W. M. a son
Maj. for a soon

Which Major U.S.A.

Francis Lee
Capt. 7th Infy

W. Seawell
Sicily & Co. D. C.

Sp. moorei
Sat. Feb 7 Inf.

R. C. Gathie
2nd Lt. of the 1st Regt.

A. Harris
2nd Lieut. 7th Inf.

Adam D Stewart,
Paymaster U.S. Army.

Mr. Hooper, late Commr. of Indian
affairs. —

Geo Washburn, Subcapt.

A. P. Chouteau

P. L. Chouteau Agt

B^{tes} Mongrain, his X marks
Int. - Osage

R. F. Gibson

Speeches delivered at Fort Gibson, on the 5th January 1835, by the Osages, just previous to signing the Treaty of that place and date.

Speech of Clermore, Principal Chief.

I am going to touch that pen, but doubt whether my Great Father will give me all in that Treaty. I sign it, on account of my people, but doubt whether I shall ever see them like the whites. We are indebted to our friend, (Col. A. P. Chouteau,) and although this Treaty does not provide for the payment of his claims, we wish and request, that you (Major Armstrong) will exert your influence with our Great Father to procure its payment, as the claim is just.

Speech of Ke he kay tungah, elder brother of Clermore.

My Grandfather, I am tired of making treaties. The red people who have advanced in civilization, do not appear to be as happy as the whites. Those of them, who can write, have their Treaties, and although my brother (Clermore) cannot read, yet I wish him to have a copy of this Treaty. The red people who have made Treaties with you, were not as poor as we are, and I think we ought to have some presents made to us. I dislike to hear of my Grandfather at so great a distance; I wish to see him, so that I may hear from himself, what I ought to tell my people. I am apprehensive that we will not receive

our annuities next spring.

Speech of Wah-tah-me-gah.

My friends all: I am going to address you. You have heard what our friend (Major A.) has said. My friends have told me, that the words of our Great Father were sweet: that is the reason I presume, that our Great Father sent you to relieve our poverty. From this time, I will believe that he will take pity on us. He has promised us much through you; I shall be happy when my people see it all accomplished. Here are two men (A. P. & L. Choteau) whom I have always called my brothers. I wish them to aid you in obtaining all these things, in due time, for us.

Speech of Whitehair or The Soldier.

My grand-father, and my father, have made treaties with the United States: I am doing the same, on this fair day. My grand-father (Whitehair) made a treaty with the United States; and I think this treaty better than his. My Great Father says that he will create soldiers (Sight Horse) entrusted to the Chiefs, to have the rights of all respected: they are not yet instituted, but I hope will soon be. My Great Father has I believe made a good Treaty for us, but I wish he had made us a small present now. Before Gen. Arbuckle and his Officers, I will say something more. In presence of him and his Officers, I demand of

you the \$2000 for those mules; to clothe us on our return home. I do not think it much. All that is promised in the Treaty will be received hereafter, but this sum I consider a debt, which ought to be reimbursed now.

Speech of Shin gah wah shah, or The Fine Bird, who desired to shake hands with Gen. Arbuckle and Gov. Stokes.

I called these two Gentlemen (Gen. A. & Gov. S.) because Clermore advised with Gen. Arbuckle, upon making this Treaty; and I consulted Gov. Stokes upon that subject. They visited our camp, and after consulting with us, advised us to make the Treaty, as they considered it a good one for us. We believe that we have been well advised by them; for our reflections confirm their opinions. On that point, I am done, but have something else to say. Clermore talked about the money (\$2000) for the mules; I am not going to address him, but you (the whites). These two have spoken to you about these claims: I consider them due, and that you should pay them. I have asked you to bestow an Annuity upon our Interpreter, and if you will not, we must. As regards our Annuity, we ought to determine whether it shall be paid in money or not: we ought to have the control of it. When we receive it in money, our Agent will be present, and any claims against us, can, at that time, be satisfied. I am about to touch the pen, and I do it willingly; although I do not expect to enjoy all the benefits of the Treaty. I have told you that

32

I consulted Gov. Stokes, and Irish to live to attain his age; but I will never leave the land secured to us by this Treaty, and will never sign another. I sign freely to day; but it is for the last time.

Speech of the Little Chief.

I wish to speak to my Great Father in person. He sends us a good man to treat with us, but I fear I shall never see my people, like those (the whites) around me. My brother (Col. A. P. Choteau) you are going to carry the Treaty, and I hope you will soon return with it confirmed. I touch this pen with pleasure, for I believe our children will be benefitted. I have travelled all over the world, (this speaker was one of the company which went some years since to France,) to learn the means to render my people happy, without success; but I believe that this day will secure some happiness to them. I will repeat what some of our Chiefs have said about our Interpreter, to request our Great Father to provide for him in the Treaty; for if he does not, we must.

Speech of Tah ne nome pah shay, or He who runs after Pawnees.

This Treaty must be good, as so many have examined and approved it. My brother (The Fine Bird) has said that he will never sign another Treaty, and I say the same.

Speech of Ne kah de bah nah.

I have come to sign
this Treaty, and I do it, taking Major Armstrong
for my friend; in token of which, I give to him my
saddle horse.

St. Moore
1st Lieut. 7th Inf.
Recorder.

We the undersigned do certify that the above
speeches were made in our presence at the
signing of the Osage Treaty at Fort Gibson
on the 5th day 1835.

Th. Churchill
Brig. Genl. U.S. Army

J. Burbank
Bt. Lt. Col. 7th Infy.

J. H. Mason
Major & Surgeon

To be filled

Indian Speeches

Indian

Heard

M.A.
Article 3^d

Statement of transactions
therein referred to —

Received of the
Treasury of the
United States

For the sum of \$1000.00
in full for the purchase of
land in the State of
California, to wit: for the
purchase of the land in the
County of Santa Clara,
State of California, for the
purpose of establishing a
school for the children of
the Indians of the
Reservation at the
San Carlos, Arizona.
Witness my hand and the
Seal of the Treasury of the
United States at Washington
this 10th day of June, 1891.

Extract of Letter from A. P. Chouteau,
dated March 3. 1834.

" Of the claim under the Agency of Gov. McNair in the year 1825, for Mules taken by the Osages from a party of Spaniards on their way from Santa Fe to St. Louis, this happened at the time when all the principal chiefs & warriors of the Big & Little Osage tribes were making the treaty with Governor Clark in June 1825. After the Osages with their agent had returned to their villages the agent received a letter from Genl Clark claiming from the Osages the \$3000 to pay for the Mules; the Osages agreed to pay that amount out of their annuity -

On the return of the Agent at White Hair's Town, he received nearly all the Mules which had been taken from the Spaniards and they were sent by him to Missouri - The \$3000 was deducted from the annuity and the Osages have lost both money & Mules - This happened a short time before the death of Gov. McNair & I have no doubt had he lived one year longer the error would have been by him rectified."

B.

Extract of letter from Genl. Clark
and copy of letter from Mr.
Haustramick in relation to the
payment of annuity to
Clemens band in 1829-

Extract of letter from Genl Wm Clark, Superintendent Indian Affairs at
St Louis dated August 8. 1829

" I have the honor herewith to enclose to you Mr Hamtramick's
report to me, in relation to the conduct of that Band of Indians, his
delivery of the annuity to the Osage nation. The Agent has taken a bold
stand, which is always necessary among uncivilized Indians, yet I do
not agree with him as to the manner of delivering the annuity, which
should have been apportioned & delivered to the several bands to whom
it was due."

Copy. To Genl Wm Clark, Sup: Ind. Affairs. — Osage Agency, July 13 1829

Sir, On the 19th ulto, I wrote to Captain Pryor, requesting him
to visit the Agency with some of the principal chiefs & men of Clemore
band, it was some time before they came & he informed me that they
at first refused to attend, the petty jealousy & conflicting interests
between that Town & the upper Towns has been such as to make them
always refuse to attend to the transaction of any business at the
Agency demanding & expecting that I should attend on them at their
Town. I found them from the first (& they are so still) wild and un-
governable, very little disposed to listen to the wishes of government, &
still under the control of the transmission of that power whose interests
separate them from their Nation and locate them where they now are
almost each successive year, finds them engaged in the murder of
some of the U.S. Citizens or committing other depredation, which keeps the
Nation in a ferment and when they visit the upper Towns, some
difficulty ensues, unless Clemore band surrenders the murderers of a
white man by the name of Sallen, who was killed on Red river

a half blood Choctaw, remove on their reservation & listen to the desires of Government made through me. I shall persist (if not otherwise ordered) to make them feel the ill effect of cherishing the advice & wishes of eager Speculators, disaffected half bloods, the tools to spread discontent & mistrust. Eventually Clermont's band attended the Council soon my making the demand for the surrender of the Murderers, they showed every sign of uneasiness and discontent, & from that moment determined to break up without settling any business whatever, their language became insolent. They demanded the whole of the annuity to be given to them alone they would listen to nothing & I have no doubt were instigated to this course by the same power that is enabled to keep them a variance with the other part of the Nation & to continue them at their present villages - They broke up and left here without any pretext, & in their savage & boisterous manner - I have taken an independent and I hope determined stand with them, relying on the honor of your support, otherwise the attempts that is making to destroy the success of my measures with them, will succeed - The annuity was ready to be delivered to the Nation, when Clermont's band left here, and I could not take upon myself the retention of any portion. especially as there is no store or warehouse provided here & I therefore delivered the whole to the upper towns - In fact as Clermont's band has not complied in a single instance with any of the provisions of the treaty which allows them the annuity I do not think that they are entitled to any portion of that annuity & that it would be good policy to give it to the upper towns only until they complied with the treaty & subjected themselves to the will of the Government although they tacitly look up to the government of the U.S. & keep within the bounds of an open rupture, yet they seldom let an opportunity pass

37

of murdering the Citizens if they can catch one or two alone & unprotected & robbing and committing other depredations - they voluntarily or by advice oppose the success of the measures of the government towards them -

They wish to detach themselves entirely from the balance of the Nation to have an Agent Interpreter, Blacksmith &c. &c. entirely for themselves & not to be considered as belonging to or under this Agency in any respect. I understand that they have held a council at Cantonment Gibson & complained to the ~~agent~~ Secretary of War that I was partial to the upper Towns, that they get no part of the Cattle, that I did not build a House for their Chief at their Town that they got very few presents, that they wish their portion of their annuities sent to their Town by the Arkansas river - I will merely remark that a rigid & determined course is necessary to be pursued by me towards them, which will eventually in discovering to them (if I am sustained in it by the government) that the proper place for them is on their reservation & that so long as they look for support & advice from other persons than those authorized by government, keep themselves ~~within~~ ~~the~~ ~~boundaries~~ of their reservation & continue to commit murders & depredations on the whites, so long will they be the sufferers & no longer.

In my humble opinion if the government will take cognizance of the trifling complaints they have or may make against me, they will soon be found to complain every time I do not exactly comply with their demands or accede to all their wishes & eventually become the masters of the Agent & threaten him with Complaint or expulsion - The Agent should be their friend, ruler & Counsellor they should be submissive to him not be governed by their caprice, &c. &c.

C. & D.

Amicitia, under existing
treaties & as proposed in
the new treaty.

Annual payments,

Comparative Statement
showing the amount of Annuities & Stipulations, payable
to the Osages, annually, under the treaty now subsisting,
and the amount proposed by the new treaty.

<i>Existing</i>		<i>Proposed</i>	
<i>Permanent Annuity</i>	<i>1.500</i>	<i>Annuity for 30 years</i>	<i>30.000</i>
<i>Limited do</i>	<i>7.000</i>	<i>Farmers " 20 "</i>	<i>5.000</i>
<i>Agricultural Implements</i>	<i>1.600</i>	<i>Light Horse, 30 "</i>	<i>660</i>
<i>Blacksmiths</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>Blacksmiths</i>	<i>1.440</i>
<i>Iron, Steel &c</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>Iron Steel &c</i>	<i>440</i>
<i>Sub Agent</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>Agent</i>	<i>1.500</i>
<i>Interpreter</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>Sub Agent</i>	<i>750</i>
		<i>Interpreter</i>	<i>300</i>
<i>Dols 12.090</i>		<i>Dols 40.090</i>	

In 1831 March 31. a remittance was made to
Genl. Mr Clark Superintendent at St Louis for the purpose
of paying claims against the Osages & to charge the
several sums upon their annuity for the year
1830 - among these the name of Mr. Christian is
named as having claims to the amount of
\$2436.12 - which it is believed includes the
amount referred to by the 14th article of the treaty

2

Mission Establishments.

The 10th Article of the Treaty of June 2. 1828, reserves two sections to include Harmony Mission & mile - One section to include the Mission on Grand River, called the Union, the three to be disposed of for the benefit of said Missions.

These Missions have been under the care of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who have made improvements, at their own expense, with the sanction of the Department, during the last fourteen years.

The present Treaty provides for the reimbursement of the amount thus invested by the Board, to be again laid out by it in the Country, now assigned the Osages for their benefit.

G.

Article 6th of treaty

June 2. 1825

revised by 12th article
of new treaty -

The 12th Article of the Treaty of January 5. 1835 with the
Osages revives and continues the 6th article of the treaty
with them of June 2. 1825 (See Bound Volume page 255)

"Article 6, And also fifty four other tracts of a mile
square each, to be laid off under the direction of the
President of the United States and sold, for the purpose
of raising a fund to be applied to the support of
schools, for the Education of the Osage children in
such manner as the President may deem most
advisable to the attainment of that end.

Reservations

2^d Time 1825

to be purchased by the
U. States under 15th article
of the new Treaty

By the 5th Article of the Treaty June 2. 1825

Reservations for the following named persons are provided ^{per}

For Augustus C. Leermont	Section
" Janus, Paul, Henry	} 6 one section each - 6. - do
" Rosalie, Anthony & Amelia	
" Amelia	1. do
" Noel Mongrain	1. -
" Baptiste, Noel, Francis, Joseph, Mongrain,	} 10 - 10. -
" Louis, Victoria, Sophia, Julia, & Gulick	
" Charles, Francis, Louison & Wark	4. -
" Mary & Sarah Williams each	2. -
" H. D. H. D. Chardon & C. T. Tanyon	2. -
" Janus J. & Alexander Chouteau	2. -
" P. C. & J. Antaya	3. -
" B. L. N. J. J. Mitchell	5. -
" Joseph Perre	1. -
" Susan Larive	1. -
" M. Rineau	1
" J. A. Balio	1
" Terese	1

24,880 Acres at \$1.25/100

Section 42

\$33,600 -

Major John Daugherty furnishes the following
as the census of the Osage Nation -

Marriory, _____ 1,400

Women, _____ 1.400

children _____ 3.400

6. 200 Souls

How many families

1. 6. 1.