



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Ratified treaty no. 51, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of November 16, 1805, with the Choctaw Indians. November 16, 1805

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, November 16, 1805

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/JCGTRKUHAUK448P>

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.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 51

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF NOVEMBER 16, 1805, WITH THE CHOCTAW INDIANS

1803

The Memorial of John
Forbes & Co

to

The President of the United
States.

Choctaw
Treaty.

To the President of the United States. Through Elias Johnson Secy. Sept. 20th September 1803.

The Petition of the Undersigned Chiefs & Warriors of the Choctaw Nation of Indians. Humbly Sheweth.

That Whereas considering the Situation of our Country & the long & continuing failures on the part of our Nation in making due regular payments to our Merchants & Traders for supplies furnished our Nation from time to time by them, & the Game having so decreased that we find it impossible to discharge the Arrearages due by us unless we do it by disposing of so much Land as will pay the same.

We Therefore humbly Pray our Father, the President to take our case into his Serious consideration, & relieve us from the heavy debts which we now justly owe & are desirous to pay, if our Father will accept of so much Land as he may deem adequate & sufficient to pay the same; & should he receive the Land we Pray that he will pay to our Merchants & Traders whatever may appear to be justly due them.

The Land we wish to dispose of lies bounding on the Mississippi, the Yaws, & the line run by General Wilkinson near the latter River. And your Petitioners will ever Pray

Signed	Puckshumbla	his Mark	Keena Chief of Oak tree
	Oak Chumma	his Mark	Dele of the
	Taska Minibba	his Mark	Dele of Coffey
	Tish sha Bishitto	his Mark	Dele of Shaw
	Tushaba Mela	his Mark	Warrior of
	Arubatabba	his Mark	Warrior of Oak tree

Mr. Pickens
Sir,

There appearing to have been a Misunderstanding as to the Cession of the Tract of Land, which the Government of the United States proposed accepting from the Choctaws as a Consideration for the debts due by them to your House. I will now endeavour (in conformity with the conversation which passed between us this morning) to point out the different boundaries contemplated by Government, as explicitly as the nature of the case will admit.

It would be most desirable that the Road leading from Natchez to the Chickasaw Towns, on the Big Black River, from the place the present boundary line as run by Genl. Wilkinson, crosses said River, should form the Eastern boundary, & the Mississippi the Western boundary, and to extend northward a sufficient distance, to include so much Land as the United States usually receive from the Indian Nations, for a Consideration equivalent to what is contemplated to be paid the Choctaws for the proposed Cession.

The Tract which the Choctaws have proposed ceding near the Junction of the Tombigbee & Alabama is not considered of sufficient extent, to induce the Government, to enter into a negotiation for that object at present.

When the Creeks and Choctaws shall be mutually disposed to cede their respective claims to the Land between the Alabama & Tombigbee, from the Junction of those two Rivers, so far upwards as to include a Tract, sufficient to make it an object worth the attention of Government, there will be no indisposition on the part of the United States to entering into suitable Measures for obtaining the Cession.

I am very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
H. Dearborn

To the President of the United States.

The Petition of the Choctaws by the Undersigned. Munges in behalf of the whole Nation. Humbly Sheweth.

That Whereas our whole Nation is embarrassed by heavy debts due to the House of Lancaster & Co. and we finding ourselves unable to discharge the same without disposing of Land for that purpose and knowing that we cannot

make any sale to private Individuals.

We humbly pray our Father to accept of Land bounded on the Mississippi bet. & between the Yagoo & the Chickasaw Country, extending Eastward so as to include the Lands between the Yagoo & Big Black, or so much of the same as our Father the President by his Commissioners may deem sufficient to pay the same.

And to prevent any mistake hereafter or remove any doubt respecting the amount of our debt, we only request to have paid for us, the amount thereof admitted by the said House (of Antoin Sister Co) to Elias Dinsmore, our Father's beloved man in our Nation, the last Year, or Summer, as every other claim against our Nation, by other Merchants & Traders has been cancelled, and we further pray our Father, That our Petition may be taken into his immediate consideration & the Yrs. thereof granted, and your Petitioners will ever say.

Given under our hands the twenty third day of August 1805 at
Kobichintoppa.

Test
Elias Dinsmore Agent to the Chataways
Eph^m Kirby Judge of the Mississippi Territory

Luckhunnubbe his X Mark
Mingo Hoomas tubbe his X Mark

D

William Simpson Esq^r
Sir,

War Department 26th January 1805.

Your letter of the 24th Instant with the accompanying papers have been duly received and considered. In answer to your letter, I can only observe that I very much regret the misunderstanding which appears to have taken place on the subject of the proposed Chataway Cession, as it relates to the mode and time of completing the same, and especially as to the expectations your House had formed in relation to the mode and time of completing the money part of the transaction.

The Government of the United States never contemplated an ultimate decision as to the quantity of Land to be received from the Chataways, or the sum to be paid for the Land, but by a regular Treaty to be held with that Nation, wherein precise stipulations should be mutually agreed upon in common form, both as to the boundaries and the price to be paid, as well as the mode of payment.

On receipt of the last Petition from the Chiefs it was determined to take the necessary measures for holding a Treaty, as soon as circumstances would permit. The same was waited to until the 1st of March, and then to be held at the most suitable time and place for the purpose.

It is intended that the Treaty shall be held as early as April, or May next, at farthest, but it cannot be ratified until the meeting of the Senate in Autumn.

As soon as a satisfactory bargain shall have been made, and ratified by the Senate, and Congress shall have made the necessary appropriations for carrying the same effect, whatever sum shall be stipulated to be paid to your House, as due from the Chataways, may then be settled and paid.

Respectfully
Your Obedt^t Serv^t
B. Dearborn

E

William Simpson Esq^r
Sir,

Treaty Ground Chataways 14th November 1805.

We received your letter by Day on the evening of the 12th Instant, We delayed the conference several days, waiting your arrival, however your nonattendance has not affected the negotiation. Luckhunnubbe came first forward in a bold Manly & firm manner and without much preface offered a Cession on the Southern borders of the Nation much larger than enough to pay the Proportion of the Debt due by the upper Towns. The Commissioners told him so, and promised him an Annuity for the Surplus. Mingo Hoomas tubbe, who had some management not that he hesitated to cede any Land but demurred as to the Quantity, he at length came into the measure, and the business is favorably closed except the execution of the Treaty, which will be signed perhaps tomorrow. We informed the Chiefs in council of the purport of your Communications & that they were as before rec^d. They said it was unnecessary to read them, except the part relating to the mode of Payment, which we caused to be well interpreted. They imitate the Example of the Chickasaws, insist on having the Money paid in their Nation, avowing at the same time their intention of paying the Debt due your House. The sum they now obtained is much more than we asked for last Summer, for which beside the payments of the National Debt, we gave to the Nation generally an Annuity of Three thousand Dollars, & four hundred & fifty Dollars annually to the Great Mingo Chiefs besides a prompt gratuity to the same of Fifteen hundred Dollars.

Respectfully
Your Obedt^t Serv^t
James Robertson
Elias Dinsmore

A Treaty of Limits between the United States of America & the Choctaw Nation of Indians.

2^d Sheet
Continuation of
Exhibit B.

Thomas Jefferson President of the United States of America, James Robertson of Tennessee, and Elias Tinsmoor of New Hampshire Agent of the United States to the Choctaws; Commissioners and Plenipotentiary of the United States on the one part, and the Mingoos Chiefs & Warriors of the Choctaw Nation of Indians in Council, assembled on the other part; have entered into the following Agreement Viz.

Article 1st

The Mingoos Chiefs & Warriors of the Choctaw Nation of Indians, in behalf of themselves & the said Nation do, by their Presents, cede to the United States of America all the Lands to which they now have or ever had claim lying to the right of the following lines, to say.

Beginning at a branch of the Noomachute, where the same is intersected by the Present Choctaw Boundary, and also by the path leading from Natchez to the County of Washington usually called, McClarys path. Thence eastwardly along McClarys to the East or left Bank of Pearl River. Thence on such a direct line as would touch the lower end of a Bluff on the left Bank of the Chickasawhay River. The first above the Higoswannie Towns called broken Bluff, to a point within four Miles of the broken Bluff thence in a direct line nearly parallel with the River to a point where an east line of four Miles in length will intersect the River, below the lowest settlement at present occupied & improved in the Higoswannie Towns, thence east four Miles, thence in a direct line nearly parallel with the River to a point on a line to run from the lower end of the broken Bluff to Talsuktabunnee on the Tombichbee River four Miles from the broken bluff thence along said line to Talsuktabunnee, thence east to the boundary between the Creeks & Choctaws on the ridge dividing the Waters running into the Alabama from those running into Tombichbee, thence Southwardly along the said Ridge and boundary to the Southern point of the Choctaw Claim; reserving a Tract of Ten Miles square run on Meridian & parallels so as to include the houses and improvements in the Town of Talsuktabunnee, and reserving also a Tract of Five Thousand One Hundred and Twenty Acres, Beginning at a Point on the left Bank of Tombichbee River opposite the lower end of Hatchetigbee bluff, thence ascending the River four Miles from the bluff, then half for the use of Maira, the other half for the use of Sophia Daughters of Samuel Mithell to hold to them & their heirs forever, the latter reserve to be Subject to the same Laws, and Regulations as may be established in the Circumjacent Country; and the said Mingoos of the Choctaws request that the Government of the United States may confirm the Title of this reserve in the said Maira and Sophia.

Article 2nd

And in Consideration of the foregoing Cession on the Part of the Choctaw Nation and in full Satisfaction for the same, the Commissioners of the United States (co-hurby Covenant & agree with the said Nation in behalf of the United States, that the said States shall pay to the said Nation Fifty Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, for the following purposes to wit, Forty eight Thousand Dollars to enable the Mingoos to discharge the Debt due to their Merchants & Traders, and to pay for the depredations, committed on Stock and other Property by evil disposed persons of the said Choctaw Nation, and Three Thousand and Five Hundred Dollars to be paid John Pitchlin to compensate him for certain losses sustained in the Choctaw Country and as a grateful Testimony of the Nations esteem. And the said States shall also pay annually to the said Choctaws for the use of the Nation, Three Thousand Dollars in such goods at near Cost of Philadelphia as the Mingoos may choose they giving at least One Year Notice of such choice.

Article 3rd

The Commissioners of the United States on the Part of the said States engage to give each of the three Great Medal Mingoos, Pukshunnubbee, Mingo Boomastubbee, & Goochiamallaba five Hundred Dollars in consideration of past Services in their Nation, and also to pay to each of them an Annuity of One Hundred Fifty Dollars during their Continuance in Office. It is perfectly understood that neither of these great Medal Mingoos is to share any part of the general Annuity of the Nation.

Article 4th

The Mingoos Chiefs & Warriors of the Choctaws Certify that a Tract of Land not exceeding fifteen hundred Acres Situated between the Tombichbee River and Jacksons Creek, the point or river line extending down the river, from a blazed white Oak standing on the left bank of the Tombichbee near the Head of the shoal next above Hobuckintoopta and claimed by John McGrew, was in fact granted to the said John McGrew by Opiemengo Kimeta and others many years ago and they respectfully request the Government of the United States to establish the claim of the said McGrew to the said fifteen hundred Acres.

Article 5th

The two Contracting parties Covenant and agree that the Boundary as described in the second Article shall be ascertained and plainly

plainly marked in such way & manner as the President of the United States may wish in the presence of three persons to be appointed by the said Nation, one from each of the three great Medial Districts; each of whom shall receive for their Service Two Dollars per Day during his actual attendance and the Chactaws shall have (due and reasonable notice of the place where & time when the Operation shall commence).

Article 6th

The land granted for establishments on the Roads leading through the Chactaw Country is hereby confirmed in all its conditions; and except in the alteration of boundary nothing in this instrument shall affect or change any of the pre-existing obligations of the Contracting parties.

Article 7th

This treaty shall take effect & become reciprocally obligatory as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate of the said United States.

Done on Mount Sevier in Poshapukamuk in the Chactaw Country this Sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & five and of the Independence of the United States of America the Thirtieth.

(Signed)

James Robertson	Silas Demmeor	Pukshumubbee	his mark
Mingo Hoomastubbee his mark	Poshumattaka	Ditto	
Pokshumee	Ditto	Ditto	James Perry his mark
Luc Perry	Ditto	Isaac Perry	Ditto
John Carnes	Ditto	Pootchuma	Ditto
Pootchumubbee	Ditto	George James	Ditto
Pushamingo	Ditto	Kattakububhee luttah	Ditto
Anguiah	Ditto	Lucas Lucas	Ditto
Panaha Senahata	Ditto	Panahabimubbee	Ditto
		Washamubbee	Ditto

Witnesses Present at Signing and Sealing.

Thomas Augustine Claiborne	Secretary to the Commissioners
John W. Rice	Samuel Mitchell U.S. agent to the Chictaws
Lewis Ward	Charles Suraw
David Chote	Gerrad E. Nelson
Lewis Leflo	Nathaniel Tolson
	Middletown Mackey
	John Pichlin U.S. Interpreter
	William Byrrell Assistant Interpreter

To the President of the United States.

The Memorial of John Forbes, Thomas Forbes, James Inverarity, and William Simpson
Merchants, and subjects of the King of Great Britain residing in West Florida by the special permission and under
the protection of His Catholic Majesty, and carrying on trade under the firm of John Forbes & Co.

Respectfully represents.

That your Memorialists are the surviving partners of Pantou Leslie & Co, and
under that firm, and their present one of John Forbes & Co, have for a period of twenty years and upwards, supplied the Choctaw nation
of Indians with articles of merchandize for the use of their families; and with powder and ball to be employed in their hunting.

excursions.

That from bad success in their hunting expeditions, and other unavoidable accidents the debts due from the said Choctaw nation to the several traders who furnish them with supplies, and ^{who} are supported entirely by the credit extended to them by your Memorialists; had so greatly accumulated as to render it impossible for the said nation to discharge them, as in more favorable seasons they had been enabled to do, out of the products of the chase; Wherefore in order to be relieved from the pressure of these pecuniary embarrassments, the said Indians towards the conclusion of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, proposed to your Memorialists to cede to them a large and valuable tract of land for the payment of their debts.

That your Memorialists having understood that the said Indians were not permitted to dispose of their lands to private individuals without the consent of the United States; and also recollecting that by the second article of the "Articles of a Treaty," concluded upon between the United States and the said nation on the third day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six "the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of all the Choctaw nation did truly acknowledge the tribes and towns of the said nation, and the lands with the boundary allotted to the said Indians to live and hunt on, as mentioned in the third article, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever" and that by "a treaty of friendship, limits, and accommodation" made between the United States and the said nation on the seventh day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and one "it was agreed by the parties to those presents respectively that the Choctaw nation, or such part of it as might reside within the limits of the United States, should be and continue under the care and protection of the said States" and it being at the same time suggested to your Memorialists by General Wilkinson, who was one of the Commissioners of the United States who signed the said Treaty, and Silas Birmose Esquire that the Government of the United States had it contemplation to purchase lands from the said nation; your

Memorialists from friendly dispositions towards the United States, as well as from a desire to promote the interests and gratify the wishes of the said Choctaw Indians, and secure the payment of the said debts; exerted their influence with the chiefs of the said Nation, and prevailed upon them to present a memorial to the President of the United States, a copy of which marked with the letter A is herewith annexed.

That the more successfully to prosecute the objects stated in the said memorial, Mr John Forbes who is the principal partner of your Memorialists, some time in the month of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, had several interviews with the Honorable Henry Dearborn Esquire touching the same, and on the second day of May in the said year, Mr Forbes received a letter from the Honorable Secretary / a copy of which marked with the letter B is also herewith annexed / in which after stating that there appeared to be some misunderstanding "as to the outlines of the Tract of Land which the Government of the United States proposed accepting from the Choctaws as a consideration for the debts due by them to your Memorialists" the Honorable Secretary proceeds "to point out the different boundaries contemplated by Government."

That in consequence of the said letter of the Honorable Secretary your Memorialists again exerted their influence and induced the said Nation by their Chiefs Puckshunubbee and Humastubbee to address a petition to the President of the United States / a copy of which marked with the letter C is also herewith annexed / in which they completely remove the objections contained in the said letter, by expressing their willingness to part with the lands required by the United States and leaving the quantity to be ascertained by Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose. They also state in the said petition that "to prevent any mistake hereafter and

remove any doubt respecting the amount of their debt; they only request to have paid for them the amount thereof exhibited by the said House of Canton Leslie & Co to Silas Dinsmoor, their Father's beloved man in their Nation, the last to fa, or summer, as every other claim against their Nation, by other Merchants and Traders had been cancelled.

That in further prosecution of this business, Mr William Simpson, an other partner of your Memorialists in the month of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and five went to the City of Washington, and on the twenty sixth day of the said month received a letter from the War department / a copy of which marked with the letter D is also herunto annexed / in which your Memorialists were mortified to find that after such repeated endeavours to promote the views of the United States, and that too in a transaction so little complicated as this, your Memorialists were told that they had again misunderstood the intentions of the Government of the United States, but they were encouraged to surmount this mortification with cheerfulness when in the subsequent parts of the said letter they were assured that "on receipt of the last petition from the Chiefs it was determined to take the necessary measures for holding a treaty as soon as circumstances would permit" that "Mr Dinsmoor had been written to the subject and requested to point out the most suitable time and place for the purpose" and that "as soon as a satisfactory bargain should be made, and ratified by the Senate, and Congress should make the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect, whatever sum should be stipulated to be paid to your Memorialists as due from the Choctaws might then be settled and paid."

That on the fourteenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and five, Mr Simpson received a letter from James Robertson and Silas Dinsmoor, Agents of the United States to the Choctaws and Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the said United States / a copy of

which marked with the letter E is also herewith annexed in which they inform Mr Simpson of a conference which had taken place between them and the Chiefs of the said Nation and that a Treaty would probably be signed the next day, and further observe that the Territory then obtained was much more than they asked for last summer.

That on the sixteenth day of the said month of November a treaty of limits between the United States of America and the said Choctaw Nation of Indians was entered into by the said James Robertson and Silas Dinwiddie Agents Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of the United States as aforesaid on the one part, and the Mingos Chiefs and Warriors of the said Choctaw Nation of Indians in Council assembled on the other part, a copy of which also marked with the letter E is herewith annexed.

That the second article of the said Treaty among other things contains the following words "For and in consideration of the foregoing cession on the part of the Choctaw Nation and in full satisfaction for the same, the Commissioners of the United States do hereby covenant and agree with the said Nation in behalf of the United States that the said States shall pay to the said Nation fifty thousand and five hundred dollars for the following purposes, to wit, forty eight thousand dollars to enable the Mingos to discharge the debt due to their Merchants and Traders."

That upon the signing of the said Treaty as aforesaid your Memorialists indulged a belief that at last they had overcome all the difficulties which hitherto had retarded them in the pursuit of their claim and conceiving that they had, as they still

conceive they have, the interest, and honor, and good faith of the American Government pledged to them for the prompt fulfillment of the said assurances, your Memorialists looked forward with confidence to the speedy ratification of the said Treaty; but they have been rescued for a new and unexpected disappointment — the Treaty has not yet even been laid before the Senate, and two Sessions of Congress have passed away since the signing of the same as aforesaid.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to remark that if for reasons insurmountable to your Memorialists, the Government of the United States, which however their respect for that Government forbids them to fear, should so far disregard the interests of the United ^{States} as your Memorialists conceive, and the solemn assurances so given to your Memorialists as aforesaid, as to neglect and lay aside the said Treaty; they will nevertheless rely upon the justice of the United States, and ask with an honest confidence which ought not to be repressed, that since the United States is unwilling to purchase the said Lands, they will in discharge of the trust and confidence reposed in them by the said Indians, permit and recommend it to the said Nation to dispose of the said Lands to your Memorialists in extinguishment of the said debt; and agreeably to their own original intention, and thus promote the welfare and prosperity of the said Nation.

Wherefore your Memorialists humbly pray that the President of the United States will be graciously pleased to take the circumstances aforesaid into serious consideration, and cause the said Treaty with all convenient speed to be laid

before the Senate to be satisfied by the same; and at the same time provide the means of paying your Memorialists out of the consideration or purchase money to be paid for the said Lands agreeably to the spirit and letter of the said Treaty; or if this cannot be, that you will at least take measures for authorizing the said Nation to dispose of its lands to your Memorialists in payment of the said debt, or devise some other mode in which they may obtain satisfaction for the same.

And as in duty bound

Your Memorialists

will ever pray.

John Porter & Co.

(6)

12/1

A talk from Mango Homastubbee of the Choctaws to the Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation.

Choctaw Agency April 10th 1802

2
I am the talk holder for this district to the Creek nation and I have once been to see you on public business and since my return I have heard of a new settlement formed by your people on the Choctaw land, I have no objections to your people hunting on our lands but I do not wish to see you settle on it. I consider your warriors as ours; but I would not permit even my own warriors to settle out in the hunting grounds and I insist that you will not.

I request that this talk may be given to Mooklahoppia of Hickory ground, who living on the frontier of his Nation I hope will join me to prevent this settlement. That this talk may be well understood, I wish Col: Hawkins to have it explained thro his interpreter, and that he will request the Mud Dog to lend his aid to check this settlement. Tell him I sincerely wish to preserve peace with his and every other nation, and in order to satisfy the young men and to preserve a good understanding between our Nations it is necessary that this settlement should be put a stop to, and the land on Black warrior be preserved for hunting. The Tuska Col: Mc Kee's messenger to the Creek nation informs me that I with two or three other chiefs were requested to go to the Creeks on this business if there was any national dispute to settle, I would certainly go, but as there is none I cannot think of taking such a journey at the request of one man.

Mango Homastubbee

(c)

848

Fort Confederation October 18th 1802

I select council of the Choctaw Nation Mingo Homastubbe arose and addressed the Commissioners. "The Chiefs having agreed to the Convention we have made; I wish to speak a few words on another subject I understand a dispute exists between my nation and our brothers the Creeks, respecting the right to the land in the forks of the Alabama and Tombigby rivers, this land is ours we love it and will support our claim to it, the day has now come when we are making friendly talks to our white brothers, and our red brothers and I shall send a talk to our elder brothers the Creeks requesting them not to claim this land which we hold to be our property. This is the land which the Choctaw Nation wish to sell, to pay their just debts, and they will support their claim to it. — I am the man appointed and authorized by my nation to hold all talks with the Creek Nation and to do all business with them. I have been into that nation and have been received and acknowledged as such by their head Chiefs, and I wish this talk to be sent to our great father the father of all red people, The Presidents of the United States. —

(2)

15-40

Extract from the journal of the Choctaw Treaty

November 13th 1805

Mingo Pomastubbee agreed to give up from the Hayawance to the mouth of Lintee Moque, thence up the Tombigbee to Hockee noosha creek, at high land bluff thence East to the Creek line at the ridge dividing the waters of Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The commissioners took the proposal into consideration and promised an answer to morrow.

Thursday November 14th 1805

In consequence of an interview last evening with Mingo Pomastubbee and Poshumataha, they this morning informed the Commissioners that their talks were done, that they acceded to the boundaries proposed last night and said that we might put the talks on paper meaning that we might draft the treaty (the boundaries were as follows) running on the east bank of the Chickasawhay river at the Hayawance town, the same on the west side, thence on a direct line from the lower end of Broken Bluff to Poshumataha on the Tombigbee river, thence east to the boundary between the Choctaws and Creeks on the ridge dividing the waters running into the Alabama from those running into the Tombigbee thence southwardly along the said ridge and boundary to the southern extrem of the Choctaw claim.