Ratified treaty no. 155, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of July 29, 1829, with the United Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians. July 29, 1829

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, July 29, 1829

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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 155

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

TREATY OF JULY 29, 1829, WITH THE UNITED CHIPPEWA,

OTTAWA, AND POTAWATOMI INDIANS

Department of War
30th March 1829

Gentlemen,

The Congress of the United States appropriated by their act of the 24th of May 1828 the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for certain objects therein enumerated, one of which was to enable the President to extinguish the title to certain mineral Lands, claimed by the Winnebagoes, Potawatamies, Ottawas, and Chippewa Indians, East of the Mississippi; and South of the Wisconsin River. — Various reasons operated to produce a failure in accomplishing this desirable object, and the attempts to succeed resulted in an agreement only, (a copy of which I enclose herewith) the leading features of which are —

First — ~~Indemnity to the Indians~~ The establishment of provisional and temporary boundaries; and a grant made to the United States, freely to occupy the country within said boundaries. —

Second — Indemnity to the Indians in a just compensation for any injuries they may, meanwhile be subject to, from trespasses upon the country reserved to them, in said agreement. —

Third — The obligation to pay to the tribes enumerated, in goods the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, and —

Fourth — The agreement contemplates a treaty to be held at the time of fulfilling the above obligation, for the purpose of extinguishing, by purchase, the mineral country, claimed by the aforesaid tribes of Indians.

The President of the United States, with a view of fulfilling the obligations of this agreement on the part of the United States,

5 1 7-29-29

and in reference to the expressed will of the Congress in making the appropriation in 1828; and also in the appropriation which has been made of Twenty thousand dollars, to carry this agreement into effect, has appointed you Commissioners, To fulfill the obligation in the agreement, in the payment of the sum stipulated, a requisition is issued, and directions given to place the sum of Twenty thousand dollars to your credit in the United States Bank at Philadelphia - subject to your joint, or seperate order, as Commissioners. -

With these means, you will purchase goods suitable to the wants & tastes of these Indians and deliver them in pursuance.

Should any claims be submitted, and allowed by you for trespasses; as contemplated in the first article of the agreement, you will refer their payment to a time, after provision can be made by the next Congress. -

In treating for a relinquishment of the title of these Indians to the mineral regions claimed by them; you will assume, as a basis the proposition for all the country claimed by them South & East of the Wisconsin; and which may be metaliferous; the limits defining which it is referred to you to ascertain. The great object is, to relieve these regions of the present claimants who can never work the mines with any advantage to themselves; and by so doing quiet the agitations of that frontier; by leaving the title to its occupancy; by our citizens free from the collisions which have heretofore so often disturbed the peace of that frontier. Should however any insurmountable causes operate to prevent your from acquiring a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to the whole country, you will obtain as large a por-

tion of it as you can - taking care to embrace those portions which may be considered to abound most in mineral wealth; and so to define, and establish the boundaries so as to secure to both parties, a freedom from any liability to those trespasses which have occasioned so much agitation, and even bloodshed in the past. The clear defining and fixing of the boundaries should claim your particular attention. Where there are no natural, such as rivers, or other water courses, mountains Ridges &c. you will stipulate for trees to be marked, or mounds thrown up or stones planted.

The time as well as the place or places, for holding the Council, or Councils is left in your discretion. But as it is the intention to furnish rations for the Council, from our Military stores at least as far as the supplies on hand will enable the Department to do so, it is thought some place on, or contiguous to the Mississippi would be best, and those points which appear best suited to embrace this intention are Rock Island or its vicinity; or Prairie du Chien. Whilst it is esteemed important, that the gathering of the Indians should be contiguous to a military Post, which will save the necessity of detaining an Escort. - It is considered highly important that you should select a position that will best guard the Council from the introduction among the Indians of spirituous liquors - Those you will strictly prohibit. - The fine open space and slope of ground opposite Rock Island and on the West side of the Mississippi appears to combine all the advantages of transportation of Provisions, whether up from Jefferson Barracks; or down from Prairie du Chien; of contiguity to a military Post, and of

freedom from the liability of your having to contend with the evils which the introduction of liquor would occasion. Still the selection of the situation, which should combine also reference to the convenience of the Indians that may be most suitable — is left in your discretion; as is also the adoption of the preliminary and other measures which may be necessary to the accomplishment of the object entrusted to you — in the sending out of runners to notify the Indians of your time & place of meeting; in the selection of suitable persons, as is customary — to cooperate with you &c. —

There are various Incidental Expenditures which it will be necessary for you to encounter notwithstanding the rations may be supplied from the public Depots.

Such as your own pay as Commissioner, which will be at the rate of Eight Dollars a day, whilst you may be actually engaged in Council, and the same for every twenty miles travel; five dollars a day to your Secretary whose selection and appointment are referred to you — and the same for every twenty miles travel — also the compensation to runners and others, whose services you may find it necessary to employ & for Tobacco & pipes & paint, and in presents in goods, which you may find it essential, in pursuance to usage, to make &c. To meet these, your bills on the Department, drawn payable after an appropriation to meet them shall have been made, by the Congress, will be accepted by me, upon that Condition; and it is presumed that upon these, you will be able to obtain the necessary means, and supplies. — If the Commissary Department should not be able to furnish you with provisions, for the whole number of rations which may be required, the same means will be resorted to, by you to make good the deficiency.

Provision being thus made, in the best manner of the Executive, it remains only to remark upon the consideration which you may find it necessary to stipulate for, in payment for the Country which you may acquire.

Whether this shall be in the form of Annuities or in any other mode, the provision can only be made for it, by the ratification of the Treaty and appropriations by the Congress to carry the same into effect. The stipulations of the Treaty as is usual, will be referred therefore for their fulfillment to such conditions.

The President would defer this whole business to the next season, and until after provision should be made by the Congress, did not the agreement look to its settlement in 1829: and he would still defer it, were he not deeply impressed with the importance of the object to be attained — and did he not apprehend that a failure to meet the just expectations of the Indians, as founded in the agreement, their confidence in, and respect for the United States, might be both weakened at least so far as to make the attainment of the object, if not of doubtful issue, at least far more difficult in the future.

Lieutenant R. Holmes of the Commissary department at St. Louis, will notify you to what extent he will be able to furnish supplies for the rations; and you will be governed accordingly, in making provision

for the deficiency, should there be any. You will notify him at what point you wish the supplies sent, and when they will be required.

It only remains for me to add that the utmost Economy, it is expected, will be practised by you in the execution of this trust, that may be consistent with the objects, the attainment of which is entrusted to you; and to request that so soon as you can do so, that you forward your returns, embracing your accounts, and Vouchers to the Department.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Jno. H. Eaton.

To General
John McNiel
& Col. Pierre Menard
Commissioners &c.

Treasury Department
Second Auditor's Office
1st. April 1829.

Sirs/

A requisition No. 2527 has this day been drawn by the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Treasury, for a Warrant to be issued in favor of J. Andrews, 1st. Asst. Cashier Bank U. S. at Philadelphia, for twenty Thousand dollars, to be placed to your credit, being for payment of the sum stipulated in 2d. Article of Agreement entered into with the Winnebagoes on the 25th. August 1828. pract of 2d March 1829. to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties. Which sum will be transmitted to him by the Treasurer of the United States, the receipt whereof you will be pleased to acknowledge to this Office; where you are held accountable for the amount.

Respectfully Sirs
Yr. most Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Wm. B. Lewis

Messrs.
John McNiel
& P. Menard
Commrs.
Prairie du Chien Ill.

Department of War.
Off: Ind. Affairs.
April 8th 1829

Sir.

You will receive with this a Letter of appointment as joint Commissioner with General McNeil to execute the Provisions of an agreement made between you & Gov. Cass with the Winnebago Indians; and to negotiate with this, and other tribes, for a purchase of the mineral ~~Country~~ regions owned by them. General McNeil is in Boston, but is written to and requested to join you as soon as he can; and that possibly the Council will be held on or about the 10th July, and not later than the 5th July.—

Meanwhile it is the wish of the Secretary of War that you proceed in making those preliminary arrangements which may be necessary, such as notifying the Indians of the time & place of meeting &c &c.—

I am dear Sir
Very Respectfully
Your. Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Thos L. McKinney.

To
Col Pierre Menard.

Office of Commr. Genl. of Subs.
Washington April 27. 1829.

Sir.

Having been informed that yourself and General McNeil have been appointed Commrs to hold a Treaty with the Winnebagoes & other Indians; and that Provisions will be required for their subsistence, I take the liberty of apprising you that this Department will have a surplus quantity of Provisions at Prairie du Chien, Fort Armstrong & St. Louis, which the Asst. Commissaries at those Posts have been instructed to turn over to such person as you may appoint to receive them.

Annexed is a Memorandum of the probable quantity of surplus provisions on hand at Prairie du Chien & Ft. Armstrong. Those quantities may be lessened by sales, but probably not to any great extent. I shall be gratified to learn when & where the Treaty will be held; the probable quantity of Provisions required at the Treaty, and the post from which you propose to draw your supplies. This information is very desirable, as I may be thereby enabled to give instructions to the Asst. Commissaries, as to the disposal of such of the surplus provisions as will not be required for the Treaty. — There will be on hand on the 1st June 1829. a surplus.—

At Fort Crawford		At Ft. Armstrong.
Fresh Beef	16955 lbs.	2976. lbs.
Pork	230 Bbls.	90 bbls.
Flour	200 "	70 "
Whiskey.	1200. Gals	100 Gals.
Soap	2000. lbs.	300 lbs.
Candles.	1300 lbs.	1600 "
Salt	70 Bushels	
Vinegar	100 Gal	
Beans	———	40 Bushels

Respectfully
Your Most Obt. Servt.
(Signed) C. A. Hook
Ag. Com. Gen. Subsistence.

Col. Pierre Menard.
Kaskaskia. Ill.

Department of War
Offs. Ind. Affrs
18th May 1829.

Gentlemen.

I am directed by the Secretary of War to enclose for your information the accompanying letter from Nau-kaw, the Winnebago Chief, to the President of the United States, from which will see the wish of himself and his people is, that the Treaty be held at Prairie du Chien. The Secretary of War directs that you hold it there accordingly.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
(Signed) Eliphalet L. McKinney

To Genl. McNeil &
Col. Pierre Menard
Commissioners &c

Fort Winnebago
Portage of the Fox & Wisconsin
March 14th 1829.

Mon. Father.

In my late visit to Washington I understood that a Treaty was to be held with our Nation next summer, for the purpose of purchasing that part of our Country now occupied by your white Children. I did not know until I arrived at Chicago that the Treaty was to be at the mouth of Rock River. I am not pleased with this arrangement and if the Treaty should be there neither myself nor any of the principal men of our Nation will be able to attend it.

We are unable to understand, why we are required to go upon the lands of other people to transact our business.

We therefore respectfully request that the Treaty may be held at Prairie du Chien; a place convenient to our whole nation, and where we have long been accustomed to transact our Public business.

This request I make for myself and all the Chiefs of the Winnebago Nation.

(Signed) Nau-kaw his X mark of the wood

In presence of
D. E. Twiggs Maj. 1st Infy.
N. V. Coots Capt. 1st Infy.
Thos. P. Gwynne
F. Leyr Asst. Com. Sub.

The above Signed Chief Nau-kaw is a principal Chief of the Hoa-chun-ga-rau or Winnebago Nation

John Marsh
U. S. Sub Ind. Agt.
Pierre his X mark Paquette Interpreter

To the
President of the
United States.

St. Louis June 25. 1829

Sir.

Your favour, 13th inst. has been received informing us of the manner you have complied with our instructions relative to the assembling of the Indians under date 18th May and we feel gratified with the pleasing information you communicate, and the prompt and satisfactory mode you have fulfilled our wishes.

It is to be regretted if any inconvenience or injury should result to the government from the change of place of holding the Treaty, and every effort must be used to prevent such a result: in order to counteract as far as practicable, consequences so injurious, we have determined to despatch Mr. Jacques Mette of whose qualifications none can doubt — with instructions to visit all such Indians as may be disinclined to go Prairie du Chien, to explain to them why, and wherefore the last orders as to the place have been given, and to use his influence and efforts to satisfy the Indians and to remove any dissatisfaction — to effect these objects the Indians may need assistance of means of subsistence in getting or travelling to the Prairie — if they do, we desire you to see the necessary supplies are furnished by all those who may be required to promote these objects, and for all things necessary to defray these expenses, and pay for the provisions furnished to the Indians you will please advance, and draw on the Commissioners at Prairie du Chien or at this place enclosing the Vouchers.

We approve of your prudential measure in sending the Express to Dr. Wolcott, the Agent at Chicago, and the expence will be cheerfully

allowed.

We are very Respectfully
Yours &c.

(Signed) John McNeil
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater
Commissioners.

Mr
Peter Menard Esq.
Sub Agt for
Peoria Indns
Peoria Ill.

St. Louis June 25th 1829.

Mr. Jacques Mette.

Sir,

You will immediately proceed to Peoria ~~or Chicago~~ and deliver to Mr. J. Menard Esq. the Sub Agent at Peoria the letter now confided to you, and confer with him as to the best manner of accomplishing the objects of your journey; if Mr. Menard should not be at Peoria he will probably be with some of the neighbouring Indians you will proceed to see him, and ascertain what success has attended the last request, to assemble at Prairie du Chien to hold a Treaty, and those Indians who have been invited to go to that place, and who you learn are unwilling to attend you must visit and deliver to them the talk we send by you, and explain to them why the place of holding the Treaty has been changed by their Great Father the President of the U. S. and by every argument, remove any objections they may have, and use your best efforts to get them to go to Prairie du Chien. You will

vint. Mr. Henry Gratiot at Gratiots Grove and Genl. H. Dodge on the Wisconsin and obtain from them all information you can in respect to the object of your mission, and consult with them as to the best way of doing what you are sent for. If any of the Chiefs or others who are invited at the Treaty, object to go for want of provisions, you will inform them that by calling on Mr. Menard at Peoria if near him, or on Mr. Gratiot, or Genl. Dodge if near, or to either of them, that provisions will be furnished to those in need to enable them to get to Prairie du Chien. Should any of the Indians thus needing provisions, be in the neighborhood of, or prefer going to Mr. Henry Gratiots or Genl. H. Dodge; you will call on them, to furnish them; and those gentlemen are hereby respectfully requested by us to, to cause to be supplied such provisions as they may think necessary, to get the Indians to go to Prairie du Chien; and for the amount of advances they may make for that purpose they will please draw on us the Commissioners and enclose the Vouchers in (duplicate). —

Mr. Mette will say to any invited Indians residing on Rock River, who prefer to go to Prairie du Chien by water, by way of Rock Isla and who may need provisions for the journey that they will be furnished to them at the Fort there.

When you have performed your duties in visiting the Indians you will proceed to Prairie du Chien and report to us. —

(Signed)

John McNeil
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater

Commrs.

St. Louis June 26th 1829

Messrs.
Genl. McNeil
& Caleb Atwater
Commissioners &c.

Gentlemen.

In December last a deputation of the invited Tribes of Potawatamies Ottawas & Chippewas of the Illinois & Milliwaukee rivers, were sent to this place, by their respective nations, for the sole purpose of requesting as a favor, that one equal half of the Twenty Thousand dollars, promised to them & the Winnebagoes by the arrangements made at Green Bay on the 25th August last, should be thus divided.

That one fifth be sent to Green Bay to the care of Major Henry B. Brevort U. S. Indian Agent at that place, and the balance sent, at the mouth of the Fox river of the Illinois my opinion and belief is Gentlemen, that the granting of this request, by the Commissioners, would promote and facilitate the accomplishment of the views of Government and the wishes of the Commissioners, ~~give it as my opinion~~ to effect the Treaty about to be made. The expense of transporting the goods to the mouth of Fox River will be less than to carry them to Prairie du Chien, considering the disagreeable situation we are placed in on account of the late change. I as one of the Commissioners give it as my opinion, that the Commissioners direct Mr. G. H. Kinney by the gentleman from whom you have purchased the Goods, to send that part above mentioned to Fox River of the Illinois and that we insert in the talk about to be sent by Mr.

Settle that the goods will be sent as they requested to the mouth of Fox River.

It is my request that this my opinion be recorded in the Journal of the Commissioners.

With great respect I have the honor to be Gentlemen

Your. Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Pierre Menard

P.S. Should this opinion be approved by my colleagues the Commissioners; and directions given accordingly; it need not be entered on the Journal.

P. M.

Peoria June 25th 1829.

Gentlemen.

Enclosed you have receipts showing the amount of money's Expended for the purpose therein mentioned. The counteracting orders from the War Department in the removal of the Treaty from R. Island to Prairie Che-Chien has in some degree swelled the Expenditures to a Larger amount, than anticipated. The expenses would have been a mere nothing had the Indians not gone to the prairie. They have peremptorily refused to go, — when a moment previous they were unanimous and glad to meet you at R. Island. I read to them your sound communications time, and urged as forcibly as I possibly could, to go to the Prairie and explained to them the necessity of compliance, — all to no purpose their minds being soured by the counteracting orders; has thrown them into a degree of dis-

satisfaction not easily recalled. This you must not be surprised at, it is one of their characteristics. Ignorance is the Father of it — and its out of the question to reason the case with them.

It is to be regretted the Chiefs requested did not detect the tale of Naw-Kaw the Wawinebagoe Chief, but he be he many others was deceived. I can not compare it better than a Roulette, where every one is allured to it at first sight — but deceived in the end. I am heartily sorry that the change has effectually taken place — as it will no doubt throw you into a certain degree of perplexity in the fulfillement of your trust given.

The Chief Sau-ac-he-wam has sent you a brief talk, which will enable you to form a correct Idea for their non compliance with your call to the Prairie. — Should you wish to make any communication to the Indians of this Agency, they will be promptly attended to.

By your humble & obt. Servt.

(Signed) Pierre Menard

U. S. Ind. Agent.

N.B.

On the request of a number of the Potawatamies I have advanced to them or caused to be paid to them in goods the sum of $52.62 to be deducted out of the Presents coming to them —

P. M.

To

Genl. McNeil &

Col Pierre Menard

Commissioners.

Talk of Se-nach-a-wame. Chief of the United Tribes of the Illinois – in presence of many. – Brother. –

" I and my other red Brother, here setting with me, have come here, to go with you at R. Island for the purpose of meeting our Brothers, the (Kammu pieres) who you say desired to see us there; we have not been able to your call you see a great many here. – Brothers. We have opened our ears, and listened attentively, to the papers you just read. I wish it was in my power to please you & stay to go to – you tell us to go to the prairie – I wish that I, my, other Chiefs, and young men could go. I tell you & I speak for my people that we cannot go. –

Brothers. How can you expect that we can go so far, when we are so wretchedly poor. It is but a few days since you made us move from our village, we love so much and now you want to go on so far and leave behind our women & children almost starving – I tell you once more we cannot go. –

Brother. – When you asked us to go to R. Island we were glad, we were all willing to go, as we could help many of our women to go with us. – tell my brother not to get angry with us for it is out of our power, for a sufficient number to get strong enough to speak to them, – and if they wish to speak to us – we should like to have them come near when we make our fire. –

Brother Cass your Father promised us – $20.000. the half of which was for us – we should be glad to have it – we want our brothers to send them to us some where on

this river, as it will be convenient for all my people to get their part, without running too far for them; we hope our brother will listen to our prayers and do what we ask them thro' you. –

Brother. – I am done and am sorry. – that I & my people can not comply with the wishes of our Great Father. I pray the great Spirit to forgive us – we do not wish to do that which is wrong – we will support our poverty as well as we can. –

(Signed) Se-nach-a-wame.
his X mark.

In presence of
Peter Menard Jr.

W. S. Smith Agt.

Joseph Ogee his X mark.

Peoria June 24th 1829.

Peoria July 2d 1829. –

Gentlemen.

Your favor of the 25th Ultimo by J. Mette is at hand I have caused some of the principal Indians of this agency, to meet here, the object of which was to urge them to go to the praine. – You will see by mine of the 26th and a talk of Senachawame exhibiting reasons why they could not go – notwithstanding the flattering invitation I gave them, and the pleasure they would give you in complying with your request. – One of their Orators said they could not go – that a few of them might probably go, but their presence there, would be of little avail being disinclined

to treat – unless the whole tribe be present this determination in them is owing in some measure – to the treaty of 16 when a general antipathy arose in the nation against those that signed the treaty – as the most of them have been destroyed – and the lives of the survivors are in a continual jeopardy. –

Subsequent to their leaving me, I was creditably informed – that several of them agreed to go, and are now on their way with Ogee whom I have sent. – I flatter myself if you will bring them to accede to your proposal.

Mr. Mette the Express will continue directly to Red River, at which place he will be able to ascertain the number of Indians who have gone from this Agency; if none, he will comply with his orders, and go in travellages and influence as many as he can to accompany him to the Treaty. –

The expresses attending the express sent to notify Doct. Wolcott, is not enclosed in the Vouchers sent – as I did not know that it would be allowed. –

I shall take duplicate Vouchers from the Express sent, and will be presented in St. Louis for adjustment.

Very Respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) Peter Menard Jr.

Br. S. S. Ind. Agt.

Genl. J. McNeil.
Col P. Menard.
Caleb Atwater Esqr.
Commissioners.

Fort Wannebago 18th June 1829

To Genl. McNeil
& Col. Menard
Gentlemen.

It will be necessary to procure timber for this post up the Wisconsin say one hundred and fifty miles above this, I would be glad if you could consistent with your instructions, make an arrangement with the Wannebagoes for that purpose – they are opposed to white parties going up the river, but doubtless at the suggestion of the Commissioners they would give their consent. be pleased to let me hear from you on the subject.

Very Respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) D. E. Twiggs

Major Commdg.

St. Louis July 4th 1829.

Gentlemen.

I herewith forward by Mr. Le Fee Porter, a letter from the War Department addressed to Colo. Menard, which may be of some importance in your negotiations.

By the same Mail I also received a Letter from the Department, by which I am informed that it is not esteemed necessary to include in the instructions of the Commissioners any thing embracing the Sacs & Foxes, and that they are instructed to treat them kindly, also to feel them on the subject of a cession of their mineral lands West of the Mississippi. –

These tribes having no lands on the East of the Mississippi; the Government has expressed an unwillingness for them

to remain ceded Lands within the State of Illinois.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Yr. Obt. Servt.

(Signed) Wm. Clark

Genl. McNeil
Colo. Menard
& Caleb Atwater Esqr.
Commrs.

Dept. of War
Off. Indn. Affairs
June 15th. 1829.

To
Colo. Pierre Menard
Commissioner &c.
Sir

Your Letter to the Secretary of War of the 21st Ultimo is received.—

The attendance of Sac & Fox Indians, it is presumed will not be given, since the treaty will be held at Prairie du Chien.

Should they however, as Indians to get Provisions are apt to do, attend the Council, there could be no impropriety in your ascertaining upon what terms an extinguishment of the title to lands to include the mineral regions on the West of the Mississippi could be realized. If they do attend the Council they will of course be fed. The Secretary of War so directs. These attentions are called for by the relations in which we stand to these Indians.

I am very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) Thos. L. McKenney

Rock Island 12th July 1829.

Sir.

Hackuck and party from the Wabash, called this day to see me, and give all the news of Journey, we have had much talk together, and my present impression is that many Sauks will go up with me to Prairie du Chien.— I shall leave this on Wednesday next, an Express has just arrived; and I send you the letter herewith enclosed.— In great haste

Yours respectfully.

(Signed) Thos. Forsyth.

To.
Col P. Menard.

Prairie, du Chien
August 1st. 1829.

Sir.

The Commissioners now here for holding a treaty, request you (if you see fit,) state to us in writing, what you know, or have heard, respecting messages sent by Genl. John Tipton Indian Agent on the Wabash to the Potawatamies, Sacs & Winnebagoe Indians, during the early part of this summer, in relation to the approaching treaty to be held with the Winnebagoe & other Indians.—

We request this because we have understood that Genl. Tipton has endeavoured to prevent the Indians named from attending the Treaty.—

We are respectfully
Yrs &c.

(Signed) T. McNeil
P. Menard
Caleb Atwater
Commrs.

To. Doct. Walcott
U.S. Indn. Agt.

Prairie du Chien
Augt. 13th 1829

Sir/

We beg leave to inform you, that we have this day drawn on you in favour of Mr. George H. Kennerly or order in duplicate drafts for the sum of Seven Thousand dollars, to be paid when an appropriation shall have been made by Congress to carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Winnebago nation of Indians concluded at this place on the 1st inst. by which it is agreed that the United States shall deliver as a present to the Indians Thirty Thousand Dollars in goods immediately and which has been done ~~to the payment~~ therefore to be made to Mr. Kennerly by drafts on you to be paid when an appropriation shall be made as above mentioned—

The above mentioned sum of $7.000.00 is towards the payment of the $30.000.— We shall give Mr. Kennaly a similar draft or drafts for the remaining $23.000.00.

This letter will be taken by a Gentlemen (who holds the $7000 Draft) to Detroit — by next mail we shall inform you of the Treaties we have made with the Chippewa Ottawa and Pawtawatamies and with the Winnebagoes which letter will reach before this—

We have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Yrs &c—

(Signed)

J. McNeil
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater
Commissioners

The Hon.
J. H. Eaton
Secy of War
Washgton City

Prairie du Chien
Aug. 3d. 1829

Sir

When an appropriation shall be made by Congress to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty with the Winnebago Indians dated 1st August inst. please pay Mr. George H. Kennaly, or order the sum of Seven Thousand dollars, it being towards the payment of the Thirty Thousand dollars in goods delivered as a present to said Indians under the stipulations of said Treaty, and as per letter of advice of equal date herewith.

We have the honor to be
Yours &c &c.

(Signed)

John McNeil
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater
Commissrs.

To Hon.
Jno. H. Eaton
Secy of War
Washington City

Prairie du Chien Aug 8. 1829.

Sir

We have this day drawn drafts on you in duplicate in favor of Mr. G. H. Kennerly, or order for the residue of the $30.000 in goods as a present, delivered to the Winnebago Indians under the Treaty, one being for $11.663 75/100 the other draft being for $12.336 25/100 making in all $23.000, having drawn for $7000 on the 3d inst. We are respectfully &c.

Your Obedient
Servants
(Signed)

(Signed)

John St. Clair
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater.
Commrs.

To,
The Hon.
J. H. Eaton
Secy. of War.
Washington City.

Prairie du Chien Aug. 7th 1829.

Sir,

We ought perhaps to have notified you of our arrival at this place, when we reached Rock River, but it was then considered by us so uncertain what would be the result of our mission (the reasons of this opinion will be given hereafter) that we thought we had better postpone writing until something definitive had occurred.

The Commissioners, with the Secretary appointed at St. Louis, (Charles S. Hempstead Esq.) left that place in the S. B. Missouri, for this place, on the 3d. of June; we arrived at the foot of the "Des Moines" Rapids on the 4th. Ult. and owing to the low state of the River, and the difficulty of getting over the Rapids, we were detained there a week, and after the detentions arising from the very unusual low state of the waters for the season, we arrived safely at this place on the 15th. Ult; where we found the principal men of the Winnebago band; the United Nations of the Chippewa, Ottawa & Potawatamie Indians, with their respective Agents & Interpreters assembled; the number of Indians collected was about 1200 men women & children:- We immediately

entered upon the subject of the Treaty, and which has resulted in forming two treaties with the nations of Indians above named, the particulars of which will be given in our Journal and report, to be made hereafter.

On the 29th. of July we concluded the first, with the United nations of Chippewa, Ottawa & Potawatamies; by which they ceded to the United States all the Country claimed by them, (embracing the Mineral Lands) on the Mississippi river and lying between the Wisconsin & Rock Rivers according to the extent and boundaries of the same as established and secured to them by the 9th. Article of the Treaty of 19 Aug. 1825 at this place. Also another tract of country between Lake Michigan & Rock River computed to be about Eighty miles long (E & W) and about 33 miles wide (N & S) lying on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at N. W. corner of Antoine Ouilmets fields about 12 miles North of Chicago; thence running due west to Rock River, thence, down the same to where the Line running due west from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi crosses Rock River, thence East with said line to the Fox river of the Illinois, thence along the Northern boundary line of the cession of 1816. to Lake Michigan, thence westwardly with the Western shore thereof to the beginning.

In consideration of said Cession the United States are to pay to said nation of Indians the Sum of $16.000. in specie annually forever, to be paid at Chicago, and also to deliver at that place, in the month of October next, Twelve Thousand dollars in goods as a present to said Indians. Also to deliver 50 Barrels salt to them

at the same place annually forever, and also to make permanent the Blacksmith Establishment at Chicago. There are reserved to the descendants of said Indians out of the Lands ceded 15 Sections lying without the mineral country. The United States also are to pay claims against said Indians the sum of $11,601.11

Such are the main stipulations of the Treaty, with an article to run a boundary line and the usual one about hunting &c for the ratification.

On the first Inst. we concluded a Treaty with the Winnebago Indians by which they cede to the U. States all the country claimed by them, which contain mineral as far, as it has been ascertained, the boundaries are as follows.—

Beginning on Rock River at the mouth of the Pee-the-tolika, a branch thereof about 150 miles from its mouth, thence running up the Pee the tolika to the mouth of Sugar creek coming in from the East. Thence up said creek to the source of the most Easterly branch thereof, thence by a line running due North to the road leading from the Eastern Blue mound, by the most northern of the four Lakes, to the portage of the Fox & Wisconsin rivers. Thence with the said road, by the head of the four Lakes, to the crossing of Duck creek, thence by a direct line to the South Easterly end of Lake Puckaway or (Rush Lake) of Fox river, thence up said Lake & Fox river, to the Portage between it & the Wisconsin. thence across to the Wisconsin. (This will include Fort Winnebago and the surrounding country) thence down the Wisconsin

to the U. S. Reservation at the mouth of that river from thence by the Pottawatamie line described in first Treaty to the Winnebago Village on Rock River 40 miles above its mouth, thence up that river to mouth of Pee-the-tolika the place of beginning.—

The consideration to be paid for this cession by the United States is $18,000. per year in specie for 30 years to be paid at Prairie du Chien & Fort Winnebago, and also deliver the Indians $31,000 in goods immediately as a Present. And further that the United States shall deliver to the Indians for the period of 30 years 3000 lbs of Tobacco, and 30 barrels of salt, to be delivered equally at Prairie du Chien & Fort Winnebago. And the United States are to provide & support a Blk Smith Establishment, for the use of said Indians for the term of 30 yrs. One at Prairie du Chien one at Ft. Winnebago & one on the waters of Rock River. And furthermore the United States engage to furnish for the use of said Indians, Two Yoke of Oxen one cart & the service of a man at the Portage of the Wisconsin & Fox rivers to continue at the pleasure of the Agent at that place, the term not to exceed 30 yrs.— The U. States are to pay for said Indians to Individuals named in the Schedule claims to the amt of $23,532.28. and lastly there is reserved from the Lands ceded & to be granted to descendants of said Indians 640 Sections of Land to be located without the mineral Lands and under the direction of the Power of the President, of the U. States. The U. States agree to continue the present Sub Agent at Ft. Winnebago, and to establish a Sub-

Agency on the waters of Rock River.—
Such are the Provisions of the Treaty, with the usual articles as to the ratification &c.—
In thus bringing the Treaties to a close we defer to our further Report in detail of the whole business of our mission, the season that governed us &c. The description and value of the Country ceded, and all matters proper to an explanation of the considerations of the agreements, and of such matters as will be expected by the President & Senate, to inform them as far as we can upon the whole Subject, in the mean time it may not be deemed irrelative here to observe, that by the several cessions of Land (if the Treaties are ratified) there will be acquired by the Government (from the best information we can gain, (the having been no survey as yet known of the Country) from 8. to 10.000.000 Millions of acres of Land, of as great fertility as any in our country, a large proportion of which contain the richest Lead mines perhaps in the world.—

We have also purchased and delivered the $20.000 in goods, under the convention of Green Bay in August 1828. according to your instructions.— Also we have purchased and delivered to the Winnebagoes the $30.000 in goods stipulated by Treaty, and have drawn drafts on you for that amount in favor of Mr. G. H. Kennerly to be paid when an appropriation shall be made by Congress.—

We communicated the contents of the favor from your Department of the 18th June, in relation to the Sacs & Foxes, in consequence Mr. Forsyth & the interpreter, and the principal

Chiefs & Braves attended here, and we held a council with them & told them what you required, they gave no answer, but deferred it to consider on the subject, and promised to give an answer thro' their agent Mr. Forsyth; the further particulars of the council will be in our future report, and in the journal of our proceedings.—

It became necessary for us (Genl. McNeil & Col Menard) to raise funds at St. Louis upon their individual credit to pay expenses of the mission, and it will be necessary for them to raise more in the same way for the same object, to do which they will repair to St. Louis where the Acct will be drawn out, a report drawn & the papers Vouchers, Journal Treaties &c forwarded to you as soon as is practicable. We shall leave this the first opportunity.

In conclusion we have only to add, that in all this business we have endeavoured to fulfil the wishes & the instructions of the President, with an eye single to the best interests of the Nation and if in aught we have failed, it is not from a want of endeavour to perform our duty honestly, zealously, and to the satisfaction of the Government.—

We have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Yrs &c &c.

(Signed)

John McNeil
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater

Commrs.

To the United Tribes
of Potawatamies, Ottawas
& Chippeways —

Brothers & Friends.

We regret that your Great Father the President of the U. States, has changed the place he had just appointed to hold the Treaty with you for the purchase of the Mineral Land claimed by you but occupied by his white children.

Brothers — I suppose he made his first selection at Rock Island with a good view he knew it was a convenient place for your three Nations and all the Winnebagoes that reside on the waters of Rock River and in the mining country. —

Brothers — But your great father, shortly after giving his first instructions recollecting that but four years ago, he had made a new fire for his red children at Praine du chien thought it better to have another fire there, and this is the only reason that induces him to change the place.

Brothers, — The Commissioners wish that you should listen to the reason for which this new fire was made, it was for the sake of Peace, the result of which will be for your good and the happiness and tranquility of your wives & children — Brothers,

Your friends the Commissioners hope that the little inconvenience & disappointment you may have suffered on account of the arrangement and preparation to meet them at Rock Island, will have no effect upon your minds, and instead of meeting us there you will with good disposition and contented heart meet-

them at Praine du Chien. — —

Note. — The above is Copy of a Talk sent by Commissioners, to the Indians by Mr. Mettee — June 25th 1829. —

Genl. McNiel
Col. Menard
Caleb Atwater Esq.
} Commissrs.

With your permission I promised a horse, to the Great Red, a Potawatamie Chief, & I have been under the necessity of promising another to Waw per-che-see, also a Potawatamie Chief, and if it meet your approbation — I would request that two horses be delivered to me for the above Chiefs. —

With great respect
I am Gentlemen
Yr obt. Servt
Alex Wolcott
Ind Agt. —

(Signed)

The above request of Doct Wolcott, asking for two horses for chiefs of his Tribes is granted.

Wednesday
morning July 29th 1829

Signed

John McNiel
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater
Commissioners.

Prairie du Chien July 30th 1829

Gentlemen:

It has been only just as we were going to dinner, that I ascertained the Agents of the Potawatamies had only taken 100 Lbs instead of 1000 Lbs of Powder, in the allotment of $11.000 worth of Merchandize on application to Doct. Wolcott their agent, he refuses to take the powder, & has made up the amt. of Cloths & other more valuable articles to the Indians. I wish you to instruct me in what way I shall proceed in this business.

Respectfully &c.

(Signed) Jas. H. Stuart
Ind. Agt.

Prairie du Chien August 6. 1829

Sir,

Before you left here we requested you to state in writing, what you knew or have heard: here stating verbatim the contents of the other letter.

As you did not answer our note in the hurry of your departure, be pleased to give us your statement in writing and direct your answer to us at Washington City, and enclose it to the Secry of War, and request him, if neither of us should be there upon the arrival of the letter that he will open it.

We are very respectfully
Yours &c.

Signed
John McNeil
Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater
Commissioners.

To. Doct. Alex Wolcott
U.S. Ind Agt.
Chicago.

Prairie du Chien Augt 6th 1829

Sir.

As we are anxious that there should be no delay, nor failure in the payment of the $12.000 in Goods to be made as a present, to the United Nations of the Chippewa Ottawa & Potawatamie Indians under the 2d Artle of the Treaty concluded with them on the 29th Ult. at this place, which goods you know are to be delivered in October next at Chicago; & as you have expressed a willingness to superintend the purchase of these Goods and from your public station, and the fidelity with which you will ma be this purchase we wish you to undertake it.

By our instructions from the Secretary of War all stipulations of payments to be made under the Treaty are subject to the ratification of the same and the appropriations to be made by Congress (if ratified) to carry the same into effect. In order therefore to have the goods purchased and delivered according to the 2d Article of the Treaty, we hereby authorise you, as soon as practicable, to have the goods to the amt of Twelve Thousand dollars) purchased, and that they be such as will be suitable for the Indians, and will fulfil in good faith the stipulations of the Treaty in that respect, and will satisfy the Indians, and when you make the purchase you are authorised hereby to draw on the Secty of War, to be paid when an appropriation shall be made by Congress to pay the said stipulation for said Twelve Thousand Dollars in goods.

And you will immediatly communicate to the Secy of War, what the

have authorized you to do for the purchase of these Goods & what you can do.— And also please communicate to us, (direct to care of the Secty of War) what you shall do under this Letter.—

We are very respectfully
(Yrs &c &c)
(Signed) L. McNeil
Caleb Atwater
Commrs.

To
Dr. Alex. Wolcott
Indn Agent
Chicago.—

Prairie du Chien
Augt 8th 1829

Sir,

You will please receive from Mr. Jno. H. Kinzie our Special commissary, the residue of the Provisions in his hands provided for the late Treaties, Viz one Hundred & three barrels of Flour; and Forty seven bbls. Pork; which you will take charge of, and have such part of them, presented to the Indians, as may be suitable for their wants in feeding them when the goods delivered to them lately as a Present under the Late Treaty shall be distributed: of the remainder you will dispose of them by sale to the best advantage, without you receive contrary orders from the War Dept.—

By order of the Commrs.—
(Signed)
Chas. S. Hempstead
Secty—

Genl.
Jos. M. Street
Ind. Agt.

Prairie du Chien Augt 8th 1829.—

Gentlemen:

Having discharged my duty as a joint Commissioner with you from about 12th day June last until the Treaties are made with the United Nations of Chippewas, Ottawa, and Pottawattamie Indians, and also with the Winnebagoes, have likewise united with you in auditing and settling our accounts, and receiving drafts on the Secretary of War, in favor of the claimants, and settling every principle involved in the carrying into effect the stipulations contained in the Treaties; and nothing more remaining to be done by us officially, here so far as my memory serves me, except disposing of our provisions and paying off some accounts, unless you, as one of you objected to my doing so, I will visit the interior of the extensive country we have purchased.— I have a strong desire to see the mines, and the fine farming country very properly purchased with them; with these views I propose to ascend from this place to Dodgeville, visit Mineral point, Gratiots Grove, and the fertile lands on Rock River; meeting you however at Galena or Gratiots so soon as you can close the business here.—

I have another inducement for asking leave of absence for a few days, which is the feeble state of my health, now seriously impaired by constant labor both of body & mind exposure and fatigue both by night & by day: until repose & quiet, are absolutely necessary to restore my health.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you both of my entire approbation of the motives by which you have always been actuated during our arduous labors, to thank you both for your kind and gentlemanly deport-

ment towards myself and each other on all occasions since we first met together early in June last.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the brilliant success of our mission in acquiring for the American people the richest mineral country in the world. In this age of party rancor, our toil, sufferings & fatigue may be regarded with cold & cheerless ingratitude, by political partizans, but General Jackson will know how to appreciate them, so will the beloved man whose instructions we have endeavored zealously, honestly & faithfully to carry into effect, and unto posterity, at least those who shall one day occupy the rich and delightful country, we have purchased for them will do us justice.

In anticipation of your absence a few days, the necessary preparations have been made, for my departure this morning.—

I have only to add, my fervent aspirations for your health & happiness.

Yours truly

(Signed) Caleb Atwater

To Genl
McNiel &
Col Meard
U. S. Commissioners

Prairie du Chien Augt. 9th 1829.—

Sir.

Owing to the unexpected delay of the arrival of the forty barrel of Pork, brought yesterday by the S. B. Red Rover, intended for the Treaty, and that being over, and the Indians having returned home, we have no use for it, you will please receive it, and safely store it until we further advise you on the subject.—

We are
Very respectfully Yours &c.—
(Signed)
John McNeil
Pierre Menard
U. S. Commissioners.

To
Maj.
Jno. Garland
Apt. Qr. Mast. U. S. A.
Prairie du Chien.

St. Louis August 31st 1829

Sir,

We have the honor of informing you that we arrived here on the 22d inst. in the S. B. Red River from Prairie du Chien. Mr. Atwater left Prairie du Chien on the 8th to return home by land.

Since we arrived here we have been engaged in closing up our business the Secretary has been, and is engaged in making out the papers, and as soon as we can close the accounts, and make out our report - The Treaties and papers will be forwarded to you.

We wrote you from Prairie du Chien on the 7th inst. and sent it by mail from there, as it may not have reached you, we now enclose a duplicate which will inform you of the particulars of our labors.

We have the honor to be
Very respectfully &c &c

(Signed)

John McNeil
Pierre Menard
U. S. Commissioners.

Hon. J. H. Eaton
Secy of War
Washington City.

St. Louis September 5th 1829

Sir,

We take the liberty of recommending to your consideration, that the Agents Mr. Lane Street, Mr. Jno. H. Kinzie and Dr. A. Wolcott and the Interpreters Mr. Le Clere, and Mr. Forsyth, and his Interpreter Antoine Le Claire all of whom attended at the late treaty at Prairie du Chien and rendered services exclusive of their usual duties, should be paid.

It is respectfully submitted that a reasonable compensation should be made to them to be fixed by you in proportion to their respective services.

We also would recommend that the expenses of running the temporary line between the Winnebagoes and the United States, last year under the Convention of Green Bay. — there having been no appropriation made for these expenses they remain to be unpaid. — Mr. Henry Gratiot had this line run with the approbation of the Commissioners at Green Bay.

We are very respectfully
Yr. obt. Servts.

(Signed)

John McNeil
Pierre Menard
U. S. Commissioners.

Hon. J. H. Eaton
Secty of War
Washington City.

St Louis Friday June 19th 1829

Proceedings of the Commissioners for holding a Treaty with the Winnebagoes and the United nations of the Ottaways, Chippeways and Potawatamies of the Illinois, for the cession of the Mineral Country owned by those Tribes and for other purposes, to be held at Prairie du Chien, Michigan Territory

The Commissioners, viz. Genl John McNeil of U. S. Army, and Caleb Atwater Esqr of Circleville Ohio, being present proceeded to transact business under the following letters of appointment from the President of the United States—

Department of War
Office Ind: affairs
April 6th 1829

To Genl
John McNeal. U S
Army

Sir. I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you, that the President has appointed you joint Commissioner with Col Menard, of Kaskaskia, to carry into effect a certain agreement made with the Winnebago Indians, by Governor Cass and Colo Menard, last summer; and to negotiate with them, and other tribes interested, for a cession of the Mineral country claimed by them; and to inform you that Colo Menard has been directed to adopt the preliminary measures, such as notifying the Indians of the time and place of meeting &c &c and also to request that you join him as soon as it may be possible for you to do so—

It is expected that the

7-29-29

H56

Council will be held on or about the tenth of July; and that the place of holding it will be opposite Rocky Island on the Mississippi

A Copy of instructions has been transmitted to Colo Menard, and yours can be sent to you at Boston or retained here till your return, or forwarded to any other place which you may designate

I have the honour to be
Very respectfully Your Obt Servt
(Signed) Thos. L. McKenney

Department of War
19th of May 1829

Sir

The President of the United States has appointed you joint Commissioner with General McNeil and Colo Pierre Menard to negotiate with certain Indian Tribes for the Cession of the Mineral Country owned by those tribes. You are referred for instructions to the accompanying Copy of instructions to the above named Gentlemen, for your government

The President has been induced to join you in this Commission from his great anxiety to accomplish what he esteems to be an object of immense importance, not to the West only, but to the Country at large, and even to the Indians themselves. The Country sought for, by the United States is valueless to the Indians; and must forever remain so, but to the Nation, its acquisition will be of incalculable importance. He believes from the great interest you have taken in Indian Affairs and from your presumed familiarity with the temper and dispositions of these people, that your services in the Commission will multiply the chances of success.

You can repair to Prairie de Chien where the Treaty is to be held, as soon after you receive this letter as your convenience will permit

perhaps the sooner the better

Your compensation will be the same as that stated in the accompanying Copy of instructions

I have the Honour, to be
Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
(Signed) Jno H Eaton

To
Caleb Atwater, Esqr
Circleville, Ohio

The Commissioners present appoint Charles S Hempstead Esqr, Secretary to said Commission, and sign a letter to that effect

Adjourned till tomorrow morning
8 O Clock

Saturday June 20th 1829

Commissioners met. present
Genl McNeil.
C. Atwater Esqr
C. S. Hempstead Secy.

The Commissioners made a contract with Mr. L. St Ringuly of St Louis for the purchase of $20,000 of Indian Goods to pay the Menomonee goods & others under the convention of Green bay in August 1828 to be delivered at Prairie de Chien by 10th of July next or as soon after as practicable for the price and on the terms herein referred to: Messrs H Von Phul & C. A Bostwick of St Louis, are appointed by the Comrs as disinterested and suitable persons of fair character and with a knowledge of the business, to examine the quality and prices of the goods contracted

for, so that justice may done the Indians—
Adjourned till Monday 8. O Clock
A M.

Monday June 22nd 1829
Commissioners met present
Genl. M'Neil
Col Pierre Menard
C. Atwater Esqr.
C. S. Hempstead Secy

The contract with Mr. G. H. Kennerly was concluded, and also another for $10.000 of Indian goods in addition to be taken by Commissioners constitutionally, was made, all reduced to writing and signed by the parties: (see the same as recorded)
Ordered, that the necessary supplies of stores & provisions for the Commissioners be purchased—
Adjourned till tomorrow morning 8. O Clock

Tuesday June 23d 1829
Commissioners met present
Same as yesterday
The Commissioners & Secy were engaged in assorting examining & receiving the Indian goods to be delivered by Mr. Kennerly, and having the same examined by Messrs Von Phul & Bostwick—

Wednesday June 24. 1829
The Commissioners & Secy were engaged the same as yesterday.

St Louis Thursday June 25th 1829
The Commissioners met present
Genl. M'Neil
Col Menard
C Atwater Esqr. & C. S. Hempstead Secy
Ordered that a special messenger be sent to the several Indian Tribes on Rock River and the Wisconsin, to induce those who may not have gone to Prairie du Chien, to go there, and that a "talk" be prepared to send—
It was resolved, that Jacque Mette be that messenger at $3.50 per day for so long as he may be engaged in this service.
A letter of instructions to Mr. Mette and a "Talk" to the Indians was prepared and signed—
(See Copies of same in book of Official Corr)
Adjourned till tomorrow)

Friday June 26th 1829
Commissioners and Secy met and from this day till 30th inst were engaged in closing the business in St Louis and making preparations to start to Prairie du Chien—

Tuesday June 30th
At 11. O Clock A M. Genl. M'Neil. Col Menard C Atwater Esqr. Comrs and C. S. Hempstead Secy left St Louis in Steam boat Missouri, Capt Graham for Prairie du Chien, accompanied by Mr. Kennerly with the Indian goods on board—

Saturday Morning July 4th
The S. Boat arrived at foot of lower rapids of the Mississippi

and were detained by bad weather till
Thursday July 9th
when the Commissioners and Secretary
embarked in the Steamboat Red Robin
Capt Throckmorton for Prairie du Chien—

Saturday July 11th the
Commissioners arrived at Rock Island
and found several of the Winnebagoes of
Rock River, and also some of the Sac and
Fox Indians; provisions were ordered to be
furnished them; and also that such of the
Sac and Fox Nation as might attend the
Council to be held at Prairie du Chien should
be supplied with provisions to go there—
The Commanding Officer at Rock Island
was requested to furnish from the public
stores these provisions

Sunday July 12th left
Rock Island

Monday July 13th arrived
at Galena. Commissioners purchased 300 bushels
of Corn for the Indians at Prairie du Chien took
200 bushels on board of the S. Boat:

Wednesday July 15th, 5 O'clock P.M.
The Commissioners and Secretary arrived at
Prairie du Chien and found the Chiefs and
Warriors of the Winnebago Nation, and of the
United Tribes of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and
Potawatamies of the Illinois, assembled—

From Thursday July 16th to Monday 20th
Commissioners were engaged in having a place
prepared, and in making other arrangements to
hold the Council with the several nations

Prairie du Chien Thursday
July 16th
The Commissioners met to make the
arrangements to hold the Council with
Indians assembled; after having received
the visits of the Chiefs and Head men
of the several Tribes assembled:
Adjourned till tomorrow

Friday July 17th.
Board assembled present
Genl John McNeil
Col P. Menard } Commiss.rs
C. Atwater Esq.
C. Hempstead Secy

John A. Kinzie was appointed as
Special Commissary for the Treaty: his
appointment to date from the 6th inst.
Since which time he has been acting
in that capacity:

Ordered, That the Agents
of the respective Tribes of Indians, assembled
make returns each morning, of the number
of men, women, and children present,
and the amount of rations required for
them, (the component parts of which
will be made known to the Agents by
the Secretary); which returns are to be
countersigned by the Secretary, and
delivered to the Special Commissary, who
will deliver the provisions accordingly
and which returns will be vouchers
for the Commissary in his final settlement
with the Commissioners—
Adjourned till tomorrow

Prairie du Chien Saturday
July 18th

Commissioners met present
same as yesterday
Engaged in completing arrangements
to hold the Council:
Adjourned till Monday next—

Monday July 20th
The Commissioners convened in Council
present
Gen. John McNeil
Col Pierre Menard
Caleb Atwater Esq. and
Charles S. Hempstead Sec.y
The head men and Chiefs of the United
nations of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and
Potawatamie Indians of the Illinois, with
Dr A Wolcott their Agent, and Antoine Ledyc
their Interpreter met the Commissioners to hear
what the President of the United States has
to say to them on the subject of the present
Council; after smoking the great pipe
the Commissioners spoke as follows—

Brothers and Friends, of the United Tribes
of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies
of the Illinois and Milwaukee Rivers,
Your Great Father the President of the United
States has sent us to treat with you
and has given us this paper, (showing
the letters of appointment) authorising
us to do so
We thank the Great Spirit
that He has given us a clear sky for
our first meeting

We come to you with a pure heart, and
we hope you will open your ears to us,
and that there will be no bad birds, flying
about to interrupt what we say; for
sometime past, clouds have been flying in
every direction, but we hope before we
part there will not be one to be seen, and
that we shall take fast hold of your hands—

Brothers and Friends—
Your Great Father has
also sent us to pay you what he promised
you last year for the occupation of your
Mineral Country occupied by his White children
and to make his wishes known to you—
Brothers and Friends; Your Great Father
wishes to avoid all the difficulties that might
hereafter arise between his White and his red
children, and for this reason alone, he wishes
to buy all the land you claim East and
South of the Wisconsin River.

Brothers and Friends; The promptitude
with which your Great Father has directed us
to pay you what he promised you last year
for the occupation of your Mineral land, will
when you see the quantity of goods, convince
you of his just and good disposition towards
his red children; Your Great Father
does not want your land for nothing;
He will pay you the full value of the land
you may sell him, and more than you can
make by hunting the small game that may
remain on it

Brothers and Friends; Your Great Father—

does not wish to force you to sell that Land, but you have promised last year to sell what you claim on the Mississippi and he depends upon your promise.

Brothers and Friends; Lying birds have lately been flying among you. You must not listen to them, the talk sent to you by these birds will disappear like the smoke in the air.

Brothers and Friends; We do not wish to hurry you, take your time, and consult among yourselves, make a good bargain for yourselves, your women, and children; We will wait with patience for your answer if you are not ready to give it tomorrow, we will wait further, consider well your situation, and that of your women and children, You are our brothers, we do not wish to have it reported, that our Great Father has sent Commissioners to cheat you, it is not our intention to do so, We will do you ample justice, and we will pay you well for the Land you may sell to your Great Father.

Our Friends, That is all we have to say to you at present.

Patte-ko-zhuk (The Speaker) rose, and said My Fathers — I rise to speak for my braves and my people to you my Fathers — I am not going to speak to you; We came here to listen to our Great Fathers speech by you — and we want a Copy of his speech, delivered to us to day, and that he made last year

at Green bay, which we wish to look at and consider upon, and we will make an answer.

Council adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 O'Clock

Tuesday July 21st 1829

Council convened at 10 O'Clock A.M.

Present. Same as yesterday

The head men and braves of the Winnebago Nation of Indians residing on the Upper Mississippi, and on the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and on Rock River and its waters attended by Genl Joseph M Street their Agent, Mr John H Kinzie Sub Agent at Fort Winnebago, and Pierre Pacquette Interpreter met the Commissioners in Council.

After the Pipe of peace had passed around the Commissioners addressed them as follows —

Brothers and Friends:

Your Great Father the President of the United States has sent us to Treat with you and has given us this paper (Showing the Letters of appointment) authorising us to do so —

We thank the Great Spirit that He has given us a clear sky for our first meeting

We come to you with a pure heart, and hope you will open your ears to us and that there will be no bad birds flying about, to interrupt what we say - for sometime past, clouds have been flying in every direction - But we hope before we part, there will not be one to be seen, and that we shall take fast hold of your hands.

Brothers & Friends - Your Great Father has also sent us, to pay you what he promised you last year, for the occupation of your mineral Country, occupied by his white children and to make his wishes known to you.

Brothers & Friends - Your Great Father wishes to avoid all the difficulties that might hereafter arise between his white and red children, and for this reason alone; he wishes to buy all the Land you claim, East & South of the Wisconsin River.

Brothers and Friends - The promptitude with which your Great Father has directed us to pay you, what he promised you last year, for the occupation of your mineral land, will, when you see the Quantity of goods, convince you of his good and just disposition towards his red children.

Your Great Father does not want your Land for nothing, we will pay you the full value of the Land you may sell him, and more than you can make by hunting the small game that may remain on it.

Brothers & Friends - Your Great Father does not wish to force you to sell your land; you have been last fall and winter in several of his villages, you have been in his own village and were in his own house, and you have asked him favours. He has granted you the favours you have asked him; you have promised him to use all your influence with your Nation, and you have promised to sell him your mineral Country.

Your Great Father is a just and liberal man, he grants favours when asked if in his power, but he would be very much displeased if your nation was to break the word of your Chiefs in the promise they have made to your Great Father to sell him their mineral Country.

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Brothers & Friends - Lying birds have lately been flying among

you, you must not listen to them, the talk sent to you by these birds will disappear like the smoke in the air.

Brothers & Friends - We do not wish to hurry you, take your time and consult among yourselves, make a good bargain for yourselves your women and Children we will wait with patience for your answer if you are not ready to give it tomorrow, we will wait further. Consider well your Situation and that of your women and Children. You are our Brothers, we do not wish to have it reported, that your Great Father has sent Commissioners to cheat you; it is not our intention to do so, We will do you ample justice and we will pay you well for the Land you may sell to your Great Father.

Friends - That is all I have to say at present

Wau-kaun-hah-kaw - (or Snake Skin) rose and said, Fathers — I rise before you to say what I, and my people think; it is not the first time you have heard me declare what I am now going to say; that I am sent by my people to talk to you, I speak not for myself, but for my chiefs and young Men; You know I am not a full blooded Indian like my chief there, but they place me here to speak for them; It is not the way of our Nation to talk about our Land, we think it a great crime, but as others have done so, I now speak, it is not the first time we have heard you talk about Land, we have heard our Great Father speak of it also — We will consider well what you have told to us, and give you an answer by tomorrow, or next day —

Council adjourned till Indians were ready to answer.

Friday July 24th 1829

Council met, Present
Genl John McNeil
Col Jno Menard
C. Atwater Esq. Comrs
C. S. Hampstead Secy

The head men and Chiefs of the united Tribes of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies met the Commissioners this morning in Council, and were told that they were ready to hear the answer of them the Indians—

Ka-wa-sot spoke — Fathers:
I felt that you held me tight by the hand— I held your hands firmly too; We are all lonesome we have left our families at home; last year we listened to our Fathers at Green bay, and we have listened to you also
We have come here to see you— last year we lent our land to you, and we would like now to see the payment for it
When we see the goods you promised us we shall be satisfied
Fathers! When that debt is paid we shall all feel glad, and our hearts will be rejoiced— When you pay up that credit we have given you, We will give you an answer on the subject of your speech, We have considered it well, and are ready to give an answer so soon as we are paid—

The Commissioners— Your goods have arrived— the steam boat is here; there is a large quantity of the goods, they are of a good quality

so soon as you can well receive them, they shall be delivered to you. When shall we have an answer about your lands?
As soon as the goods are divided your Chiefs can see them, and you shall have them
Council adjourned till 4, O, Clock P.M

Afternoon 4, O, Clock
Council met
Present
same Commissioners & the Secy

The Winnebagoes with their respective Agents assembled and met in Council, after the customary ceremonies

Wau-kaun-Quemaré rose and spoke
Fathers— I have a few words to say; I do not speak for myself, but for my Chiefs and people, what we have heard from you lately we have before been told for several years past— When we first saw you here, you told us our Great Father wanted to see the size of our Country; We are always glad to hear from him— we know him to be a man who does not speak with two tongues.
Fathers! When we first assembled around the Great Council Fire at this place, our Great Father had then together six or seven Nations of his red children to make peace between them, he then saw and and knew the size of our Country—

We have not forgotten what our Father (Gov Cass) told us last year at Green bay — and to you we have listened well also — We heard at Green bay from our Father, that our Great Father wished to see us — fifteen of us went to see him. Before we left Green bay our Father (Gov Cass) told us his young men should not work over the line between us in the Mineral Country. We gave them nine months to smelt up the mineral they had dug. We have heard from Gov Cass, at Green bay that we were to be paid for the damages done on our land the other side of the line, we think we ought to be paid for the damages by you committed on our side — We heard, if we went to see our Great Father, he would take pity on us — Fathers! We took our Great Fathers advice, and went to see him and found the road beautiful and the weather fair. Bright was the day when we saw him, and we thought our troubles over. When we shook hands with our Great Father, we did not think him a man like ourselves, We thought him the Great Spirit — his house was so grand and every thing around him so splendid, but when we heard him speak, We found him a Man — When he presented his hand to us he said he had a few words to tell us, which pleased us well, we opened our hearts to him — He told us, that he supposed we had heard he was the Great Chief of the Nation, and that what he should say, would be as such Fathers! at the same time, he told us, that after we should return to our lands, we should happy, and we continue so, We have been happy since —

What I have before told you. I say it again — that all I tell you is for my Chiefs and young Men, and not for myself; I speak for them — I am a mere Speaker, I stand between the White man and the full blooded Indian, if your people had not connected themselves with our women my blood would have been of pure Indian —

Hoo-waun-oo-kaw — (or the Little Elk) spoke —

Fathers! You have heard what our Chiefs and young Men had in their minds — We have heard from Gov Cass at Green bay that what few goods he gave us, was as a present, and not as damages to our lands — we heard from him that his young men came upon our lands without leave and that we should be paid for it in the Spring — It is not only in our Country that these trespasses were done, but in that of our Indians of other nations, this you well know — We have always been known as the Winnebago nation of Indians, and to occupy that Country — You have had Treaties with the Sacs and Foxes and Chippewais Ottawais, and Potawatamies and have given them presents which we have had no part of —

Fathers! What you have promised us for the damages done to our lands, we have seen here, and we want to receive, for we are anxious to return home to our lands and our Corn fields —

Fathers! All the goods we have seen here, we suppose is for us, we

with them given to our Chiefs, and our young men — After we receive the goods, we can then make some arrangement for what you spoke to us the other day —

Commissioners — We have the Goods here — but they are not yet unloaded, nor assorted — as soon as we can, we will show you the goods, and you may be assured, that you will be fully paid all that is due you by the United States under their promise of last year; We are in a great hurry to close this business and will hear you when you are ready — and as soon as you please —

Council adjourned till tomorrow

Prairie du Chien Saturday
July 25th 1829

Council convened at 12, O. Clock
present Genl John McNeil
Col S. Menard
C. Atwater Esq
C. S. Hempstead Secy

The Chiefs and head men of the Winnebago Nation with their Agents and Interpreter met the Commissioners, and were told by them that they were now ready to hear what they had to say

Hoo-waun-oo-kaw, (or the little Elk) rose and said — My Fathers! Here you see before you the masters (pointing to the land owners) of that land you have spoken to us of; We hope the Great Spirit will be pleased with the arrangement we are going to make. You have told us not to listen to the bad birds flying about — we have not, we have listened to you —

I hope all we may say, will be taken down in writing by you, as we say it — to show, to our Great Father, and that the Great Spirit may be pleased —

That is all you will hear from us (who are not land owners) I am but a Speaker, not a Chief — you will hear from others

Kau-rah-kau-see-kau — (or the Crow Killer) spoke — I appeal to the Great Spirit that is above us all — I salute you all I have a few words to say to you — I hope

you will listen. There are many among us who are foolish, as well as amongst the whites— but there are more among us— We all hate to lie— I am now going to talk to you of what we heard last evening and this morning of this our friend here (Mr. H. Gratiot) who lives in our Country— he has always given us good advice, as well as our niece here (Mrs. Elliott)

The world is large— but we do not think there is any place in it that has such minerals lands as our country—

We were told by Gov Cass— that the whites were not on our lands for nothing that we should be paid for it.

(You wished me to mark out the lines of what we would sell,) I have not nothing to do with it. if I had, it should have been done long ago— The last time we saw our Fathers at Green bay, they told us a line should be drawn, on which the whites should not pass, and damages should be paid us if they passed the line—

He told us we should meet again, but did not say when, and should be paid this spring for the damages done—

At the same time he told us he did not wish to force us to sell our lands, but to think of it; (We should like to have what was promised us— (and he shows the Convention of Green bay)

Commissioners. We all know this paper and what it says, shall be fulfilled—

Kay'-rah-Tsho-Keaw (or the Clear Sky) spoke— My Fathers! I am going to say a few words— listen— The Great Spirit above sees us all— he hears, and will listen to us all—

When he put me upon this Earth, he made me one of its masters, he made me one of its first owners, those behind me (my people) are the next masters;

We are a nation not like the whites, we have different customs and manners from you, the Land we are speaking of is our own; We are one of the Nations of Indians who have never sold—

What we are going to do, we hope will be strong, and well done, that those who come after us may know it, and respect it

We have quite a different law in our nation from yours, When you put a youth in command, all must obey him, not so with us— the old men govern— and when our Great Father sees the writing of what I am now going to tell you, I hope he will believe, I am the Chief of the young men who sit behind me

My Friend (Mr. Henry Gratiot) who sits behind me, is more acquainted with our lands than I am, he will mark out the lines of the land we are going to sell you, and fix the price for us with you

Hoo-waun-co-kaw, (or the Little Elk) spoke.

My Fathers — I am only going to tell you how the Tribes of our nation are divided — we are one nation, but those you now see before you (in front) are of the Earth (land animals) they are of the Tribes of the Snakes and other animals who come out of the Earth; those sitting behind them are of the Tribes of the air — they do not belong to the Earth — but all are of the same Nation — I am one of the Tribes of the air — being of the band of Black Thunder —

Kau-rah-kau-see-kau — (or the Crow Killer) again spoke — Fathers! What I shall say is not of myself, but for my young men who sit behind me —

With us, we can only talk one with another face to face — not so with you you can talk on paper

Those before you (in front) are the land holders — I have nothing to do with the Earth I am walking on; Upon all the land we own, we wish a clear sky ever to be over it — It is not a little thing we are talking about, I hope you will have patience to hear us —

We are not all born in the same Country — you whites came from the other side of the big Water — while we have always been here —

The French were our first fathers — we never heard from them what we hear from you — about land — the next were the red coats and they were the same —

You are the third we have for our Fathers — and what you have told us we have always minded. I told you just now, we always listened to you, I hope we shall always do so — There is a man with us. (Mr. A. Gratiot) who lives in our Country — who we should like to have on the land reserved for us, ever since we have been acquainted with him we have wished him to be with us, he has always been our friend —"

The first father we had here was Mr. Boilvin, he took one of our women for his Wife — and had this woman (Catharine Myott) by her; Some women have bad tongues but this woman has always spoken good sense and the truth — and that is the reason we have her here now amongst us —

"We should like also to have our friend here (Mr. Gratiot) to live among us, and be our Father — the reason I make this request is, that what we have heard from him is the same we have always heard from you —"

This man we have for our interpreter (Pre Pacquette) is our Nephew and lives in another band from mine but my Chiefs wish to have him always

This man (Joseph Ogé) is our Friend we wish him to have his Ferry always where it is —

Those two men you see before you understand us, we wish them to be

the same as the Woman, she cannot go round among us as they can—

The third man (Amelle) is another we want with us, they all three invited us to the Treaty— That is all I have to say on that subject— I will now tell you what my people are going to do—

None of us can read and write, we don't know the value of our lands— we think it very valuable, and a small piece worth a good deal—

We will sell you a piece of our land but goods are not always alike— they are sometimes good, and some times bad— we want some money, that we can buy as we please—

Fathers! We have already told you, we are not like you, we can't read, nor write— and that is the reason we have brought our friend here (Mr. Gratiot) to fix the lines and make a bargain for us—

Wau-kaun-hah-kaw, (or the Snake Skin) spoke— My Fathers!— Listen to what I am going to say; all that has been said might have been done in a few days They (the land holders) are very long doing this business— yesterday our Father (Great Father) heard what was to be done our two Fathers (Mr Kinsey & Mr Gratiot)

sitting at the end of the Table— have seen our papers— what lines may be drawn I hope may be strong; We hope the Great Spirit above will see the Map and the lines laid down there—

The whites are here as— they are not always good— there are among them both good and bad, when we get a good Father we love him and want him to remain among us— our Father (Mr Kingsey) here, is good, we want him always— What we are to get from our Father we wish to be given why fall by our Father (Mr. Kingsey), that is what our Great Father told us, should be done

Look at this man the Interpreter he is one of us, and talked to the Great Father last winter—

You know I have nothing to do with the Earth I speak for others; we want to finish this business— What you promised us last year we have all seen and like— and want to have the goods—

Council adjourned till Monday next 11, O, Clock A.M.

Monday July 27th 1829

Council convened at 11 o'clock AM present, all the Commissioners & the Agt.

The Chiefs and head men of the Winnebagoe Indians met the Commissioners in Council—

Too-wann-oo-Kaew (or the Little Elk) rose and spoke, Fathers! What you requested the other day, we have marked off on the Map, (shewing it) we did not wish to sell you so large a piece, but as we were requested to let a little more go, we have given some thing more— there it is, before you— you see what it is— we requested our Fathers (Mr. Gratiot & Mr. Kinzie) to mark it off—

Commissioners— We have seen the line you show us— but we want more; we believe it would be for your interest to give us to Duck Creek, and thence straight to Lake Pickaway, (or Rush Lake) we want by the Four Lakes that the boundary line will be like a wall between us— We want all the Mineral Lands and to the river of the four Lakes that we can give some to your people out of it— which we can't do if you only sell us your Mineral Land—

Little Elk, again—

There are Indians from that part of the Country who know more about it than I do, let them speak—

My Fathers— We expected the piece offered was large enough— where in the name of God shall we and our families live if we give more; I am a man who comes out of the Earth, and am one of the land holders, and we agreed to give more than we first marked off, and thought it was enough— We and our Chiefs agreed to give more and thought we were parting with a large Tract— altho' I suppose you think it small, when our fathers here (Mr. Kinzie and Mr. Gratiot) said it was too small we agreed to move the line to Sugar Creek to move the line a third time we cannot—

Little Elk, spoke again—

My Fathers! I am going to say a few words to you, and they are the truth— I speak with no forked tongue—

Last year, we had a Council with our Father (Gov Cass) and we went to see our Great Father the President— when I saw him I was naked, and he shook my hand hard and took pity on us— he told us only once, what you have told us, he said we had that in our Land which shone bright, and land deep and what his people wanted— he told us how much he wanted, and that was not as much as you do— We have marked a large piece, let a good piece from where this Chief here (Genl. Dodge) lives— our Great Father only expected the line to be where it was last year—

The Commissioners — Your Great Father instructed us to buy the whole Country South of the Wisconsin, We come with no forked tongue, we tell you the truth, We wish to have a fixed line, one that the whites can't jump over, and we will pay you well for it, We wish you to have a good home, which the annuity we will give you and your Country you will have left Will make you happy —

Wau-kaun-Tshah-wau-kee-kow — (or the Whirling Thunder) again Spoke — Fathers! There are many of us here, we want to finish, and go home — when we came here we expected to have got our goods and have departed immediately if you get the land to where you ask, what can you do with it — if you can get all our Country where can we go? we cannot get our living like the whites — we cannot live and work as they do — we must not be too crowded —

What answer do you want? what can we say, more than we have — What can we say tomorrow? —

We do not work the lead as you do — we wish to raise our own lead in our own way on the piece left —

The Commissioners — You were told at Green Bay, and at Washington last year that there would be a Treaty this year to purchase your Country — your Nation complain of the whites going on your

lands, this we want to prevent, and the piece we will give you, will be more benefit to you than what you can get from your land —

Kau-rah-kaw-see kaw — (or the Crow Killer)

Fathers! We heard from you when you first came here the land you wanted — last year we heard the same from our Father at Green bay — he told me a great many of his children were only on our lands — There were a few when our father here (Genl. Dodge) came there — they were very few — he rented our land — others came quickly, Gov Dodge told us we should be paid for the damages done on our lands, after we should be paid, he would request a small piece of our land — You met us here in Council, and told us to mark off the lines by which we would wish to sell — we have done so — the first piece we marked you thought too small, you asked more and we gave it — as we supposed you wanted your miners together — You wished us to mark a water course for our line, in which a canoe would run, we have done so — as we came here in Canoes by that river — We dont think we can give more — if we could get our living East of the four Lakes, we would give you the land, but we cannot, as we look upon you as our Fathers you would not wish to see us suffer —

Council adjourned

Monday July 27th 1829

Council convened again in afternoon. The Chiefs and head men of the Chippewa Ottawa and Potawatamie Nation with their Agent and Interpreter met in Council

(a Chippewa) rose and spoke My Fathers! I am going to raise my children up now, and hope they will have their senses — here is our flesh & (or Billy Caldwell) and we have all appointed him to talk to you for us for the three nations, he is our principal man — and here is our next

(an Ottawa) spoke — Fathers! You have heard what our elder brother there has said — he is a Chippewa. I am an Ottawa — what he has said we all agree to, we are of the same opinion — our nations are one body —

Ka-ma-sof (a Potawatamie) rose and spoke — My Fathers! You have listened to what our brothers the Chippewa's, and Ottawa's have said, We are of the same opinion — You have also listened to us what we have said, and there is the man (or Billy Caldwell) we have all appointed to speak to you, what he says and does we will always observe, it shall last as long as the world stands, he is the Chief of the three united Nations of Chippewas Ottawa's and Potawatamies of the Illinois —

Monday July 27th

(Council continued)

the Chief handed in the propositions of said United Nations in writing for the terms of a Treaty, and the Council adjourned to take the same into consideration —

Council again convened in the Evening

Present all the Commissioners & the Secretary

The Commissioners acted on the propositions under consideration, which are as follows —

The United Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie tribes of Indians agree to sell to the United States, their tract of land lying on the Mississipi, between the Rock and Ouiscousin Rivers, and also another tract southeast of the Rock River and within the following boundaries, to wit: a line drawn due west from the north corner of the field of Antoine Ouilmette, who lives near Grosse Pointe, about twelve miles north of Chicago on Lake Michigan, to the Rock River, down said River, to where the line drawn due west from the Southernmost bend of Lake Michigan crosses said river, East on said line to the Fox River of Illinois, from thence along the Northwestern boundary of the Cession of 1816 to a point on Lake Michigan ten miles north of Chicago, thence along the Shore of said Lake to the place of beginning.

And in consideration of said grant it is agreed that the United States shall pay to the said United tribes, forever, the annual sum of — Sixteen Thousand Dollars, to be paid them at Chicago, and it is further agreed that the United States shall cause to be delivered to said United tribes at Chicago in the month of October next Twelve Thousand Dollars worth of goods as a present, and the United States furthermore agree to deliver to said United tribes at —

Chicago Fifty Barrels Salt annually forever. And the United States further agree to pay certain claims which we acknowledge to be due by us according to the accompanying Schedule amounting in the whole to Eleven Thousand Seven Hundred and one Dollars. And it is further agreed that a Blacksmith shall be permanently fixed for the use of the Indians at Chicago and be paid by the United States. And it is further agreed that the United States shall at their own Expense, cause the Northern boundary line of the present cession of Lake Michigan to the Peek River, to be surveyed as soon as practicable after the ratification of this Treaty, and good and sufficient marks and mounds to be established.

And it is further agreed that the right of hunting on the Lands herein ceded, adjoining Lake Michigan, as long as the same shall remain the Property of the United States, shall be reserved to the tribe who are parties to this Treaty.

Reservations — To Claude Laframboise (a half breed) one section on the Riviere aux Plains adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816. To Francois Bourbonnais Jr (a half breed) One Section at the Missionary Establishment on Fox River. To Alexander Robinson (a half breed) for himself and Children two sections of land on the Riviere aux Plains above and adjoining the tract granted to Claude Laframboise. To Pierre Leclerc (a half breed) one section at the village of the St. Louis Rock or Pawpaw Grove. To Waish-kee-than a Potawatamie woman, wife of David Laughton, and her child one and a half sections at the old village of Nay-ou-say at or near the source of the Riviere aux Sables, of the Illinois. To Billy Caldwell (a half breed) two and a half sections on both sides of the Chicago river above and adjoining the line of the purchase of 1816. To Victoire Pothier (a half breed) one half section on the Chicago river, above and adjoining the tract granted to Billy Caldwell. To Jane Miranda (a half breed) one quarter section on the Chicago above and adjoining the tract granted to Victoire Pothier. To Madeline (a Potawatamie woman) wife of Joseph Ogee, one section of land, west adjoining Pierre Leclerc at Pawpaw grove. To Archange Ouilmette a Potawatamie woman, wife of Antoine Ouilmette, for herself and her children two sections on Lake Michigan adjoining the Northern boundary line of the land

purchased by the present Treaty. — To Antoine and Francois Leclaire (half breeds) two sections of land on the Mississippi River, north and adjoining the line drawn by Graham and Philips from the Southern bend of Lake Michigan where said line strikes the Mississippi River. —

To Mau-ah-nay (a half breed) One Quarter section of land on the north side of and adjoining the tract granted to waish-kee-than.

In addition to the above grants the following tracts are reserved for the undernamed chiefs and their bands.

To Wau-bon-ah-see a Potawatamie Chief, five sections of land at the Grand Bois on the Fox River of the Illinois, where Shaytee's Village now stands. To Chab-ay-nay, an Ottawa chief two Sections of land at his village near the St-lin-ick-Rock. To Swon-Rote, a Potawatamie Chief, four sections at his village of Sau-may-nang on the Fox River of the Illinois.

Schedule of claims to be paid by the United States.

To Francois Laframboise for a Canoe load of merchandize taken by the Chippewa, and Ottawa Indians of Chab-way-way-gun and the neighbouring villages while frozen up in the Lake in the year 1799 — Two Thousand Dollars —	$2000.00
To Antoine Ouilmette — For depredation committed on him by the Indians at the time of the Massacre of Chicago and during the war Eight Hundred Dollars —	800.00
To the Heirs of the late John Kinzie for depredations committed on him at the time of the massacre of Chicago, and at St Joseph during the winter of 1812. Amounting to Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars —	3500.00
To Margaret Helm for losses sustained at the time of the capture of Fort Dearborn in 1812 by the Indians Eight Hundred Dollars —	800.00
To the American Fur Company for debts owed to them by the United tribes of Chippeways, Ottaways and Potawatamies Three Thousand Dollars —	3000.00
To Bernardus Laughton for debts owed to him by same One Thousand and Sixteen Dollars —	1016.00
Carried over	$11116.00

Amount Brought Forward	$11116.00
To James Kinzie - for debts owed to him by the Chippeways, Ottawas and Potawatamies Amounting to Four Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars	485.00
Carried over	11601.00

which propositions being discussed, were agreed to by a majority of the Commissioners viz. Genl. John McNeil and Caleb Atwater Esqr. Col Pierre Menard dissenting for the reasons herein expressed; And Articles of a Treaty were ordered to be drawn by the Secretary—

Prairie du Chien July 27th 1829

Gentlemen

The following are my objections or proposition to the proposals handed this moment by Mr Caldwell (a half Breed) in behalf of the Chippeways, Ottaways and Potawatamies for the purchase from them of some Land by them claimed.

1st I cannot consent to give a perpetual annuity. my wish is to do justice to Indians, but must also do justice to my Country.

2d I will not give my consent to enter any article in the Treaty allowing payment to Indian traders for goods sold to Indians on Credit.

3d I have no objection to allow a just compensation where depredations have actually been committed by Indians — Provided that the rejection of any such, shall not affect the Validity of the Treaty, but left to the discretion of the President to recommend them to the Senate according to their merit respectively.

4th I have no objection to grant to the half breeds small Portions of Land provided that the location of them shall be left to the discretion of the President of the United States.

5th As the Indians properly called the United tribes

of the Illinois, are the most interested in this treaty, and are not represented at all, although they have been notified to attend, and knowing also the promptitude with which they started to meet the Commissioners at Rock Island, where they were first notified to meet, and as they may have some plausible excuse for not attending at this place, I submit the following propositions—

1st That one half of the $10000 due to them by the Arrangement of Green Bay — of August 1828 be sent to them at the Crow Prairy on the Illinois River.—

2d That their part of the $12000 contemplated to be given at Chicago in October be delivered at the same Crow Prairy on the Illinois.

3d That one clause be entered in the Treaty stipulating that one half of the annuity we may consent to give them be paid to this part of Indians for the time being at the Crow Prairy or any other place on Fox River most convenient to them.— I am strongly induced to believe that the adoption of the above proposition would meet the approbation of those unrepresented Indians and that they would sign at once and become a party in common to the contemplated treaty without any further expense to the Government.

Should I be overruled, it is my request that my objection hereafter to be made in form of Protest should be spread on the journal of this mission founded on the foregoing remarks

Genl John McNeil
& Caleb Atwater Esqs
Commissioners
Present

(Signed) Pierre Menard

Prairie de Chien, Tuesday
July 28th 1829

Council met;
Present Same Commissioners
as yesterday, and the Sec.y

Articles of a Treaty with the united nations of the Chippewas, Ottawa and Potawatamies, pursuant to the propositions yesterday were submitted and approved, and ordered to be drawn out on Parchment in Duplicates

Commissioners passed several accounts and adjourned till tomorrow
10 Clock AM:

Wednesday July 29th

Council met:
Present same Commissioners as
yesterday, and the Sec.y

The Chiefs and Warriors of the united Nations of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamies of the Illinois, met with Dr Wolcott their Agent and Pierre Leclerc their Interpreter, and the duplicates of the Treaty (on parchment) with them, being read by the Secretary and interpreted to them by Mr Leclerc, was agreed to and signed in open Council by the Commissioners, and by the said Chiefs

and Warriors, in the presence of their Agent and interpreter and many others and a Duplicate delivered to them by the Commissioners—

Council adjourned till tomorrow
12 O Clock M—

Thursday July 30th 1829

Council convened
present, same Commissioners
as yesterday: and the Secretary

The Commissioners were engaged
in passing accounts—

Adjourned till tomorrow
12 O. Clock—

Friday July 31. 1829

Council convened at 12. O'Clock present same Commissioners as yesterday and the Secretary—

The Winnebago Indians with their Agents and interpreter met in Council, and made their propositions for a Treaty in writing, which were read and deliberated upon and agreed to by the Commissioners unanimously— and Articles of a Treaty in conformity thereto, ordered to be drawn by the Secretary—

The propositions were as follows—

The Winnebago Nation of Indians, will sell to the United States the tract of Country— Beginning on Rock River at the mouth of the Pe-kee-tan-no or Pe-kee-tol-a-ka river which empties into it from the North, thence up the Pe-kee-tan-no to the mouth of Sugar Creek, and up said Creek to the source of the North eastern branch thereof, thence due north to the road leading from the East blue Mound by the most northerly of the four Lakes to the Portage, thence with said road to the crossing of Duck Creek, thence a straight course to the most south-easterly bend of Lake Puckaway, thence up said Lake and Fox River to the Portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers and across said Portage to the Wisconsin River, thence down the Wisconsin to the point where the Eastern boundary line of the United States reservation at the mouth of the Wisconsin crosses said river, thence with the line of the Country secured to the Ottawas Chippeways & Potowatamies of the Illinois by 4th Article of the Treaty of 19th August 1825 made at Prairie du Chien, passing east of the sources of all the small streams falling into the Mississippi from the Wisconsin to Rock River to the Winnebago village on Rock River forty miles above

its mouth, as described in said treaty, thence up the Rock River to the beginning at the mouth of the Pe-kee-tan-no.

$18,000 annuity in silver for 30 years to be paid at Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago in proportion to the numbers and wishes of the several bands. And furthermore the United States are to deliver them $30,000 worth of Merchandize as a present which goods are to be delivered in three places for the convenience of the Indians namely, at Prairie du Chien, Fort Winnebago and on the waters of Rock River— The United States further are to pay, to the Individuals named in the annexed Schedule the Sum of $23,529 for just claims due by the Indians to said persons, and which is to be in full satisfaction for said claims.

From the Cession of lands made as aforesaid the following reservations all made to half breed Winnebagoes to be located without the mineral Country under the direction of the President of the United States, which lands shall not be leased or conveyed without the permission of the President of the United States— The United States are to appoint at the request of the Indians, a sub Agent to reside on the waters of Rock River, and to continue the present sub Agency at Fort Winnebago, but the rejection of this is not to affect the treaty— The United States are to provide and support three Blacksmiths shops, with the necessary tools, Iron, Steel, & Brass wire, for the use of the Indians. One at Prairie du Chien, one at Fort Winnebago, and one on the waters of Rock River for 30 years. The United States are to furnish the Indians with two Yoke of oxen, a Cart and man for the portage at Fort Winnebago to continue during the pleasure of the Agent at that place, not to exceed thirty years.

List of reservations allowed to the following persons by the Winnebagoes —— viz

Catharine Boilvin and her daughter Mary Myott

three sections — Michel M'Cyr, son of Hee-no-Kaw one section — Mary daughter of Hee-no-Kaw one section — Ellen daughter of said Hee-no-Kaw one section — Brigitte daughter of said Hee-no-Kaw one section — Catharine daughter of Olivier Amell one section —. Olivier son of said Amell one section. François, Thérèse, and Joseph, children of Joseph Thibaut each one section. and Sophia Palen daughter of Joshua Palen one section — Pierre Paquette two sections, and to his two children Thérèse and Moses each one section Pierre Grignon, Lavoine Grignon, Amable Grignon, Margaret and Genevieve — and Mariette children of said Pierre each one section. and — Mau-nah-tee-sa a Winnebago woman one section and to her eight children, Thérèse Decuyer, Benjamin Decuyer James Decuyer. Simeon Decuyer, Phelise Decuyer, Julia Grignon Antoine Grignon. Elisa Peyer each one section —

To Jean Bte Paquette Pascal Paquette and Margaret, Angelique, Domitile, Thérèse and Lisette children of the late J B. Paquette each one section

Madeline Brisbois, daughter of Michel Brisbois Jr One section

Théodore Lespien one section

Thérèse Pagnier & her two children two sections and from their annuity annually $50 for 15 years —

Mary Gleason — daughter of Luther Gleason one section —

To be located without the Mineral Country under the direction of the President of the United States — " —

The following letter was handed in by Col P. Menard Commissioner and ordered at his request to be inserted in the journal —

Prairie du Chien July 31st 1829

Gentlemen,

In conformity with my objection and proposition of the 27th Inst and of your promise made to me at the time of signing the Treaty that my objection should be entered on the Journal of the mission — I now reduce to writing the following as my protest and objection to the Treaty of purchase from the — Chippeways, Ottawas, and Potowatamies of the Illinois, signed the 29th Inst in order that any individual opinions with the reason influencing them may be seen —

Our Indian frontier is increasing with the demands of our people for the extinguishment of Indian title to the Country that surrounds us to the West and north. The perpetual debt for Indian Purchases is increasing to an alarming amount, and the minds of calculating men have been drawn to this subject. Was it redeemable, at any stated period, the amount would scarcely be worthy of consideration — for then the debt must terminate eventually and the — Nation stand free from any pecuniary embarrassments. Involved as it is in every new engagement for the payment of a perpetual annuity we are fastening an inextinguishable debt upon our children. Under these views I can never consent to give perpetual annuities.

There are many things in Indian Treaties, which in their minds are entirely apart from, the Land ceded, and the price given by the United States. Therefore their rejection by the proper authorities ought not to infringe upon the validity of the Cession, or the special considera-

stipulated to be paid. Acting under these impressions, I am opposed to the payment by the United States of debts due to traders for goods sold on Credit to the Indians, or any other claims on Indians except for depredations actually committed by the Indians, and this should be allowed, subject to the approbation or rejection of the constituted Authorities, without in any way impairing the validity of the Cession. I have no objection to granting to half breed Indians, moderate portions of land within the ceded Country, provided the location of these lands are left to the President of the United States.

In this case there is one special Location and reservation from its situation and character peculiarly calculated to operate injurious to the United States - and against which I enter my protest. This is the location of two sections of land at the Pimpaw Grove, and amongst that portion of the Illinois Indians who are unrepresented in this Council, and which those Indians might wish to reserve for their Chiefs and themselves the location being in their villages without their Consent. When a Treaty is made the Indians who treat should be fairly and fully represented, experience has proven that where they are not the Treaty will not be complied with in good faith. In the present case the Indians of the contracting parties living on the lands ceded, are not represented in this Council.

Deeply impressed with the correctness of my views on the subject that we have noted upon, and the importance of the proposition made by me and rejected, I here — desire agreeably to our agreement to enter my protest to such portions of the Treaty with the Illinois Indians as are obnoxious to my several objections.

To Genl Alex McNeal & Capt Stuart Esqrs present

(Signed) Pierre Menard

Commissioners

Council adjourned till tomorrow 12 O. Clock.

Saturday Augt. 1st 1829

Council convened at 12. O. Clock present all the Commissioners and the Secretary

The Articles of the Treaty with the Winnebago nation having been written in duplicate on parchment — the head men and Warriors of that nation having assembled with their Agents and interpreter met the Commissioners in Council and the Treaty having been fully explained to them by the interpreter, was signed by the Commissioners and said Chiefs and head men in duplicates, and one delivered to them —

Council adjourned till tomorrow

August 2nd 1829

Council met
present same as yesterday

Arrangements were made by the Commissioners for the purchase of $30.000 in goods as a present to the Winnebagoes under the Treaty of yesterday — a bargain was made with Mr G. H. Kennedy for said goods — Genl H. Dodge & John W Johnson Esq. were appointed to examine and appraise said goods —

In afternoon made report which was approved of.

Adjourned till tomorrow

Monday August 3d 1829

Council met
present same Commissioners as yesterday, and the Secy —

The Commissioners were engaged in paping accounts, and transacting other business

Adjourned till tomorrow

Tuesday August 4th 1829

Council convened
present same Commissioners as yesterday, and the Secretary —

The Chiefs and braves of the Sac's and Fox nation of Indians with their Agent Mr Forsythe, and their interpreter Mr Sleclair, met in Council —

The Commissioners spoke as follows —

Children — We are happy to see you here at your Great Fathers council fire to see and hear every thing that has been done between us and the Chippeways, Ottoways, and Potawatomies as also the Winnebagoes. On our way up to this place we stopped one night only at Prairie Du Chien as we knew the Indians here were waiting for us, otherwise we would have remained there a day or two to have some talk with you, but your now being here it will answer the same purpose.

Your Great Father has not authorised us to buy any of your land, but he has authorised us, provided you were a competent deputation to enquire of you if you would sell your mineral land. We find that you are a competent deputation, and that there is among you some of the best chiefs and braves, and we feel authorised to enquire of you if you would sell to your Great Father your mineral Country on the west side of the Mississippi, and if after a consultation among yourselves, in your Village you should determine to sell to your Great Father your mineral land, you may inform him through your father Forsyth, and on receiving that information Your Great Father will take the necessary measures to have a treaty held with you for that purpose, perhaps next year, after receiving the information —

Our children as respects the war, that has broke out between you and the Sioux Indians we are sorry to hear of it and were commanded by your Great Father to say to you, that there must not be any more waring between you and the Sioux Indians otherwise your Great Father must and will interfere, and if he does interfere

some children may cry Out ——. If you have any thing to communicate to your Great Father, or any complaints to make we will hear you, and remedy any evils that may exist and do every thing in our power to make you happy provided you will listen to the words of Your Great Father —

Mo-co-pawn — (or Bear Ham) commonly called Morgan (a Fox — Chief) rose and spoke (My Fathers; Because you Know how to read and write, you have the means of remembrance, but we who do not, only learn by the ear, remember what our fathers have handed down to us; and we observe it — Why do you speak to our Chiefs and braves of our lands — my people love their lands

and the game that is on it — as a man loves his Wife — and we do not want to part with it —

If all the red men on this (the East) side of the Mississippi have sold their land, we wish to keep ours —

Keo-kuk — (a Sac Chief) Fathers! I am glad to see you as you are sent by our Great Father the President of the United States — to talk with us, we are glad —

Our Chiefs and braves have heard what you have said as coming from the Great Father the President, they are glad to hear the words you have spoken — I am not a Chief, but my People wish me to speak for them — They have heard what you have said about our land, but the Red Gum, (Gen.l Harrison) cheated my Grand Father (Quash-quam-ie) who you see here, and we are not going to be taken in, in that way — altho he (Quash-quam-ie) deceived us —

My Chiefs and braves, have heard what you have said to day about our lands, they will consider and give an answer, for the present, we will say nothing, but return back your words to our Great Father; at another time we will give him an answer on that subject —

This old man our Grand Father

here (meaning Quash-quam-ie) is the man who has made us all unhappy—

We wish to go and see our Great Father the President of the United States — your words made us sick — we wish to go and see him, and tell him all our griefs and of what Quash-quam-ie has done heretofore, and which made our hearts sick—

Fathers! We spoke to our Great Father at Washington and to our Father the red head, (Gen.l Clarke) the time we made the Treaty there, to have the lands which we then reserved at the point between the Des Moines and the Mississippi river, for the half breeds (that is the children of Sac and Fox women by White men) and their children forever and for them only—

Our Father then at Washington promised us that those lands should be surveyed and divided for those half breeds immediately so that each child (half breed might know their portion, and prevent strangers from settling on it and cutting and destroying the timber —.

At the great Council fire at this place in 1825 our Father the red hair (Gen.l Clarke) promised us again the same thing; but no survey nor division has been made, and strangers are settling on those lands, — destroying the timber, and no one (of the half breeds) knows where their lands are

We have lately written to our Great Father at Washington to have these promises fulfilled —

Fathers — Your blood (the blood of the Whites) and mine run — equally in the veins of these half breeds; We love them as our relations, and we want them near to us, that we can often see them, and we now request you will ask our Great Father to have that land divided between those half breeds as it was promised to be done; and what we now say we want you to put down on paper, and send to our,

Great Father at Washington that he may see that we do not talk thus every that the letter we lately wrote to him was true and not the work of white man—

You have spoken to me upon the subject of the Sioux — Pori Pachehas passed his peace pipe all along among us — Genl Clarke made us all smoke the pipe of peace at this place in 1825 and drew lines between us all and told us to keep within our own and not to pass over without permission. He told us all — I have marked you the lines of your land — that no difficulties may occur. We have always observed it, and have never passed over it. Your traders as Genl Clarke told us shall not trade upon other lands where they were not licensed to go, some have not observed this — The Great Spirit has placed us here upon our lands our traders have never traded else where — That man there (Morgan) is a fool he has done all that mischief with the Sioux; but he is now displaced. You have now heard the words of myself and Chiefs — I give no answer upon the subject of the Sioux Please it, as it was; upon that I shall say nothing — I shall now talk about that man (Morgan) my nephew nine days after he had done the mischief, I did not know of it then, I gave to the Sioux the hand of peace & smoked with them a few days after they had killed the best friend I had.

The traders of the Sioux have come upon our lands, and caused all the harm that has been done — I give you back the Tobacco I got from the Sioux.

The Commissioners spoke as follows: Your Great Father has heard with pain of your difficulties with the Sioux; he wishes to see peace among all his red children — He desires it should be restored between you and the Sioux; it gives him pain that blood should be shed between any of his children and he will not suffer it to go unpunished —

We hope you will open your ears, and let our words sink deep into your hearts.

Tim-ai-la Sac Indian (or Strabery commonly called) rose and spoke to Commissioners — My Chiefs and Braves —

have heard what you who are sent by our Great Father have said
I tell why my heart is sick when Genl Clarke spoke to all
of us here (in 1825) he told us, what harm would it be, if one
of your people should establish a traders house upon our
Lands, I told him it would do no harm to have an —
establishment on our Lands— I believe what we then spoke
is forgotton— I wish what I now say to be put down on
Paper All on the other side of the Mississipi is filled
with woods, the best of timber, this we wish to preserve
for our Children but your people destroy it, for this —
reason we think the Paper Signed in 1825 is forgotten—
You have been sent to talk to us, I rejoice at it and what
I now say, I wish it put on Paper and dropped all along
on the other side, that people may stop trespassing—
I tell you this to have justice done, I say so because I do not
know how much land due may have in our lines, I dont know
the lines, it is for that, that people have been killed if the
lines had been marked perhaps no one would have been
killed. All my people are glad to see you who are sent
by the Great Father, we are very glad because we can
talk together— We have heard your people have been
building a mill above here on our Lands, we wish it taken
away— We will talk to our Great Father about it —
The Commissioners — Your Great Father has always
claimed the right of cutting timber on Indian Lands for his
Forts— but he will not permit others to do so, if they do
he removes them— The mill is to saw timber for his Fort.
The commanding Officer here (at Prairie du Chien) last winter heard
some whites were trespassing on Turkey river, he sent his Soldiers
to take the trespasers, but they had gone and taken the
Plank with them to this side of the river—
1st Hes-Ruck spoke again and repeats what Genl Tipton's —
messenger said, "You the Indians are masters of the Earth, —
the French first came, and gave their goods and did not
ask Land— The English then found the road, and —
came with their vessels, and travelled the same road

as the French, the Americans then found the road and
gave you much trouble about your Lands— The Americans
whipped the British, and drove them out of your Country,
this is what Genl Jackson told him (Tipton)
When Genl Jackson got into the big house, he told Genl
Tipton, I am going to remove all the Indian Agents, Genl
Clarke & Governor Cass &c. he will appoint me to treat with
you all. At present I (Genl Tipton) have broken them all
down, all are broke except me, that he was to remain, that
if the Indians would come to his house he would consult with
them: and appoint the Sub Agents for them under him—
This is the word we received by the Potawatamie Chief Met-to-wa
who brought the wampum. I thought that if he Genl Tipton was
so great a man, I would go and see him. When I arrived there he
told me he had sent that Potawatamie Chief to invite the
Potawatamies, Winnebagoes, Sacs, & Foxes to come and counsel
with him. He said the President has chosen me to invite
you all to come here and advise you to be all peaceable
and to tell you the truth and to speak to all the nations
who had been under the Superintendency of Gov Cass
and Genl Clarke— that the President told him (Tipton)
that he had fought with several Nations and had —
conquered them all and now he wanted them the Indians
to be at Peace— The President has sent two men to
talk to you, the Stiff leg chief (Genl McNeil) and one
from Kaskaskia (Col Menard) it is for that reason I —
wish to speak with you— He the President is
going to pay the Indians $25000 for the mineral the
whites have stolen from you
I think they will pay you the $20.000 and they will ask
to buy more of your lands; upon that subject you will
do as you please— I told him I came to talk to him —
we and our families are upon a small piece of land where our
village is, and the white people have taken it from us,
since you are such a great man, I wish you to tell us how
that came. He told me the Stiff leg chief Genl McNeil

and Col Menard, you will see and settle all that, and they will drive off the whites. After that I spoke again to him (Genl Tipton) and presented to him a paper from Mr Forsyth, he told me he would write to Mr Forsyth and give it to me.

The Sacs and Foxes present having ~~requested~~ requested that the Commissioners would make them a present of goods, it was thought advisable to do so for the following reasons viz— That they had complained of having been excluded from some of their lands in the East side of the Mississippi; and that the whites had trespassed upon those as well as upon other of their lands; That the Whites had cut their timber and made settlements on their lands West of the Mississippi; That the Whites (meaning the Soldiers of Fort Crawford) had built a Mill on their lands opposite or near Prairie du Chien on the West side of the river, which Mill they wanted removed; They complained of having been cheated by their own people out of the Country that the Potawatamies were now selling for a great price— of which they were not getting any; Further, they were present witnessing the large quantities of goods delivered to the other Indians, and the Commissioners judging that there was some reason in some of their complaints and as it was the desire of the Government to conciliate them, and desirable to establish good feelings towards the United States and also believing from the spirit of the

letter from the Secretary of War, as to the treatment of these Indians, the Commissioners ordered goods to be purchased of Mr Marcheval to amount of $850, and be distributed there being about 140 of the Tribe; which was done accordingly, and a Draft drawn for that amount on the Secretary of War to be paid when an appropriation should be made by Congress—

Council adjourned till tomorrow

Wednesday Aug. 5th

Council convened
present, same as yesterday

The Commissioners were engaged in paying accts. and so continued to meet
Thursday, Friday &
Saturday following

Saturday Aug. 8th 1829

Council convened
present all the Commissioners and the Sec.y.
Caleb Atwater Esq. Commissioner asked leave of absence to go home (see his letter to the other Commissioners—
Council adjourned till Monday next

Prairie du Chien Monday Aug.th 10

The Commissioners Genl. McNeil and Col Menard, with C. S. Hempstead the Secy left this day in Steam boat Red Rover for St. Louis.

Tuesday August 11th

Arrived at Galena.

Thursday August 13th

Left Galena

Saturday Morning Aug.st 22nd

The Commissioners Genl. McNeil & Col Menard and the Secy arrived at St. Louis in Steamboat Red Rover.

During the stay of the two Commissioners and Secretary in St. Louis they were engaged in closing up the business of the Commission

St. Louis Saturday September 5th, 1829

Board met, present Genl. John McNeil & Col Pre. Menard Commissioners & C. S. Hempstead Secy

Ordered, that all the accounts, vouchers and papers of the Commission, be forwarded to the War department for settlement & that the Secretary Mr. Hempstead, take the same, and attend to the adjustment and settlements at Washington City

and remain there as long as his services may be required.

Also that the Secretary take charge of this journal, and the Report of the Commissioners and deliver them to the Secretary of War at Washington

Further, that Mr. Hempstead the Secretary take charge of the original Treaties and safely deliver them to the Secretary of War;

A letter of this order was signed by the Commissioners, to the Secretary Mr. Hempstead.

St. Louis September 11th 1829

Genl. John McNeil and Col Pre. Menard two of the Commissioners signed the Abstracts of payments of Goods, and of Expenditures, and the Report of the proceedings of the Commission to the Secretary of War "

The foregoing Journal of fifty five pages is correct as therein stated

Given under my hand at St. Louis this 11th day of September 1829

Chas S. Hempstead
Secy to the Commission

/over/

~~56~~ 6

The foregoing Journal of fifty five pages is correct; Mr. Atwater Commissioner not being in St. Louis could not sign it. Col Menard the other Commissioner examined it and said it was correct, but omitted to sign it

Given under my hand at St. Louis
11th day of September 18

John McNeil
Commissioner

December 11, 1829, Having this day examined the foregoing Journal, I find it correct

Caleb Atwater
Commissioner

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7-29-29

Prairie du Chien, Augt. 7th 1829

Genl. Wm. McNeil,
Colo. P. Menard, &
Mr. Caleb Atwater -
Commrs. &c. &c.

Report of their proceedings in negotiating with the Winnebagoes &c. &c.

7-29-29

Prairie du Chien
Aug.st 7. 1829

Sir

We ought perhaps, to have notified you of our arrival at this place, when we reached here, but it was then considered by us so uncertain what would be the result of our mission, (the various reasons for this opinion will be given hereafter) that we thought we had better postpone writing until something definitive had occurred.

The Commissioners with the Secretary (C. S. Hempstead Esq who we appointed at St Louis) left that place in the Steamboat Missouri, for this place on the 30th of June; We arrived at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids on the 4th ult, and owing to the low stage of the river, and the difficulty of getting over the rapids, we were detained there a week, and after the detention arising from the very unusual low state

of the waters for the season, we arrived safely at this place on the 15th inst., where we found the principal men of the Winnebaygo, and the United nations of the Chippewa Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, with their respective Agents and Interpreters assembled; the number of Indians collected was about 1200, (men women and children)—

We immediately entered upon the subject of the Treaty, and which has resulted in forming two Treaties with the nations of Indians above named, the particulars of which will be given in our Journal and the report to be made hereafter—

On the 29th of July we concluded the first with the United nations of Chippewa. Ottawa and Potawatamies, by which they cede to the United States, all the country claimed by them (embracing their mineral lands)

on the Mississippi river, and lying between the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers, according to the extent and boundaries of the same as established and secured to them by the 6th Article of the Treaty of Aug 19th 1825, at this place; Also another tract of country between Lake Michigan and Rock river. 80 miles long (E. & West) and about 33 miles wide (N. & S.) beginning on the Western shore of Lake Michigan at N E corner of Autoine Quillmets field about 12 miles North of Chicago; thence running due West to Rock river; thence down the same to where the line running due West from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi crosses said river; thence east with the said line to the Fox river of the Illinois — thence along the northern boundary line of the Cession of 1816 to Lake Michigan; thence North wardly with the western shore of the Lake to the beginning —

In consideration of said cession the United States are to pay to the said

united nation of Indians the sum of $16.000 in specie annually, forever; to be paid at Chicago, and also to deliver at that place in the month of October next $12.000 in goods as a present to said Indians; Also to deliver 50 barrels of salt to them at the same place annually, forever; And also to make permanent the Blacksmith's establishment at Chicago. There is reserved to descendants of said Indians, out of the lands ceded 15 sections, lying without the Mineral country, Also reserved to Chiefs and braves, 11 sections lying without the Mineral country, in all 26 sections: The United States also agree to pay claims against said Indians to the sum of $11601,00.

Such are the main stipulations of the Treaty, with an Article to run a boundary line, and the usual Art.s about hunting &c for the ratification—

It is further stipulated that the U. S. shall appoint a Sub Agent to reside on the Waters of Rock River, and shall continue the present Sub Agency at Fort Winnebago

Such are the provisions of the Treaty, with the usual Article, as to the ratification &c

In thus bringing the Treaties to a close — we defer to our future report, in detail of the whole business, the motives and reasons which have governed us; the description and value of the country ceded, and all matters proper to an explanation of the considerations of the agreements, and of such other matters as will be expected by the President and Senate to inform them, as far as we can, upon the whole subject; in the mean time, it may not be deemed inclative here to observe, that by the several cessions of land, (if the Treaties are ratified) there will be acquired by the

Fourth, the United States are to provide and support three blacksmiths establishments for the use of said Indians, for the term of 30 years one at Prairie du Chien, One at Fort Minnebago and one on the Waters of Rock river; And further the U. States engage to furnish for the use of said Indians 2 yoke of Oxen, 1 cart and the services of a man at the Portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, to continue at the pleasure of the Agent at that place, the term not to exceed 30 years: The U. S are to pay for said Indians, to individuals named in Schedule claims, against the Indians to the amount of $23,532,28/100; and lastly there is reserved from the lands ceded, and to be granted by the U. S. to descendants of said Indians 44 sections of land, to be located without the mineral country, and under the direction of the President of the of the U. S

On the 1st inst, we concluded a Treaty with the Winnebaygo Indians, by which, they ceded to the United States all the country claimed by them, which contain mineral, (so far as it has been ascertained) besides other lands, the boundaries are as follows; Beginning on Rock River at the mouth of the Kee-kee-tok-a-ka, or branch thereof, about 130 miles from its mouth — thence running up the Kee-kee-tok-a-ka to the mouth of Sugar Creek (coming in from the East) thence up said Creek to the source of the most easterly branch thereof — thence by a line running due North to the road leading from the eastern blue mound by the most Northern of the four lakes, to the Portage of the Wisconsin & Fox rivers — thence by the said road to the crossing at Duck Creek, thence by a direct line to the most S. Easterly end of Lake Puckaway — thence up that Lake and Fox river to the Portage of the Wisconsin & Fox rivers, thence across to the Wisconsin River (this will include Fort Winnebaygo and the adjacent country)

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thence down the Wisconsin to the U. S Reservation at the mouth of that river — thence by the boundary line of the Chippewa Ottawa & Potawatamie of 1825 (herein before described in the Treaty —) to the Winnebago Village on Rock river 40 miles above its mouth — thence up that river to the mouth of the Pe-ke-a-tol-a-ka the place of beginning:

The consideration to be paid for this cession, by the United States, is $18.000 annually, in specie, for 30 years, to be paid at Prairie du Chien, and Fort Winnebago, and also to deliver to the Indians Thirty thousand dollars in goods immediately as a present; And further that the United States shall deliver to the Indians for the period of 30 years 3000 lbs of Tobacco, and 50 barrels of Salt to be delivered equally at Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago

Government, (from the best information we can gain, there having been no survey as you know of the Country) from 8. to 10.000,000 of acres of land, of as great fertility as any in our Country, a large proportion of which contain the richest lead mines, perhaps in the world.

We have also purchased and delivered the $20,000 in goods under the Convention of Green Bay in Aug.st 1828, according to your instructions.

Also, we have purchased and delivered to the Winnebagoes the $30000 in goods stipulated by the Treaty, and have drawn drafts on you for that amount in favour of Mr George H Kennedy to be paid when an appropriation shall be made by Congress

We communicated the contents of the favour from your department of the 15th of June, in relation to the Sacs and Foxes; in consequence, Mr Forsythe and Interpreter, and the Chiefs

and braves attended here, and we held a Council with them, and told them what you required — they gave no answer, but deferred it, to consider on the subject, and promised to give an answer thro' their Agent Mr. Forsyth the further particulars of the Council will be in our future report, and in the Journal of our proceedings

It became necessary for two of us (Gn McNair and Col Menard) to raise funds in St. Louis upon their individual credit, to pay the expences of the mission; and it will be necessary for them to raise more in the same way, for the same object, to do which, they will repair to St. Louis, where the accounts will be made out, a report drawn, and the papers vouchers &c Journal, and Treaties forwarded to you as soon as practicable.

We shall leave here the first opportunity

In conclusion, we have only to add, that in all this business, we have endeavoured to fulfill the wishes, and the instructions of the President, with an eye, single to the best interests of the Nation, and if in aught we have failed, it is not, from a want of endeavour to perform our duty, honestly, zealously, and, to the satisfaction of the Government.—

We have the honor
to be, Very respectfully
Your Ob.t Servt

Pierre Menard

Caleb Atwater
Commissioners

To the Hon.ble
John H. Eaton Esq.
Sec.y of War
Washington

Saint Louis September
11th 1829.

Sir,

The undersigned appointed to hold a Treaty at Prairie du Chien, with the Winnebago, Chippewa, Ottawa & Pota-watomie Indians, for the purchase of the Mineral Country, claimed by them on the Upper Mississippi, and South & East of the Wisconsin River, and also to pay to them the goods, stipulated under the convention of Green Bay, of August 1828 — have now the honor to report to you — the proceedings under the appointment — the manner in which they have performed their duties, and the result of the whole business —

Your letter of instructions dated 30th March was received by Genl McNeil, at Boston, on the 14th of April, and he immediately, started for St Louis, taking Philadelphia, in his route, to get the money provided for the purchase of the $20.000.00 of goods to be paid under the convention of Green bay.

The instructions to the undersigned Mr Pierre Menard, reached him at Kaskaskia, Illinois, on the second of May; he immediately made the the necessary arrangements to have the several Nations of Indians (named in your

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letter.) notified of the time of holding a Treaty at Rock Island, the place, thought by him to be the most suitable, for the reasons stated in your letter of instructions, and also; because that place, was indicated last year at Green bay, by Gov.r Cass, and Colo Menard, to the Indians, at the council there, as where, the contemplated Treaty of this year would probably be held, with which indication, the Indians, were apprised, and appeared well pleased: and they had accordingly, upon their return home, informed their respective nations; all of whom, hence expected Rock Island, to be the place where the Treaty of 1829, would be held.— The time appointed by Colo Menard, (the other Commissioner, Genl McNeil, not having then arrived at St. Louis,) was the 25th, of June — other preliminary arrangements were made, besides fixing the time and place as mentioned, and causing the Indians to be notified by express. Colo Menard despatched a man to Rock Island, to have a temporary building erected on the slope of ground, on the West side of the Mississippi, opposite to Rock Island, to hold the council and Treaty — there being no buildings, nor indeed quarters of any kind there — he also made arrangements to have provisions forwarded, for

for the use of the Indians to be at the Treaty.

On the 27th of May, Genl McNeil arrived at St Louis, and we immediately took measures to raise funds, to defray the incidental expenses and disbursements of the Treaty — to purchase the $20.000 — of goods to be paid, and to make the necessary preparations to reach the place of the Treaty.

In order to raise money, we obtained a loan from the United States Branch Bank, in this place of $6.500, upon our individual responsibility. We found that to draw drafts on you to be paid when an appropriation should be made by Congress, could not be well used for small sums, and large sums could only be raised in that way, by a discount to Government.

On the 8th of June, your favor of 18th may was received, ordering the Treaty to be held at Prairie du Chien; We immediately adopted measures, to send Couriers and despatches to the Indians, to inform them of the change — we refer you to the "Talk", and the Letters to the Agents & others for the manner this was performed.

After the most diligent examination & enquiry we made a purchase of $20.000, of goods to satisfy the convention of Green bay, of Mr George H Kennerly.

of

2. of this place. We refer you to the bills. The certificate of merchants as to the price and quality of the goods, and the contract with Mr Kennerly for the correctness of this transaction. Previous to the purchase of these goods, Caleb Atwater Esqr (the other commissioners) arrived in St. Louis, which was about the 12th of June – he immediately co-operated with us in all our arrangements.

On the 19th of June, Charles J. Hempstead Esqr. was appointed Secretary and has officiated ever since. Having made all our arrangements, and purchased our Stores, we embarked with Mr. Atwater, and our Secretary, on board of a Steam boat, with the Goods for Prairie du Chien, on the 30th of June at St Louis.

After meeting with the delays incident to the low stage of the river, as stated in our Letter from Prairie du Chien, of 7th Ult. we reached that place on the 15th of July – On our way up, we saw a band of the Winnebago Indians, at Rock Island, of about 200 persons. We held a talk with them to persuade their chiefs, to go to Prairie du Chien. We ordered some supplies of provisions to be furnished them. At the same place we received your letter of the 13th June, relative to the Sacs and Foxes, forwarded from St Louis by Genl. Clark, Supt Intl. Indian affairs, by Express.

Upon our arrival at Prairie du Chien we found the Chiefs and head men of the Winnebagoes, and of the United nations of the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies of the Illinois, with Genl.

Joseph

Joseph M Street agent, and Mr John M Kenzie, Sub agent, and the interpreter of the Winnebagoes, and Doct Wolcott the agent, and his interpreter for the other Indians. There were assembled about 375 men and 640 women and children of the Winnebago Indians, and about 80 of the other Tribes of the Chippewas &c.

The Commissioners immediately made the necessary arrangements for the Council, and as soon as practicable held councils with the several Tribes assembled, and informed them of the views of the President in holding a Treaty with them. For which "talk" as also the answers thereto, we refer you to our journal which will be delivered to you herewith.

The Goods which were to be delivered under the convention of Green Bay, not having yet arrived, the Indians manifested no eagerness to return answers to the "Talk" of the Commissioners, and hence several days elapsed without any thing being done in council. the Indians were deliberating among themselves; In the mean time a question arose between the Winnebagoes and the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, which threatened some difficulty between them — and probably to defeat the Treaty — The Winnebagoes denied any right the the others had to receive any

of the $20.000. of goods, as none of the mineral country belonged to them (as they alleged). The commissioners had this matter allayed by proper explanations of the lines established by Treaty at Prairie du Chien in 1825, and the Treaty of 1816.

On the 29th of July, the United nations of the Chippewas - Ottawas - and Potawatamies - concluded to sell, and handed in their propositions; which were accepted by a majority of the Commissioners, and a Treaty concluded with them on the 29th same month, signed by all the Commissioners, by which those Indians cede to the United States, all the Country claimed by them on the Mississippi River, between the Wisconsin & Rock Rivers, as secured to them by the 9th Art Treaty 25 August 1825, at Prairie du Chien, Also a Tract between Lake Michigan and Rock River immediately North of the line of the purchase of 1816. which tract is computed to be about 80 Miles long E & W., and thirty three miles North & South -

The United States, are to pay the sum of Sixteen thousand Dollars per year in perpetuity — make a present of Twelve Thousand Dollars, in goods in October next — pay claims against the Indians to the amount of Eleven Thousand Six hundred and One Dollars — deliver at Chicago fifty barrels of salt annually — and make permanent the Blacksmiths Establishment at Chicago. These with the reservation of 15 Sections, to descendants of Indians, and 11 sections to Chiefs of bands. (all being located out of the Mineral Country)

are the principal stipulations of the Treaty. for the further particulars of which, we refer you to the same. On the 31st same month, the Winnebago Nation, sent in their propositions for a Treaty of sale of their Mineral Country, which were accepted and a Treaty concluded on the 1st August, with them; by which they cede all their mineral country lying South of the Wisconsin, & above Rock River — the boundaries are East by Sugar Creek, a branch of the Ke-Kee-Ko-a-Ka, emptying into Rock River about 130 Miles (by the River) above its mouth, and North & East by Lake Peckaway, and Fox river, and North by the Portage of Wisconsin & Fox Rivers & thence down the Wisconsin to its mouth.

The price to be paid by the United States, is Eighteen thousand dollars per year, for thirty years, to make a present of Thirty Thousand Dollars, in goods immediately — pay claims against the Indians to the amount of $23.532.25 — and cause 50 barrels of Salt & 3000 lb of Tobacco to be delivered annually for thirty years —

The United States are also to Establish three Blacksmiths Establishments for 30 Years, and continue the Sub agency at Fort Winnebago — and establish a Sub agency on

the waters of Rock River. These with 44 Sections of Land reserved to descendants of those Indians, to be located without the mineral country, under the direction of the President — are the essential provisions of the articles.

By these two Treaties, all the mineral country authorised by the instructions, has been purchased — and a considerable quantity of other Lands in addition: permanent boundaries are fixed (by navigable Waters,) between the Indians treating and the United States. — The portage of the Wisconsin & Fox river, and the land, and adjoining country at Fort Winnebago acquired. — the Indians, removed from the important rivers Mississippi and Wisconsin, and Rock and Fox rivers — and the acquisition of a Tract of Country containing the most abundant quantity of the purest and most productive lead ore on our Continent, and probably in the World, besides other ores, of which copper is the only one discovered — The climate is salubrious, the water pure and abundant, and the soil extremely fertile, even where ore is found, presenting the astonishing anomaly of fine rich black earth capable of producing every article which the climate will admit. — covering extensive and inexhaustible beds of ore —

The

The extent of the country secured by these Treaties on the great river Mississippi, and between the Wisconsin and Rock Rivers, and the waters of Rock River is about 175 miles long, on the Mississippi, and about 100 miles wide, exclusive of the Tract, bought from the United Nations of the Chippewas, Ottawas and Potawatamies, lying between Lake Michigan and Rock River — computed to be about 80 miles long, by 33 wide.- and the Tract from the Winnebagoes, above the source of Sugar creek, and south of the Wisconsin, the portage and Fox River, and Lake Puckaway, including Fort Winnebago — This Tract we suppose is about 60 miles long by 12 miles wide -

There having been no actual survey of the country the exact quantity of Lands acquired under these Treaties cannot be stated, but from the best data we can collect, we suppose that the whole amount is about Eight millions of acres, and we should judge, that about two thirds of it is mineral Land, and all possessing great agricultural capacities, which can well sustain a very numerous population, independent of its mineral resources, -

From the best means of information we can discover, we have had a map drawn of the Country, purchased, which will accompany this report -

Thus whether the acquisition of the

mineral country, is to be viewed, as regards the political relations towards the Indian Tribes in the north west — or our neighbours the British, the free communication by the Wisconsin & Rock rivers, between the Mississippi, and the Lakes, — it is important, and in this respect, the settlement of that frontier by a white population, and thus establishing an impassable barrier of defence, is also important. — If the mere value of the Lands for mining and agricultural purposes, should only be considered, we look upon the purchase as very valuable — but if we regard the great advantages of this cession, as respects the Indian Trade, — the means of National defence — the acquisition of Territory — or the happiness of our Citizens, in furnishing a desirable country to live in, the value and importance of this cession will be most manifest.

We might moreover, were it necessary point out the immediate benefit of this purchase, in preventing difficulties, and possibly war and bloodshed, between the Indians and the Whites — but this contingency has been so evidently foreseen and adverted to, by you, and the consequences of such a state of things, so forcibly depicted in your instructions, that it might be deemed superfluous for us to dwell upon it — by the purchase peace is secured — The fact needs no illustration —

We pass to the Indians
Tribes

Tribes, parties to the Convention of Green-bay of August, 1828, the Twenty Thousand Dollars in goods: for the manner in which this duty has been performed, we refer you to the documents relative to the purchase, and delivery of these goods.

The thirty Thousand Dollars, in goods, stipulated to be delivered to the Winnebagoes, as a present, under the Treaty with them, was purchased and delivered to them at Prairie du Chien, we refer you in like-manner to the documents of purchase and delivery.

Measures were taken, to have Twelve Thousand Dollars of goods delivered at Chicago, in October next, to the Potawatamies &c. under this Treaty: for these measures we refer to the instructions to Mr. Wolcott, the agent at Chicago.

A large and respectable number of the Sacs and Foxes, with their Agent, Mr Forsythe, and the Interpreter, attended at Prairie du Chien, We fed and held a council with them, in which we sounded them on the subject for a sale of their mineral possessions west of the Mississippi, and adverted to their difficulties with the Sioux. They declined giving any answer as to selling their lands, but promised to give one by their Agent.

They spoke of the difficulties with the Sioux.- charged it upon the line between them & the Sioux not having been run as promised, and Traders passing prohibited lines — They complained of white people trespassing on their Lands - desired the Lands, reserved to the half breeds above the mouth of Des Moines, to be surveyed and divided - and finally asked to go to Washington, to see the President, - We refer you to the journal for the particulars of this Council -

We obtained from the public Stores what provisions could be furnished, to be used by the Indians, and of such so forwarded and which reached Prairie du Chien, as also what we purchased, the returns and vouchers will show.

Our accounts and vouchers, will be delivered to you, by our Secretary Mr Kempshaw We thought it might be necessary under all the circumstances of the case, that the settlement should be made personally by him, with your departments as he was the accounting and disbursing officer of the commission, and is perfectly acquainted with all the transactions, and can explain them all — For those reasons we have

ordered Mr Hempstead to take the papers and attend to the settlements. In all our contracts and disbursements we can only say, that we have been governed by the strictest economy. The original Treaties we forward to you by Mr Hempstead who has taken charge of them. Since we arrived in St Louis we have obtained from the U S Branch Bank here, a further loan of $3000. (upon our individual responsibility) to be paid in four months, to pay the residue of the contingent expenses of the Commission.

In conclusion, we beg leave to repeat what we said in our former communication, that in all we have done, "we have endeavoured to fulfill the wishes and instructions of the President, with an eye single to the best interests of the nation, and if in aught we have failed - it is not for a want of an endeavour to perform our duty honestly, zealously, and to the satisfaction of the Government." All which is respectfully submitted

John McNeill

Pierre Menard

Commissioners

Caleb Atwater

To the Honble
John H. Eaton
Sec^y of War
Washington City

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