

TREATY WITH THE SNAKE, 1865.

In testimony whereof, the said Wm. P. Dole, Commissioner as afore-said, and the undersigned, chiefs of the Ponca tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day hereinbefore written.

Wm. P. Dole.

Wah-gah-sap-pi, or Iron Whip, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Gist-tah-wah-gu, or Strong Walker, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Wash-com-mo-ni, or Mitchell P. Cerre, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Ash-nan-e-kah-gah-he, or Lone Chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Tah-ton-ga-nuz-zhe, or Standing Buffalo, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Executed in the presence of—

Chas. Sims.
 Stephen A. Dole.
 Newton Edmunds.
 J. Shaw Gregory.
 George N. Propper.

TREATY WITH THE SNAKE, 1865.

Aug. 12, 1865.
 11 Stat., 683.
 Ratified July 5, 1866.
 Proclaimed July 10,
 1866.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Sprague River Valley, on this twelfth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians, acting in behalf of said tribe, being duly authorized so to do.

Peace.
 Prisoners and slaves.

ARTICLE 1. Peace is declared henceforth between the United States and the Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians, and also between said tribe and all other tribes in amity with the United States. All prisoners and slaves held by the Woll-pah-pe tribe, whether the same are white persons or members of Indian tribes in amity with the United States, shall be released; and all persons belonging to the said Woll-pah-pe tribe now held as prisoners by whites, or as slaves by other Indian tribes, shall be given up.

Cession of lands to the United States.
 Boundaries.

ARTICLE 2. The said tribe hereby cedes and relinquishes to the United States all their right, title, and interest to the country occupied by them, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the Snow Peak in the summit of the Blue Mountain range, near the heads of the Grande Ronde River and the north fork of John Day's River; thence down said north fork of John Day's River to its junction with the south fork; thence due south to Crooked River; thence up Crooked River and the south fork thereof to its source; thence southeasterly to Harney Lake; thence northerly to the heads of Malheur and Burnt Rivers; thence continuing northerly to the place of beginning.

Indians to remove to reservation.

ARTICLE 3. The said tribe agree to remove forthwith to the reservation designated by the treaty concluded on the 14th [15th] of October, 1864, with the Klamath, Moadoc, and Yahooskiu Snake Indians, there to remain under the authority and protection of such Indian agent, or other officer, as the Government of the United States may assign to such duty, and no member of said tribe shall leave said reservation for any purpose without the written consent of the agent or superintendent having jurisdiction over said tribe.

To submit to the United States and not depredate.

ARTICLE 4. The said Woll-pah-pe tribe promise to be friendly with the people of the United States, to submit to the authority thereof, and to commit no depredations upon the persons or property of citizens thereof, or of other Indian tribes; and should any member of said tribe commit any such depredations, he shall be delivered up to the agent for punishment, and the property restored. If after due notice the tribe

Offenders to be given up.

neglect or refuse to make restitution, or the property is injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of the annuities hereinafter provided. In case of any depredation being committed upon the person or property of any member of the aforesaid Woll-pah-pe tribe, it is stipulated that no attempt at revenge, retaliation, or reclamation shall be made by said tribe; but the case shall be reported to the agent or superintendent in charge, and the United States guarantee that such depredation shall be punished in the same manner as if committed against white persons, and that the property shall be restored to the owner.

Wrongs upon Indians, how redressed.

ARTICLE 5. The said tribe promise to endeavor to induce the Hoo-ne-boo-ey and Wa-tat-kah tribes of Snake Indians to cease hostilities against the whites; and they also agree that they will, in no case, sell any arms or ammunition to them nor to any other tribe hostile to the United States.

Hostile tribes, sale of arms, etc.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to expend, for the use and benefit of said tribe, the sum of five thousand dollars to enable the Indians to fence, break up, and cultivate a sufficient quantity of land for their use, to supply them with seeds, farming-implements, domestic animals, and such subsistence as may be necessary during the first year of their residence upon the reservation.

Fencing and cultivating lands.

Seeds, tools, etc.

ARTICLE 7. The United States also agree to expend, for the use and benefit of said tribe, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum for five years next succeeding the ratification of this treaty, and twelve hundred dollars per annum for the next ten years following, the same to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States for such objects as, in his judgment, will be beneficial to the Indians, and advance them in morals and knowledge of civilization.

Beneficial expenditures.

ARTICLE 8. The said tribe, after their removal to the reservation, are to have the benefit of the services of the physician, mechanics, farmers, teachers, and other employés provided for in the treaty of the 15th October, 1864, in common with the Klamaths, Moadocs, and Yahooskiu Snakes, and are also to have the use of the mills and school-houses provided for in said treaty, so far as may be necessary to them, and not to the disadvantage of the other tribes; and, in addition, an interpreter who understands the Snake language shall be provided by the Government. Whenever, in the judgment of the President, the proper time shall have arrived for an allotment of land in severalty to the Indians upon the said reservation, a suitable tract shall be set apart for each family of the said Woll-pah-pe tribe, and peaceable possession of the same is guaranteed to them.

Physician, mechanics, etc.

Mill and school houses.

Interpreter.

ARTICLE 9. The tribe are desirous of preventing the use of ardent spirits among themselves, and it is therefore provided that any Indian who brings liquor on to the reservation, or who has it in his possession, may in addition to the penalties affixed by law, have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld for such time as the President may determine.

Possession of ardent spirits on reservation, how punished.

ARTICLE 10. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the Senate of the United States.

Treaty, when to be obligatory.

In testimony whereof, the said J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the tribe aforesaid, have hereunto set their signatures and seals, at the place and on the day and year above written.

J. W. Perit Huntington,		
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.		[SEAL.]
Pah-ni-ne,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Hau-ni-noo-ey,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Ki-nau-ney,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Wa-ak-chau,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Chok-ko-si,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
She-zhe,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Che-em-ma,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Now-hoop-a-cow-.c.,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Ki-po-weet-ka,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Hau-ne, or Shas-took,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]
Sah-too-too-we,	his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Executed in our presence—

W. V. Rinehart, major First Oregon Infantry.
 Wm. Kelly, captain First Cavalry, Oregon Volunteers.
 Lindsay Applegate.
 Wm. C. McKay, M. D., acting interpreter.
 Albert Applegate, second lieutenant, First Oregon Infantry,
 commanding escort.
 F. B. Chase.

TREATY WITH THE OSAGE, 1865.

Sept. 29, 1865.
 14 Stat., 687.
 Ratified June 26,
 1866.
 Proclaimed, Jan. 21,
 1867.

Articles of treaty and convention, made and concluded at Canville Trading Post, Osage Nation, within the boundary of the State of Kansas, on the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, by and between D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Elijah Sells, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the southern superintendency, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs of the tribe of Great and Little Osage Indians, the said chiefs being duly authorized to negotiate and treat by said tribes.

Sale of lands to the
 United States.

Boundaries.

Proviso.

Payment for lands
 purchased, and in
 what.

Lands to be sur-
 veyed and sold.

ARTICLE 1. The tribe of the Great and Little Osage Indians, having now more lands than are necessary for their occupation, and all payments from the Government to them under former treaties having ceased, leaving them greatly impoverished, and being desirous of improving their condition by disposing of their surplus lands, do hereby grant and sell to the United States the lands contained within the following boundaries, that is to say: Beginning at the southeast corner of their present reservation, and running thence north with the eastern boundary thereof fifty miles to the northeast corner; thence west with the northern line thirty miles; thence south fifty miles, to the southern boundary of said reservation; and thence east with said southern boundary to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the western boundary of said land herein ceded shall not extend further westward than upon a line commencing at a point on the southern boundary of said Osage country one mile east of the place where the Verdigris River crosses the southern boundary of the State of Kansas. And, in consideration of the grant and sale to them of the above-described lands, the United States agree to pay the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which sum shall be placed to the credit of said tribe of Indians in the Treasury of the United States, and interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum shall be paid to said tribes semi-annually, in money, clothing, provisions, or such articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior may, from time to time, direct. Said lands shall be surveyed and sold, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on the most advantageous terms, for cash, as public lands are surveyed and sold under existing laws, including any act granting lands to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of a railroad through said lands; but no pre-emption claim or homestead settlement shall be recognized: and after re-imbursing the United States the cost of said survey and sale, and the said sum of three hundred thousand dollars placed to the credit of