



SCHEDULE OF TREATIES AND ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Tribes	Date of treaty or law	U. S. Statutes		Remarks	
		Volume	Page		
Sauk, Fox, Sioux, et al.	July 15, 1830, articles 9 and 10.	VII	330	Optional.	
	July 31, 1854, section 5 (act of Congress).	X	332		
Choctaw	September 27, 1830, articles 14 and 19.	VII	337		
Chickasaw	October 20, 1832, article 4	VII	382		
	October 22, 1832, article 1	VII	388		
New York Indians....	May 22, 1834, article 6	VII	452		
	January 15, 1838, article 2	VII	551		
Stockbridge.....	March 3, 1843 (act of Congress), August 6, 1846 (act of Congress), November 24, 1848.	IX	955		
	March 15, 1854, article 6	X	1039		
Oto and Missouri....	March 16, 1854, article 6	X	1044		
Omaha.....	May 6, 1854, article 11.....	X	1050		Conditional (see treaty 1860).
Delaware	May 10, 1854, article 2	X	1054		Conditional.
Shawnee	May 17, 1854, article 6	X	1070		
Iowa	May 18, 1854, article 3	X	1079		
Kickapoo	May 30, 1854, articles 2 and 3.	X	1082		Do.
Kaskaskia, Peoria, et al.	June 5, 1854, article 2	X	1093		Optional(?).
Miami	September 30, 1854, article 3.	X	1110		
Chippewa of Lake Superior.	November 18, 1854, article 6.	X	1123		Do.
Chasta et al	November 29, 1854, article 5..	X	1126		Do.
Umpqua et al	December 26, 1854, article 6..	X	1133		Do.
Nisqually et al	January 22, 1855, article 4	X	1145	Do.	
Willamette.....	January 31, 1855, articles 2 and 3.	X	1160	Do.	
Wyandot	February 22, 1855, article 2..	X	1166		
Chippewa of Mississippi, etc.	February 27, 1855, article 4 ..	X	1173	Do.	
Winnebago	July 31, 1855, article 1	XI	621		
Ottawa and Chippewa	August 2, 1855, article 1	XI	633		
Chippewa of Saginaw, etc.	February 5, 1856, article 3	XI	664	Do.	
Stockbridge and Munsee.	January 22, 1855, article 7	XII	929		
Dwamish et al	January 26, 1855, article 7	XII	934	Do.	
Skallam et al	January 31, 1855, article 7	XII	940	Do.	
Makah	June 9, 1855, article 6	XII	947	Do.	
Walla Walla et al	June 9, 1855, article 6	XII	954	Do.	
Yakama	June 11, 1855, article 6	XII	959	Do.	
Nez Percé	June 25, 1855, article 5	XII	966	Do.	
Middle Oregon	July 1, 1855, article 6	XII	972	Do.	
Qui-nai-elt et al	July 16, 1855, article 6	XII	977	Do.	
Flathead	July 19, 1858, article 1	XII	1031		
Sioux (Mdewakantonwan and Wapekute bands).					

SCHEDULE OF TREATIES AND ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY—Continued.

Tribes	Date of treaty or law	U. S. Statutes		Remarks
		Volume	Page	
Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).	June 19, 1858, article 1.....	XII	1037	
Winnebago	April 15, 1859, article 1.....	XII	1101	
Chippewa (Swan Creek and Black River bands).	July 16, 1859, article 1.....	XII	1106	
Kansa.....	October 5, 1859, article 1.....	XII	1111	
Delaware.....	May 30, 1860, articles 1 and 2.....	XII	1129	
Potawatomi.....	November 15, 1861, article 2.....	XII	1192	
Ottawa.....	June 24, 1862, article 3.....	XII	1238	
Kickapoo.....	June 28, 1862, article 2.....	XIII	623	
Nez Percé.....	June 9, 1863, article 3.....	XIV	648	
Chippewa (Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River bands).	October 18, 1864, article 3.....	XIV	657	
Omaha.....	March 6, 1865, article 4.....	XIV	668	
Middle Oregon.....	November 15, 1865, article 6..	XIV	752	
Choctaw and Chickasaw.	April 28, 1866, articles 11 to 16.	XIV	774	
Delaware.....	July 4, 1866, article 4.....	XIV	794	Optional(?).
Cherokee.....	July 19, 1866, article 20.....	XIV	805	Do.
Sauk and Fox.....	October 1, 1859, article 2.....	XV	468	
Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands)	February 19, 1867, article 5..	XV	506	
Kiowa and Comanche.	October 21, 1867, article 6....	XV	583	Do.
Cheyenne.....	October 28, 1867, article 6....	XV	595	Do.
Uta.....	March 2, 1868, article 7.....	XV	620	Do.
Sioux.....	April 29, 1868, article 6.....	XV	637	Do.
Crow.....	May 7, 1868, article 6.....	XV	650	
Cheyenne.....	May 10, 1868, article 3.....	XV	656	Do.
Navaho.....	June 1, 1868, article 5.....	XV	668	Do.
Shoshoni and Bannock.	July 3, 1868, article 6.....	XV	675	
Nez Percé.....	August 13, 1868, article 1.....	XV	693	
Klamath.....	October 14, 1864, article 6....	XVI	709	
Chippewa of Mississippi.	March 19, 1867, article 7.....	XVI	721	
Pawnee.....	Agreement April 10, 1876.....	XIX	28	
Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho.	Agreement September 23-27, 1876, article 6.	XIX	256	
Chippewa of Bois Forte.	Act of January 14, 1889.....	XXV	643	
Chippewa of Red Lake	..... do	XXV	643	
Chippewa in Minnesota.	..... do	XXV	643	
Bannock, Shoshoni, and Sheepstealers.	May 14, 1880.....	XXV	688	
Uta.....	March 6, 1880.....	XXI	200	
Crow.....	June 12, 1882.....	XXII	42	
Umatilla.....	March 3, 1885.....	XXIII	340	
Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	Act of December 14, 1886, article 3.	XXVI	1033	
Assiniboin, Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, River Crow, and Sioux.	Agreement of December 28, 1886, article 6.	XXV	115	
Spokane (Upper and Middle bands).	Agreement of March 18, 1887, article 2.	XXVII	* 139	

* For the agreement, see Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1892, p. 743.

SCHEDULE OF TREATIES AND ACTS OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY—Continued.

Tribes	Date of treaty or law	U. S. Statutes		Remarks
		Volume	Page	
Ponka	Act of March 2, 1889, section 13.	XXV	892	
Sioux	Act of March 2, 1889, sections 8-10.	XXV	890	
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Agreement of December 12, 1889, article 14.	XXVI	1037	
Iowa	Agreement of May 20, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	754	
Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.	Agreement of June 12, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	751	
Potawatomi.....	Agreement of June 25, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	1017	
Absentee Shawnee....	Agreement of June 26, 1890, article 2.	XXVI	1020	
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Agreement of October, 1890, article 3.	XXVI	1022	
Crow	Agreement of December 8, 1890.	XXVI	1042	
Wichita.....	Agreement of June 4, 1891, article 2.	XXVIII	896	
Kickapoo	Agreement of September 9, 1891, article 2.	XXVII	557	
Tonkawa.....	Agreement of October 21, 1891.	XXVII	644	
Colville Reservation Indians.	Act of July 1, 1892, article 4..	XXVII	63	
Yankton Sioux	Agreement of December 31, 1892, article 4.	XXVIII	317	
Nez Percé	Agreement of May 1, 1893, articles 2 and 7.	XXVIII	329	
Yuma (in California)..	Agreement of December 4, 1893, article 2.	XXVIII	333	
Sauk and Fox of Missouri.	Act of August 15, 1894, article 1.	XXVIII	296	
Uncompahgre Uta....	Act of August 15, 1894, article 20.	XXVIII	337	
Wyandot.....	Act of August 15, 1894, section 1.	XXVIII	301	
Southern Uta.....	Act of February 20, 1895, section 2.	XXVIII	677	
Kwapa	Act of March 2, 1895, section 1.	XXVIII	907	



SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

INDICATING THE NUMBER AND LOCATION OF EACH CESSION BY OR RESERVATION FOR THE 1894, TOGETHER WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TRACTS SO CEDED OR RESERVED, THE NAME OF THE TRIBE OR TRIBES AFFECTED THEREBY,

Date ¹	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe ²	Description of cession or reservation
1784 Oct. 22	Fort Stanwix, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 15.	Six Nations of New York.	<p>Article 3 of the treaty defines the western boundary of the Six Nations.³</p> <p>Article 3, after defining said western boundary, provides "that the Six Nations shall and do yield to the U. S., all claims to the country W. of said boundary."</p> <p>By article 3 the U. S. also reserve 6 miles square around "the fort of Oswego."</p>
1785 Jan. 21	Fort McIntosh	Stat. L., VII, 16.	Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, and Ottawa.	Defines their boundaries and reserves to the use of the U. S. sundry tracts at various points named.
Nov. 28	Hopewell on Keowee river, South Carolina.	Stat. L., VII, 18.	Cherokee.....	Article 4 fixes the following boundary between the hunting grounds of the Cherokee and the lands of the U. S., viz: Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee; thence running NE. to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a NE. line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland 40 miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river; thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland Gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Camp creek near the mouth of Big Limestone on Nolichucky; thence a southerly course 6 miles to a mountain; thence S. to the North Carolina line; thence to the South-Carolina Indian boundary and along the same SW. over the top of the Oconee mountain till it shall strike Tugaloo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Carrohee mountain; thence to the head of the S. fork of Oconee river.

¹ The date in this column, in case of treaties, refers to the time of signing the treaty and not to the date of the proclamation.

² The recent spelling of the tribal names is followed in this column so far as practicable.

³ The spelling of the Indian names in this column follows that of the treaties, etc.

LAND CESSIONS

INDIAN TRIBES FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO AND INCLUDING THE DATE OF TREATY, LAW OR EXECUTIVE ORDER GOVERNING THE SAME, AND HISTORICAL DATA AND REFERENCES BEARING THEREON.

Historical data and remarks	Designation of cession on map	
	Number	Location
<p>This western boundary is described as beginning at the mouth of a creek about 4 miles E. of Niagara, called Oyonwayea or Johnston's Landing Place, on the lake named by the Indians Oswego and by us Ontario; as running thence southerly always 4 miles E. of the carrying path between Lake Erie and Ontario to the mouth of Tehoseroron or Buffalo creek on Lake Erie; thence S. to the north boundary of Pennsylvania; thence W. to the end of said north boundary; thence S. along the west boundary of said state to the Ohio river. This boundary is shown on the map of New York by a dotted black line.</p> <p>The cession within the state of New York herein made consisted of all that portion of the state lying N. of said described boundary line, except that portion of the "4-mile strip" extending from Oyonwayea to Fort Schlosser, which had already been ceded to the British in 1765. It also included all claim the Six Nations had by right of conquest to territory W. of the Ohio river, but which is covered by the re specific cessions of other tribes. It further included all that part of Pennsylvania lying N. and W. of the boundary line established by treaty of Nov. 5, 1768, between the Six Nations and the British superintendent of Indian affairs as shown on map of that state, colored green. The cession herein made was afterward renewed and confirmed (in order to remove dissatisfaction among a portion of the Six Nations) by treaty of Jan. 9, 1789. At a subsequent treaty made Nov. 11, 1794, that portion of the cession above described lying within the state of New York (except the 4-mile tract from Oyonwayea to Fort Schlosser) was relinquished by the U. S. and declared to be within the rightful boundaries of the Seneca nation.</p>	(Dotted black line.)	New York.
<p>This treaty was never carried into effect, owing to the hostile attitude assumed by a large proportion of the Ohio tribes, and it was finally superseded by the treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, at Greenville.</p>	1	Pennsylvania.
<p>The Cherokee ceded to the U. S. all claim they had to the country lying N. and E. of this line. The country thus ceded comprised a tract in North Carolina lying W. of the Blue Ridge and also a tract in Tennessee and Kentucky lying S. of Cumberland river. The third clause in the description is somewhat ambiguous. Construed literally and directly it would imply that the "NE. line" should be run (southwestward) from a point on Cumberland river 40 miles above Nashville; and in his exhaustive discussion of the treaty in his memoir, "The Cherokee Nation of Indians" (Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1887, p. 153), Royce intimates that it was in order to take advantage of the Indians that a less direct construction was adopted. This indirect construction would seem to require modification in the punctuation, so that the clause might read, e. g., <i>thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a NE. line, to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland, 40 miles above Nashville</i>; or a transposition of the ideas expressed by the successive phrases, so that the clause might read, e. g., <i>thence eastwardly along the said ridge to a NE. line to be run 40 miles above Nashville, which shall strike the river Cumberland</i>; i. e., the construction involves the supposition that the phrase "40 miles above Nashville" relates to the ridge and not to the river. Actually the line was not run for a dozen years, and meantime the indirect construction was affirmed by the language used in the treaty of 1791. When the line was finally surveyed by General Winchester, in the autumn of 1797, it would appear that the usual discrepancies between the boundary as defined on paper and that traced on the ground were introduced. After much research Royce was able to retrace Winchester's devious line with satisfactory accuracy, and makes use of it as the boundary on his map (loc. cit., plate viii); but since the direct line is more nearly in accord with the language of the treaty, and since no material interests are now involved, it has been adopted in the accompanying map. To facilitate comparison, the Winchester line is retained, and to permit ocular comparison between the boundaries as defined by the two constructions of the ambiguous clause, the line defined by the direct construction is introduced also.—W J M.</p>	2	New York.
	3	Tennessee and bordering States.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1786 Jan. 3	Hopewell on Keowee river, South Carolina.	Stat. L., VII, 21.	Choctaw	<p>Article 3 provides that "The boundary of the lands hereby allotted to the Choctaw nation to live and hunt on within the limits of the United States of America is and shall be the following, viz: Beginning at a point on the thirty-first degree of N. latitude, where the eastern boundary of the Natches district shall touch the same; thence E. along the said thirty-first degree of N. latitude, being the southern boundary of the United States of America, until it shall strike the eastern boundary of the lands on which the Indians of the said nation did live and hunt on the 29th of Nov., 1782, while they were under the protection of the King of Great Britain; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary, until it shall meet the northern boundary of the said lands; thence westerly along the said northern boundary, until it shall meet the western boundary thereof; thence southerly along the same to the beginning."</p> <p>By the same article there is reserved for the use of the U. S., for the establishment of trading posts, three tracts of 6 miles square each within the general limits of the above-described boundaries at such places as Congress may designate.</p>
Jan. 10	Hopewell on Keowee river, South Carolina.	Stat. L., VII, 24.	Chickasaw ...	<p>Article 3 defines the boundaries of the Chickasaw as follows: Beginning on the ridge that divides the waters running into the Cumberland, from those running into the Tennessee, at a point in a line to be run NE., which shall strike the Tennessee at the mouth of Duck river; thence westerly along said ridge, till it shall strike the Ohio; thence down the S. bank thereof to the Mississippi; thence down the same to the Choctaw line or Natchez district; thence along said line, or the line of the district eastwardly as far as the Chickasaws claimed and lived and hunted on, the 29th of Nov., 1782. Thence the said boundary eastwardly shall be the lands allotted to the Choctaws and Cherokees and the lands at present in the possession of the Creeks.</p> <p>From the foregoing territory there was reserved by the U. S. for the establishment of a trading post a circular tract 5 miles in diameter to be laid out at the lower port of the Muscle shoals at the mouth of Ocochappo river.</p>
Jan. 31	Mouth of Great Miami river.	Stat. L., VII, 26.	Shawnee	<p>The U. S. allot to the Shawanoe nation the following country, to live and hunt upon: Beginning at the S. line of the lands allotted to the Wyandots and Delaware nations, at the place where the main branch of the Great Miami which falls into the Ohio intersects said line; thence down the river Miami to the fork next below the old fort which was taken by the French in 1752; thence due W. to the river de la Panse and down that river to the Wabash. The Shawanees relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands E., W., and S. of the E., W., and S. lines before described.</p>
1788 Sept. 3	-----	Ordinance of Congress.	Christian Indians.	<p>Congress set apart a tract of 4,000 acres at Shoenbrun on Muskingum river for Christian Indians.</p> <p>Congress set apart a tract of 4,000 acres at Gnadenhutten on Muskingum river for Christian Indians.</p> <p>Congress set apart a tract of 4,000 acres at Salem on Muskingum river for Christian Indians.</p>
1789 Jan. 9	Fort Harmar, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 28.	Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chipewawa, Potawatomi, and Sauk.	Reaffirm boundaries and reserves under treaty of Jan. 21, 1785, and cede all other claims.
Jan. 9	Fort Harmar, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 33.	Six Nations ..	The Six Nations renew and confirm the provisions as to boundaries established by treaty of Oct. 22, 1784.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>No selection or survey was ever made of these three proposed reservations.</p> <p>The Ocochappo river here mentioned is now called Bear creek. No survey was ever made of the boundaries of this proposed reservation.</p> <p>This treaty was never carried into effect, owing to the continued acts of hostility on the part of the Shawnee toward citizens of the U. S., and it was finally superseded by the provisions of the treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, at Greenville.</p>		
<p>Purchased by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1823. (See that act)</p>	4	Ohio.
<p>Purchased by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1823. (See that act)</p>	5	Ohio.
<p>Purchased by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1823. (See that act)</p>	6	Ohio.
<p>This treaty was never carried into effect, owing to the uninterrupted hostilities on the part of the Indians, and it was finally superseded by the provisions of the treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, at Greenville.</p>		
<p>See note opposite treaty of Oct. 22, 1784. [The only change from the treaty of Oct. 22, 1784, is the addition of the words "and south" after "north" in the following clause: "And then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the lands they inhabit, east and north of the same." The Mohawk were not included in this treaty, but by article 4 were allowed to become a party by declaring their assent within six months from the date thereof.]</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1789 Jan. 9	Fort Harmar, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 33.	Six Nations...	The U. S. confirm to the Six Nations all lands inhabited by them and not herein previously ceded. The U. S. confirm the Oneida and Tuskarora in the possession of their respective lands.
1790. Aug. 7	New York City.	Stat. L., VII, 35.	Creek.....	Article 4 defines the boundaries of the Creek nation as follows: Beginning where the old line strikes the river Savannah; thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same, commonly called the Keowee, where a NE. line to be drawn from the top of the Occunna mountain shall intersect; thence along the said line in a SW. direction to Tugelo river; thence to the top of the Currahee mountain; thence to the source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee; thence down the middle of said main south branch and river Oconee to its confluence with the Oakmulgee, which form the Altamaha; and thence down the middle of the Altamaha to the old line on the said river, and thence along the said old line to river St Mary's. The Creeks cede all claim N. and E. of the foregoing boundaries.
1791 Mar. 3	Act of Con- gress.	Stat. L., I, 221.	Piankishaw and Kaskas- kia.	Provides that 150 acres at Vincennes, heretofore in the possession of the Piankishaws, shall be given to the persons in possession thereof at the date of this act. Provision is further made that the tract previously occupied by the Kaskaskias at their village shall be confirmed to their use.
July 2	On Holston river, near mouth of French Broad.	Stat. L., VII, 39.	Cherokee.....	Article 4 provides that the boundary between the U. S. and the Cherokee nation shall begin at the top of the Currahee mountain where the Creek line passes it; thence a direct line to Tugelo river; thence NE. to the Ocunna mountain and over the same along the South-Carolina Indian boundary to the North-Carolina boundary; thence N. to a point from which a line is to be extended to the river Clinch, that shall pass the Holston at the ridge which divides the waters running into Little river from those running into the Tennessee; thence up the river Clinch to Campbell's line, and along the same to the top of Cumberland mountain; thence a direct line to the Cumberland river where the Kentucky road crosses it; thence down the Cumberland river to a point from which a SW. line will strike the ridge which divides the waters of Cumberland from those of Duck river, 40 miles above Nashville; thence down said ridge to a point from whence a SW. line will strike the mouth of Duck river. The Cherokee cede and relinquish to the U. S. all land to the right of the line described and beginning as aforesaid.
1794 Nov. 11	Kon-on-dai- gua, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 44.	Six Nations...	By article 2 the U. S. acknowledge the title of the Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga to the reserves given them by treaty with the state of New York. By article 3 the boundaries of the Seneka nation are defined as beginning on Lake Ontario at the NW. corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps; thence westerly along the lake as far as O yong wong yeh creek at Johnson's Landing place, about 4 miles eastward from Fort Niagara; thence southerly up that creek to its main fork; thence straight to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into the river Niagara above Fort Schlosser, and then onward from that fork in the same straight course to that river (this line, from the mouth of O yong wong yeh creek to the river Niagara

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>These lands were within the state of New York and were ceded by the Indians from time to time under treaties made with the authorities of that state. They do not come within the scope of this work.</p>		
<p>The boundaries of these tracts have not been ascertained.</p>	7	Georgia.
<p>The boundary of the territory ceded by the Cherokee under this treaty was not determined until 1797, when it was fixed by Hawkins and Pickens, as shown in accompanying map. For history see 5th Annual Report of Bureau of Ethnology, pp. 158-169.</p>	8	Tennessee and bordering States.
<p>The Oneida have since sold their lands to the state of New York and live principally with the Onondaga and Seneca.</p>		
<p>Prior to 1793 the Onondaga reserve contained over 100 square miles. By treaty of Mar. 11, 1793, with the state of New York they sold over three-fourths of it. By treaty of July 28, 1795, with New York they sold a portion of the remainder. By treaty of Feb. 25, 1817, with New York they sold 4,320 acres more. Feb. 11, 1822, they sold New York 800 acres. They still retain 6,100 acres.</p>	9	New York.
<p>The Cayuga, by treaty of Feb. 25, 1789, with New York sold all their country except 100 square miles on Cayuga lake, a few acres on Seneca river, and 1 mile square at Cayuga ferry. July 27, 1795, they sold to New York all but 3 square miles. May 18, 1803, they sold to New York all their remaining lands. The boundaries of the original Cayuga and Onondaga reserves are shown on the map of New York and are colored green.</p>	10	New York.
<p>The boundaries thus established amounted to a retrocession to the Seneca of a portion of the territory ceded by the Six Nations to the U. S. by treaties of Oct. 22, 1784, and Jan. 9, 1789. The boundaries of the Seneca as herein established are indicated on the map of New York by crimson lines.</p>		New York.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1794 Nov. 11	Kon-on-dai-gua, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 44.	Six Nations...	<p>above Fort Schlosser, being the eastern boundary of a strip of land extending from the same line to Niagara river, which the Seneca nation ceded to the King of Great Britain at a treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir William Johnson; then the line runs along the river Niagara to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie to the NE. corner of a triangular piece of land which the U. S. conveyed to the state of Pennsylvania by patent dated Mar. 3, 1792; then due S. to the N. boundary of that state; then due E. to the SW. corner of the land sold by the Seneca nation to Oliver Phelps; and then N. and northerly along Phelps's line to the place of beginning on Lake Ontario.</p> <p>By article 4 the Six Nations engage that they will never claim any other land within the boundaries of the U. S.</p> <p>By article 5 the Six Nations cede to the U. S. the right to construct a wagon road from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie as far S. as Buffalo Creek; also the free use of all harbors and rivers within their limits.</p>
1795 Aug. 3	Greenville, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 49.	Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia.	<p>Article 3 defines the general boundary line between the lands of the U. S. and the lands of said tribes as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Cayahoga river and run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami river running into the Ohio at or near which fork stood Loromie's store and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami, which runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; then southwesterly in a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucke or Cuttawa river; and the said Indian tribes cede and relinquish forever all claim to lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of said general boundary line.</p> <p>The Indians also cede to the U. S. a number of small tracts of land within the general limits of the territory reserved by the former, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Six miles square at or near Loromie's store..... 2. Two miles square at the head of navigable water on St Mary's river, near Girty's town. 3. Six miles square at the head of navigable water of Au-Glaize river. 4. Six miles square at the confluence of Au-Glaize and Miami rivers where Fort Defiance stands. 5. Six miles square at or near the confluence of St Mary's and St Joseph's rivers, where Fort Wayne stands or near it. 6. Two miles square on the Wabash at the end of the portage from the Miami of the lake, about 8 miles westward from Fort Wayne. 7. Six miles square at the Onatanon or old Weea towns on the Wabash. 8. Twelve miles square at the British fort on the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids. 9. Six miles square at the mouth of the Miami of the lake, where it empties into Lake Erie. 10. Six miles square on Sandusky Lake, where a fort formerly stood. 11. Two miles square at the Lower rapids of Sandusky river.. 12. The post of Detroit and all land to the N., W., and S. of it to which the Indian title had been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments, and so much more land to be annexed to the district of Detroit as shall be comprehended between the river Rosine on the S., Lake St Clair on the N., and a line the general course whereof shall be 6 miles distant from the W. end of Lake Erie and Detroit river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This was intended to be a reiteration of the relinquishment made by treaty of 1784 to all lands W. of Ohio river.		
The tract herein ceded comprised the eastern and southern portions of Ohio, embracing nearly two-thirds of the state, and a triangular piece in south-eastern Indiana.	11	Ohio, Indiana.
.....	12	} Ohio (detail).
.....	13	
.....	14	
Surveyed in 1805	15	
Surveyed in June, 1803.....	16	Indiana (detail).
Surveyed in June, 1803.....	17	Indiana (detail).
This tract was never surveyed, and by treaty of Sept. 30, 1809, with the Delawares and others it was retroceded by the U. S. to the Indians. Its boundaries are approximately shown on the map by scarlet lines.		Indiana.
Surveyed in Dec., 1805, by virtue of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1805; subdivided and sold in accordance with act of Congress of Apr. 27, 1816.	18	Ohio (detail).
Surveyed in 1806 by Ewing under act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1805.....	19	Ohio (detail).
Found to be within limits of Connecticut Western reserve and therefore never separately surveyed. The location of this tract is approximately shown on the map by dotted black lines.		Ohio.
Surveyed by Ewing in 1807 under act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1805; subdivided into town lots and sold under act of Congress approved Apr. 27, 1816.	20	Ohio (detail).
The necessity for the establishment of the boundaries of this tract was superseded by the conclusion of the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, whereby the Indians ceded to the U. S. a large extent of territory surrounding and including within its general limits the tract described. The approximate limits of this tract are, however, shown on the map by a dotted black line.		Michigan (from Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1795 Aug. 3	Greeneville, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 49.	Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatom- i, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kick- apoo, Pian- kishaw, and Kaskaskia.	<p>13. The post of Michillimackinac, and all the land on the island on which the post stands, and the mainland adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments.</p> <p>Also a piece of land on the main to the N. of the island, to measure 6 miles on Lake Huron or the streight between lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend 3 miles back from the water of the lake or streight.</p> <p>Also De Bois Blanc island, being an extra and voluntary gift of the Chippewa nation.</p> <p>14. Six miles square at mouth of Chikago river, emptying into the SW. end of Lake Michigan where a fort formerly stood.</p> <p>15. Twelve miles square at or near the mouth of Illinois river.</p> <p>16. Six miles square at the old Piorias fort and village, near S. end of Illinois lake on Illinois river.</p> <p>17. The Indians also grant the people of the U. S. a free passage by water and land through their country along the chain of posts from Loromie's store via the St Mary's to Fort Wayne and down the Miami to Lake Erie; also from Loromie's store down the Auglaize to Fort Defiance; also from Loromie's store to Sandusky river and down the same to Sandusky bay; also from Sandusky to the foot of Miami rapids and thence to Detroit; also from mouth of Chikago to Illinois river and down same to the Mississippi; also from Fort Wayne to the Wabash and down Wabash to the Ohio.</p> <p>18. The U. S. relinquish their claim to all other Indian lands N. of the river Ohio, E. of the Mississippi and W. and S. of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary agreed on in the treaty of 1783 between U. S. and Great Britain, except the tract of 150,000 acres, near the rapids of the Ohio, assigned to General Clark for the use of himself and his warriors.</p> <p>19. The U. S. also reserve and except the post of Vincennes on the river Wabash and the lands adjacent of which the Indian title had previously been extinguished.</p> <p>20. Also the lands at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by grants to the French and English governments.</p> <p>21. Also the post of Fort Massac, toward the mouth of the Ohio.</p>
1796 May 31	New York City.	Stat. L., VII, 55.	Seven Nations of Canada.	<p>The Seven Nations relinquish to the state of New York all claim to lands within that state, with certain reservations:</p> <p>A tract 6 miles square, reserved in the sale made by the commissioners of the land office of New York to Alexander Macomb for the use of the St Regis Indians, is confirmed as a reservation for them.</p> <p>One square mile is also reserved at each of the St Regis mills and meadows on Grass river for said Indians.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This consists of two separate tracts, one being the island and the other the mainland on the S.	21	Michigan 1.
-----	22	Michigan 1.
Surveyed in 1827 -----	23	Michigan 1
-----	24	Illinois 2.
Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superseded by the Kaskaskia cession of Aug. 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of Nov. 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.	-----	Illinois 1.
Any necessity for the survey of this tract was superseded by the Kaskaskia cession of Aug. 13, 1803, and Sauk and Fox cession of Nov. 3, 1804. The boundaries are approximately shown by dotted black lines.	-----	Illinois 1.
In July, 1779, two Piankishaw chiefs deeded to George Rogers Clarke a tract 2½ leagues square on the N. side of Ohio river, opposite the falls. Virginia never confirmed this grant. Jan. 2, 1781, Virginia ceded to Congress conditionally all right to territory NW. of the Ohio river. Sept. 13, 1783, Congress accepted the cession. Dec. 20, 1783, Virginia authorized her delegates in Congress to convey the same to the U. S. The deed was executed Mar. 1, 1784, and contained a condition that not exceeding 150,000 acres promised by Virginia should be granted to Gen. George Rogers Clarke and the officers and soldiers of his regiment, to be laid off in one tract in such place on the NW. side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion, according to the laws of Virginia. The tract when first laid off was called the Illinois grant and afterward Clark's grant.	25	Indiana.
There having arisen a dispute as to the proper boundaries of this tract, they were specifically defined by treaty of June 7, 1803.	26	Indiana, Illinois 1.
This was an indefinite reservation and was never more specifically defined.		
This post was at the mouth of Massac creek, a short distance E. of the present site of Metropolis City.	27	Illinois 1.
This was simply the relinquishment by those members of the Six Nations who had removed to Canada after the Revolutionary war of any undivided interest they might claim or be admitted to have in the territory of their New York brethren, and which had been or should thereafter be ceded by the latter to the state of New York.		
This tract in its original boundaries, as surveyed in 1799, was 7½ miles long on the N. boundary and 11 miles, 15 chains, 60 links on the S. boundary; the E. boundary was 3 miles, 10 chains, 3 links in length and the W. boundary, from the State line to St Lawrence river, was 2 miles, 41 chains. Only the original boundaries of the reserve are here shown, although its area has been reduced (by several purchases made by state of New York) to 14,030 acres.	28	New York.
These tracts were to be reserved only in case the mills should be found to be outside the 6 miles square tract. The boundaries of the latter tract, as shown on the map, include the mills.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1796 June 29	Colerain, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 56.	Creek	By article 3 the Creeks concede to the U. S. the right to establish a trading or military post on the S. side of the Alatomaha river, on the bluff about 1 mile above Beard's bluff, or anywhere lower down the river, and to annex thereto a tract of land 5 miles square, bordering on one side on the river. By article 4 the Creeks conceded a general right to the U. S. to establish necessary military or trading posts within their territory, with reservations of 5 miles square of land attached, with the stipulation that whenever any of the posts shall be abandoned the land shall revert to the Indians.
1797 Mar. 29	Albany, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 61.	Mohawk	The Mohawks cede to the state of New York all claim to land within the territorial limits of the state.
Sept. 15 (Contract.)	Genesee, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 601.	Seneka	The Senekas sell to Robert Morris a tract bounded as follows: Easterly by the land confirmed to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by act of Nov. 21, 1788; southerly by the N. boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania; westerly, partly by a tract of land, part of the land ceded by the state of Massachusetts to the U. S. and by them sold to Pennsylvania, being a right-angled triangle whose hypotenuse is in or along the shore of Lake Erie; partly by Lake Erie from the northern point of that triangle to the southern bounds of a tract of land 1 mile in width lying on and along the E. side of the strait of Niagara, and partly by the said tract to Lake Ontario; and on the N. by the boundary line between the U. S. and the King of Great Britain. From this cession the Senekas reserve sundry tracts, as below enumerated: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A tract containing 2 square miles at Canawagus, to include the village and 1 mile in breadth along the river. 2. A tract containing 2 square miles at Big Tree, to include the village and 1 mile in breadth along the river. 3. A tract containing 2 square miles at Little Beard's town, to include the village and 1 mile in breadth along the river. 4. A tract containing 2 square miles at Squawky Hill, 1 square mile to be laid off along the river to include the village and the other directly west thereof and contiguous thereto. 5. A tract at Gardeau, beginning at the mouth of Steep Hill creek; thence due E. until it strikes the old path; thence S. until a due W. line will intersect with certain steep rocks on the W. side of Genesee river; thence due W., N., and E. to the beginning, inclosing as much land on the W. as on the E. side of the river. 6. A tract at Kaounadeau along the river 8 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth. 7. A tract at Cataraugos, beginning at the mouth of Eighteen Mile or Koghquaugu creek; thence a line or lines drawn parallel to Lake Erie, 1 mile from the lake to the mouth of Cataraugos creek; thence a line or lines extending 12 miles up the N. side of said creek at a distance of 1 mile therefrom; thence a direct line to said creek; thence down the said creek to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the first mentioned creek, and thence to the place of beginning. 8. Also one other tract at Cataraugos, beginning at the shore of Lake Erie on the S. side of Cataraugos creek at the distance of 1 mile from the mouth; thence running 1 mile from the lake; thence on a line parallel thereto to a point 1 mile from the Connondauweyca creek; thence up the said creek 1 mile in a line parallel thereto; thence on a direct line to the said creek; thence down the same to Lake Erie; thence along the lake to the beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
A fort called Fort James was established at the point named, but by the terms of agreement with the Indians no boundary lines of the reservation were permitted to be surveyed or established.		
No designation by boundary of any such tracts was made.		
This was a general relinquishment of their claim as one of the Six Nations, but is more specifically covered by cessions made by the Six Nations in their aggregate capacity.		
This sale to Robert Morris included all of the country assigned to the Seneka by treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, except the reservations herein enumerated and excepting also a tract 1 mile in width along the E. side of Niagara river between the mouth of Buffalo creek and Lake Ontario.	29	New York.
Subsequently sold to the state of New York.....	30	
Subsequently sold to the state of New York.....	31	
Sold to Oliver Phelps by treaty, June 30, 1802	32	
Subsequently sold by the Seneka.....	33	
Subsequently sold by the Seneka.....	34	
Subsequently sold by the Seneka.....	35	
By treaty of June 30, 1802, the Seneka relinquished this tract to the Holland Land Company, and that company in turn granted them a tract which not only included nearly all this Cattaraugus reserve but also a considerable tract of surrounding territory.	36	
Relinquished to the Holland Land Company by treaty of June 30, 1802	37	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1797 Sept. 15 (Contract.)	Genesee, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 601.	Seneka	<p>9. The Senekas reserve a tract of 42 square miles at or near Allegheny river.</p> <p>10. Also a tract at Buffalo creek</p> <p>11. Also a tract at Tannawanta creek</p> <p>12. The Senekas reserve a tract at Oil Spring</p>
1798 Oct. 2	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 62.	Cherokee	<p>The Cherokee nation cedes to the U. S. all lands within the following boundaries, viz: From a point on the Tennessee river below Tellico Block House, called the Wild-Cat Rock, in a direct line to the Militia spring near the Maryville road leading from Tellico; from the said spring to the Chillhowie mountain by a line so to be run as will leave all the farms on Nine Mile creek to the northward and eastward of it, and to be continued along Chillhowie mountain until it strikes Hawkins's line; thence along the said line to the great Iron mountain; and from the top of which a line to be continued in a southeastwardly course to where the most southwardly branch of Little river crosses the divisional line to Tuggaloe river.</p> <p>Also from the place of beginning, the Wild Cat Rock, down the NE. margin of the Tennessee river (not including islands) to a point or place 1 mile above the junction of that river with the Clinch, and from thence by a line to be drawn in a right angle until it intersects Hawkins's line leading from Clinch; thence down the said line to the river Clinch; thence up the said river to its junction with Emmery's river; and thence up Emmery's river to the foot of Cumberland mountain; from thence a line to be drawn northeastwardly, along the foot of the mountain, until it intersects with Campbell's line.</p>
1801 Oct. 24	Chickasaw Bluffs, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 65.	Chickasaw ...	<p>The Chickasaw nation cedes to the U. S. the right to lay out and open a road through their land between the settlements of Mero district, Tennessee, and those of Natchez, Mississippi, provided that the necessary ferries over streams crossed by said road shall be the property of the Chickasaw nation.</p>
Dec. 17	Fort Adams, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 66.	Choctaw	<p>The Choctaw nation cedes to the U. S. the right to lay out and open a wagon road through their lands, commencing at the northern extremity of the settlements of Mississippi territory and from thence by such route as may be selected until it strikes the lands claimed by the Chickasaw nation.</p> <p>The Choctaws and the U. S. mutually agree that the old line of demarkation heretofore established by and between the officers of his Britannic Majesty and the Choctaw nation, which runs in a parallel direction with the Mississippi river and eastward thereof, shall be retraced and plainly marked, and that the said line shall be the boundary between the settlements of Mississippi territory and the Choctaw nation. And the said nation relinquishes to the U. S. all claim to land lying between said line and the Mississippi river bounded S. by the 31° of N. latitude and N. by the Yazoo river where the said line strikes the same.</p>
1802 June 16	Fort Wilkison, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 68.	Creek	<p>The Creeks cede to the U. S. all land between the following bounds and the lines of the extinguished claims of said nation heretofore ascertained and established by treaty: Beginning at the upper extremity of the high shoals of the Appalachee river, the same being a branch of the Oconee river, and on the southern bank of the same, running thence a direct course to a noted ford of the S. branch of Little river, called by the Indians Chattochuccohatchee; thence a direct line to the main branch of Commissioner's creek,</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	38	New York.
	39	
	40	
The tracts at Buffalo creek and Tonawanda creek were to contain in the aggregate 200 square miles. The Tonawanda tract, as selected, comprised 71 square miles, and is shown on the map in green.	41	New York.
This was intended to have been specifically reserved to the Indians by the terms of this contract, but by inadvertence it was omitted from the text. The Indians, however, always maintained their right to it. They instituted suit in 1856 for the ejection of trespassers, and their title to the reserve was finally established by judgment of the New York court of appeals.		
This cession comprised three detached tracts: One lying between Hawkins line and Tennessee river, in Tennessee; one lying between Pickens line and Meigs line, in Tennessee and North Carolina, and one lying between Cumberland mountain and Clinch river, in Tennessee.	42	Tennessee and bordering States.
The line of road, as established under this authority, is shown by a dotted black line on the maps.	.....	Tennessee and bordering States, Mississippi.
The line of road, as established under this authority, is shown by a dotted black line on the maps.	.....	Tennessee and bordering States, Mississippi.
The boundary fixed by the British officers and the Choctaw by the treaty referred to (Mar. 26, 1765) is but partially shown on the map. (See Introduction, pp. 559-560.)	43	Mississippi.
This cession forms two detached tracts.....	44	Georgia.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1802 June 16	Fort Wilkin- son, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 68.	Creek	where the same is intersected by the path leading from the Rock landing to the Ocmulgee Old Towns; thence a direct line to Palmetto creek, where the same is intersected by the Uchee path leading from the Oconee to the Ocmulgee river; thence down the middle waters of the said creek to Oconee river, and with the western bank of the same to its junction with the Ocmulgee river; thence across the Ocmulgee river to the S. bank of the Altamaha river, and down the same at low-water mark to the lower bank of Goose creek, and from thence by a direct line to the mounts on the margin of the Okefinochau swamp, raised and established by the Commissioners of the U. S. and Spain at the head of St Mary's river; thence down the middle waters of said river to the point where the old line of demarcation strikes the same; thence with the said old line to the Altamaha river and up the same to Goose creek.
June 30	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 70.	Seneca	The Senecas cede to the Holland Land Company the 12-mile tract along Cataraugos creek, reserved by them in the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris. The Senecas cede to the Holland Land Company the tract at the mouth of Cataraugos creek, reserved by them in the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris. In consideration of the foregoing cessions and in exchange therefor the Holland Land Company grant to the Seneca nation the following described tract (reserving the right of preemption): Beginning at a post marked No. O, standing on the bank of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cataraugos creek and on the N. bank thereof; thence along the shore of said lake N. 11° E. 21 chains; N. 13° E. 45 chains; N. 19° E. 14 chains 65 links to a post; thence E. 119 chains to a post; thence S. 14 chains 27 links to a post; thence E. 640 chains to a post standing in the meridian between the eighth and ninth ranges; thence along said meridian S. 617 chains 75 links to a post standing on the S. bank of Cataraugos creek; thence W. 160 chains to a post; thence N. 290 chains 25 links to a post; thence W. 482 chains 31 links to a post; thence N. 219 chains 50 links to a post standing on the N. bank of Cataraugos creek; thence down the same and along the several meanders thereof to the place of beginning.
June 30	Buffalo creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 72.	Seneca	The Senecas cede to Phelps, Bronson and Jones the tract known as Little Beard's reservation, bounded on the E. by Genesee river and Little Beard's creek, on the S. and W. by other lands of said Phelps, Brown and Jones, and on the N. by Big Tree reservation containing 2 square miles.
Oct. 17	Fort Confed- eration on Tombigby river.	Stat. L., VII, 73.	Choctaw	Article 1 provides for retracing, connecting, and plainly re-marking the old line of limits established between His Britannic Majesty and the Choctaws, beginning on the left bank of the Chickasawhay river and running thence in an easterly direction to the right bank of the Tombigby river, terminating on the same at a bluff well known by the name of Hacha Tiggeby. Article 2 provides that the said line when thus re-marked shall form the boundary between the U. S. and the Choctaw nation in that quarter, and the Choctaws relinquish to the U. S. all claim to the land included by the above-mentioned line on the N., by the Chickasawhay river on the W., by the Tombigby and the Mobile rivers on the E., and by the boundary of the U. S. on the S.
1803 June 7	Fort Wayne on the Mi- ami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 74.	Delaware, Shawnee, Potawato- mi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kick- apoo, Pian- kishaw, and Kas- kaskia.	Article 1 recites the fact that it had been found difficult to determine the proper limits of the tract reserved by the U. S. at the post of Vincennes by treaty of Aug. 3, 1795, and proceeds to define the boundaries as follows: Beginning at Point Coupee on the Wabash, and running thence by a line N. 78° W. 12 miles; thence by a line parallel to the general course of the Wabash until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same passing through the mouth of White river; thence by the last-mentioned line across the Wabash and toward the Ohio, 72 miles; thence by a line N. 12° W.,

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The Holland Land Company was the assignee of Robert Morris so far as these lands were concerned. The Seneka were dissatisfied with the extent of the Cattaraugus reserves as created by contract with Robert Morris, Sept. 15, 1797. The Holland Land Company, therefore, in order to appease them accepted a cession of both those reserves, and then in turn granted them a tract (which constitutes the present Cattaraugus reserve) which included almost the whole of the 12-mile reserve along Cattaraugus creek, as well as considerable additional territory on both the N. and S. sides of the original reserve.</p>	45 (See 36 and 37)	New York.
<p>This tract was originally reserved to the Seneka by the terms of the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, between them and Robert Morris.</p>	See 32	New York.
<p>This was simply a confirmation of a cession made to Great Britain by the Choctaw before the independence of the U. S. The boundary lines of the old treaty of March 28, 1765, are but partially given. [See Introduction, pp. 559-560.]</p>	46	Alabama, Mississippi.
<p>.....</p>	See 26	Indiana, Illinois 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1803 June 7	Fort Wayne on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 74.	Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomie, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia.	until it shall be intersected by a line at right angles to the same passing through Point Coupee, and by the last-mentioned line to the place of beginning. Article 3 cedes to the U. S. the great salt spring upon the Saline creek, which falls into the Ohio below the mouth of the Wabash, with a quantity of land surrounding it not exceeding 4 miles square. Article 4 cedes to the U. S. the right of locating three tracts of land (of such size as may be agreed to by the Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia tribes), for the purposes of erecting houses of entertainment for travelers on the main road between Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Also the right to locate one other tract for a similar purpose on the road between Vincennes and Clarksville.
Aug. 7	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 77.	Eel River, Wyandot, Piankishaw, Kaskaskia, and also the Kickapoo represented by the Eel River chiefs.	These tribes concur in the cessions for houses of entertainment provided for in the treaty of June 7, 1803.
Aug. 13	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 78.	Kaskaskia....	By article 1 the Kaskaskias cede to the U. S. all the lands in the Illinois country heretofore possessed or claimed by them. By the same article they except from the foregoing cession a tract of 350 acres near the town of Kaskaskia, secured to them by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1791. The Kaskaskias also reserve the right of locating one other tract of 1,280 acres within the bounds of the above cession.
Aug. 31	Hoe Buckintoopta.	Stat. L., VII, 80.	Choctaw	The following metes and bounds are established as the line of demarcation between the U. S. and the Choctaws, mentioned in the treaty of Oct. 17, 1802, viz: Beginning in the channel of the Hacheo Comesa or Wax river, at the point where the line of limits between the U. S. and Spain crosses the same; thence up the channel of said river to the confluence of the Chickasawhay and Buckhatannee rivers; thence up the channel of the Buckhatannee to Bogue Hooma or Red creek; thence up the said creek to a pine tree standing on the left bank of the same, and blazed on two of its sides, about 12 links SW. of an old trading path leading from the town of Mobile to the Hewanee towns, much worn but not in present use. From this tree we find the following bearings and distances, viz: S. 54° 30' W. 1 chain 1 link, a black gum; N. 39° E. 1 chain 75 links, a water oak; thence with the old British line of partition in its various inflections to a mulberry post planted on the right bank of the main branch of Sintee Bogue or Snake creek, where it makes a sharp turn to the SE., a large, broken-top cypress tree standing near the opposite bank of the creek, which is about 3 poles wide; thence down the said creek to the Tombigby river; thence down the Tombigby and Mobile rivers to the line between U. S. and Spain, and with the same to the beginning.
1804 Aug. 18	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 81.	Delaware	The Delawares cede to the U. S. all the tract of country lying between the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and below the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne and the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio. The Delawares having exhibited to the U. S. commissioner sufficient proof of their title to all the country lying between the Ohio and White rivers, and the Miami tribe, who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country, having acknowledged the title of the Delawares at the general council held at Fort Wayne in June, 1803, the U. S., by article 4, agrees in future to consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country bounded by the White river on the N., the Ohio on the S., the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river on the E., and the tract ceded by this treaty and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne on the W. and SW.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>-----</p> <p>The boundaries of these tracts, if ever located, were never defined by survey.</p> <p>The boundaries of this tract, if it was ever located, were never defined by survey.</p>	47	Illinois 1.
<p>This cession was confirmed and enlarged by treaty of Sept. 25, 1818. As thus enlarged, the tract is shown on the map. Granted to Ellen Ducoin by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The boundaries of this tract have not been ascertained.</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The boundaries of this tract have not been ascertained.</p>	48	Illinois 1.
<p>This cession was concurred in by the Piankishaw, Aug. 27, 1804, and by the Miami, Aug. 21, 1805. [By article 6 the line along the "road from Vincennes to Clark's grant" was to be "a straight line" to be drawn parallel to the course of said road" from the Vincennes tract to the Clark tract, but so as "not to pass at a greater distance than half a mile from the most northerly bend of said road."]</p>	49	Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1804 Aug. 27	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 83.	Piankishaw ..	<p>The Piankeshaws cede to the U. S. the country lying between the Ohio and Wabash rivers and below Clark's grant, and the tract called the Vincennes tract, ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and a line connecting the said tract and grant, to be drawn parallel to the general course of the road leading from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio, so as not to pass more than half a mile to the northward of the most northerly bend of said road.</p> <p>The Piankeshaws acknowledge the right of the Kaskaskias to sell the country ceded by the latter to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 13, 1803, and which is separated from the lands of the Piankeshaws by the ridge or high land which divides the waters of the Wabash from the waters of the Saline creek, and by that which divides the waters of the Wabash from those which flow into the Au-Vase and other branches of the Mississippi.</p>
Oct. 24	Tellico Garrison, on Cherokee ground.	Stat. L., VII, 83.	Cherokee.....	<p>The Cherokees cede to the U. S. a tract bordering southerly on the boundary line between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee nation, beginning at a point on said boundary line northeasterly of the most NE. plantation in the settlement known by the name of Wafford's settlement, and running at right angles with the said boundary line 4 miles into the Cherokee land; thence at right angles southwesterly and parallel to the first-mentioned boundary line so far as that a line to be run at right angles southerly to the said first-mentioned boundary line shall include in this cession all the plantations in Wafford's settlement.</p>
Nov. 3	St Louis, in the District of Louisiana.	Stat. L., VII, 84.	Sank and Fox.	<p>Article 2 provides that the general boundary between the U. S. and the Sacs and Foxes shall be as follows: Beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite to the mouth of Gasconade river; thence in a direct course so as to strike the river Jeffreon at the distance of 30 miles from its mouth, and down the said Jeffreon to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouiconsing river, and up the same to a point which shall be 36 miles in a direct line from the mouth of said river; thence by a direct line to the point where the Fox river (a branch of the Illinois) leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois river, and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said tribes relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands within said boundaries.</p> <p>By article 11 the Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. a tract of land 2 miles square for the establishment of a military reservation either on the upper side of the Ouiconsing or on the right bank of the Mississippi.</p>
1805 July 4	Fort Industry, on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 87.	Wyandot, Ottawa, Chipewewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatomi.	<p>Article 2 defines the boundary between the U. S. and these Indians as being a meridian line drawn N. and S. through a boundary to be erected on the S. shore of Lake Erie 120 miles due W. of the W. boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, extending N. until it intersects the boundary line of the U. S., and extending S. it intersects a line previously established by the treaty of Greenville (1795). The Indians cede to the U. S. all lands lying E. of the aforesaid line, bounded southerly and easterly by the line established by the treaty of Greenville, and northerly by the northernmost part of 41° of N. latitude.</p> <p>The foregoing cession involves three separate tracts, the first two of which, however, may be considered, for the purposes of this work, as one. These tracts are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tract claimed by the Connecticut Land Company. 2. The tract claimed by "the proprietors of the half million acres of land lying S. of Lake Erie called Sufferers' Land."

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This is the same tract ceded by the Delawares Aug. 18, 1804, and is simply the relinquishment of a claim held by the Piankishaw to the same region. The boundaries of the cession are designated under the Delaware treaty of Aug. 18, 1804.	See 49	Indiana.
-----	See 48	Illinois 1.
-----	52	Georgia.
-----	50	Missouri 1, Illinois 1, Wisconsin 2.
-----	51	Wisconsin 1.
The Connecticut Western Reserve, or, as it was sometimes called, New Connecticut, occupied the region between Lake Erie on the N., Pennsylvania on the E., 41° N. latitude on the S., and the present E. line of Seneca and Sandusky counties on the W. The colonial charter of Connecticut embraced all the lands between 41° and 42° 2' N. latitude, from the Providence plantations to the Pacific ocean. After the independence of the U. S., the territorial conflicts of Connecticut with New York and Pennsylvania were compromised, and Connecticut, by deed dated Sept. 14, 1786, relinquished to the U. S. all title and jurisdiction N. of 41° and W. of a meridian 120 miles W. of the W. line of Pennsylvania. She reserved, however, to herself the territory N. of 41° and E. of said meridian to the Pennsylvania line. This reservation constituted what became known as the Connecticut Western Reserve. All the States having territorial claims NW. of the Ohio having relinquished them to the U. S., except in the case of the Connecticut Reserve, the U. S. proceeded to establish a territorial government over it by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787. Connecticut, never having relinquished her claim to the Western Reserve, resented this extension of jurisdiction as a violation of her rights. This conflict was settled by compromise in 1800, by which Connecticut was guaranteed the exclusive right of soil and the U. S. the right of political jurisdiction. The Indian title to that portion of the Western Reserve lying between Pennsylvania on the E. and the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga rivers on the W. had already been extinguished by the treaty of 1795.	53	Ohio.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1805 July 4	Fort Industry, on the Miami of the Lake.	Stat. L., VII, 87.	Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatomi.	3. The tract lying S. of the two preceding tracts and between the same and the Greenville treaty line of 1795.
July 23	Chickasaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 89.	Chickasaw ...	The Chickasaws cede to the U. S. the following tract of country: Beginning on the left bank of the Ohio at the point where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same; thence down the left bank of the Ohio to the Tennessee river; thence up the main channel of the Tennessee river to the mouth of Duck river; thence up the left bank of Duck river to the Columbian highway or road leading from Nashville to Natchez; thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters running into Duck river from those running into Buffalo river; thence eastwardly along said ridge to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the main Tennessee river from those running into Buffalo river near the main source of Buffalo river; thence in a direct line to the great Tennessee river near the Chickasaw Old Fields, or eastern point of the Chickasaw claim on that river; thence northwardly to the great ridge dividing the waters running into the Tennessee from those running into Cumberland river, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river; thence along the top of the said great ridge to the place of beginning.
Aug. 21	Grouseland, near Vincennes.	Stat. L., VII, 91.	Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, and Wea.	The Delawares release the U. S. from the guarantee given in the treaty of Aug. 18, 1804, as to the ownership of the country between the Ohio and White rivers, for the reason that the Miamis, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of the tract to the Delawares it was only their intention to make the latter tenants at will, and not to invest them with any right of soil. The Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas cede to the U. S. all that tract lying S. of a line to be drawn from the NE. corner of the Vincennes tract, so as to strike the boundary line of 1795 at a distance of 50 miles from its intersection with the Ohio river opposite the mouth of Kentucky river. The U. S. agree to consider the Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas as joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract, not ceded to the U. S. by this or any previous treaty, provided that nothing herein shall affect any claim the Kickapoos may have to the country occupied by them on Vermillion river. The Putawatimics, Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 18, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankashaws to the Delawares about 37 years ago.
Sept. 23	-----	-----	Sioux -----	The Sioux nation cede to the U. S., for the purpose of establishing military posts, a tract 9 miles square at the mouth of the river St Croix. The Sioux nation also cede for the same purpose a tract extending from below the confluence of the Mississippi and St Peters rivers up the Mississippi to include the Falls of St Anthony, extending 9 miles on each side of the river.
Oct. 25	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 93.	Cherokee.....	The Cherokees cede to the U. S. all the land previously claimed by them, lying N. of the following boundary line: Beginning at the mouth of Duck river; thence up the same to the junction of the fork at the head of which Fort Nash stood, with the main south fork; thence a direct course to a point on the

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The Indian title to the remaining portion had not been ceded until relinquished by this treaty of July 4, 1805. In 1792 the Connecticut legislature granted 500,000 acres off the W. end of the reserve to such of her citizens as had suffered by the depredations of the British during the Revolutionary war. Under this grant a company was chartered under the laws of Ohio, and the tract became known as "Sufferers' Land." It is divided on the map from the Connecticut Land Company's tract by a N. and S. blue line.</p> <p>The Indian title to this tract was extinguished at the same time with that of the two preceding tracts and at a cost to the U. S. of somewhat more than one cent per acre.</p>	53	Ohio.
	54	Ohio.
<p>A portion of the territory included in this cession was also claimed by the Cherokee, whose interest was purchased by the U. S. by treaty concluded with them Oct. 25, 1805. The boundaries of the tract covered by the foregoing Chickasaw cession are shown on the special map of "Parts of Tennessee and Alabama." Only a part of this cession is shown on the principal map of Tennessee. The entire cession, however, is shown on special map of "Parts of Tennessee and Alabama."</p> <p>From this cession the Chickasaw reserved a tract 1 mile square adjoining and below the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee.</p>	55	Tennessee and Alabama (portions of).
<p>By "additional article" it was agreed that this line should "not cross the Embarrass or Driftwood fork of White river; but if it should strike the said fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be made as will leave the whole of said fork in the Indian territory."</p>	56	Indiana.
	See 49	Indiana.
<p>This treaty was concluded by Lieut. Z. M. Pike. It was transmitted to the Senate by the President Mar. 29, 1808, and unanimously approved by that body Apr. 16, 1808. From a letter of the Secretary of State, dated Sept. 1, 1835, it is learned that the records of that Department furnish no evidence that this treaty was sanctioned by the President and officially proclaimed by him, although the War Department, in 1832, spoke (in its official correspondence) of the cessions as an accomplished fact. As there was doubt on the subject, however, the U. S. purchased the country covered by the foregoing cessions, through subsequent treaties. The boundaries of the two tracts purchased by Lieutenant Pike are shown by dotted black lines on the map.</p>		Minnesota 1.
<p>A portion of the territory comprised within the limits of this cession was also claimed by the Chickasaw, whose claim thereto was relinquished by them to the U. S. by treaty of July 23, 1805. The portion claimed by the Chickasaw was located principally between Duck river and the ridge dividing the waters of Duck river from those of Cumberland river.</p>	57	Tennessee and bordering States.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1805 Oct. 25	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 93.	Cherokee.....	<p>Tennessee river bank opposite the mouth of Hiwassa river— if the line from Hiwassa should leave out Field's settlement, it is to be marked round his improvement and then continued the straight course; thence up the middle of Tennessee river (but leaving all islands to the Cherokees) to the mouth of Clinch river; thence up Clinch river to the former boundary line agreed upon with the Cherokees.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the Cherokees reserve a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch river and extending from said mouth down the Tennessee river to a notable rock on the N. bank of the Tennessee, in view from Southwest Point; thence a course at right angles with the river to the Cumberland road; thence eastwardly along the same to the bank of Clinch river, so as to secure the ferry landing to the Cherokees up to the first hill, and down the same to the mouth thereof.</p> <p>The Cherokees also reserve a tract of 1 square mile at the foot of Cumberland mountain, at or near the Turnpike gate.</p> <p>The Cherokees also reserve a tract of 1 square mile on the N. bank of Tennessee river, at the present residence of Cherokee Talootiske.</p> <p>It is further provided that, whereas, owing to the above-described cession and other circumstances, the site of the garrisons at Southwest Point and Tellico have become inconvenient and unsuitable places for the accommodation of the Cherokees, and it may become expedient to remove said garrisons and factory to a more suitable place, that a tract of 3 square miles is reserved for the particular disposal of the U. S. on the N. bank of the Tennessee, opposite to and below the mouth of Hiwassa.</p> <p>It is further provided that, in addition to the roads already established, the citizens of the U. S. shall have the free and unmolested use of the two following roads: One to proceed from some convenient place near the head of Stone's river and fall into the Georgia road at a suitable place toward the southern frontier of the Cherokees; the other to proceed from the neighborhood of Franklin, on Big Harpath, and, crossing the Tennessee at or near the Muscle-shoals, to pursue the nearest and best way to the Tombigbee settlements.</p>
Oct. 27	Tellico, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 95.	Cherokee.....	<p>The Cherokees cede to the U. S. the section of land at Southwest Point occupied by the U. S. garrison and extending to Kingston, reserving to themselves the ferries.</p> <p>The Cherokees also cede to the U. S. the first island in Tennessee river above the mouth of Clinch river.</p> <p>The Cherokees also agree that citizens of the U. S. shall have, so far as it goes through their country, the free use of a road leading from Tellico to Tombigbee.</p>
Nov. 14	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 96.	Creek.....	<p>The Creeks cede to the U. S. all right to a certain tract between the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, bounded as follows: Beginning at the High shoals of Apalacha, where the line of the treaty of Fort Wilkinson touches the same; thence running in a straight line to the mouth of Ulcofauhatche, it being the first large branch or fork of the Ocmulgee above the Seven islands, provided, however, that if the said line should strike the Ulcofauhatche at any place above its mouth, that it shall continue round with that stream so as to leave the whole of it on the Indian side; then the boundary to continue from the mouth of the Ulcofauhatche, by the water's edge of the Ocmulgee river, down to its junction with the Oconee; thence up the Oconee to the present boundary at Tauloobatchee creek; thence up said creek, and following the present boundary line, to the first-mentioned bounds, at the high shoals of Apalacha.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This reserve was surveyed by Colonel Martin, under the direction of Agent Meigs, in Oct., 1806. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. Although ostensibly made for the Cherokee nation, this reserve was really intended for Doublehead, a Cherokee chief. The latter leased it Feb. 19, 1806, to Thomas N. Clark for 20 years. Dec. 10, 1820, the state of Tennessee granted it to Clark.</p>	See 105	Tennessee and bordering States.
<p>This reserve was surveyed by Colonel Martin in Oct., 1806, and was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. May 31, 1808, Taluntiski perpetually leased his interest in this tract to Thomas N. Clark for \$1,000. Sept. 17, 1816, Clark purchased for a like sum the interest of Robert Bell, who claimed title under a grant from North Carolina to A. McCoy, in 1793. It had also been granted by North Carolina to J. W. Lackey and Starkey Donelson, Jan. 4, 1795. By the foregoing treaty this reserve was ostensibly for the Cherokee nation.</p>	See 107	
<p>Taluntiski sold this tract to Robert King, and, by mesne conveyances, it became vested in Mr. Lilwee, who also claimed title under a grant from North Carolina to Lackey and Donelson, dated Jan. 4, 1795. By the treaty this tract was ostensibly reserved for the use of the Cherokee nation. Surveyed by Colonel Martin in 1806, and ceded to the U. S., Feb. 27, 1819.</p>	See 108	
<p>This tract was surveyed by Colonel Martin in Oct., 1806, and was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 27, 1819. The language of the treaty contemplated the location of this reserve <i>below</i> the mouth of the Hiwassee, but the actual understanding and intention of the parties to the treaty was to locate it <i>above</i> the mouth of the Hiwassee, and it was, therefore, actually surveyed and located in accordance with such understanding. A secret article of this treaty gave this tract to Doublehead, John D. Chisholm, and John Riley. Colonel McLung, under a grant from North Carolina, claimed and won it in the courts of Tennessee. Riley, in 1838, made a claim for compensation, but the Attorney-General decided the secret article was no part of the treaty, as it had never been submitted to the Senate for its approval.</p>	See 109	
<p>This purchase was made on the theory that it would be needed as a site for the state capital of Tennessee, a committee from the state assembly having viewed the same.</p>	58	Tennessee and bordering States.
<p>This is a very small island in the river (now called at this point the Holston), opposite the Southwest Point reservation.</p>	59	
-----	60	Georgia.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1805 Nov. 14	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 96.	Creek	<p>From the foregoing cession the Creek reserve a tract 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth, and bounded as follows: Beginning on the eastern shore of Ocmulgee river, at a point 3 miles on a straight line above the mouth of a creek called Oakchocoolgau, which empties into the Ocmulgee near the lower part of what is called the Old Ocmulgee fields; thence running 3 miles eastwardly, on a course at right angles with the general course of the river for 5 miles below the point of beginning; thence from the end of the 3 miles to run 5 miles parallel with the said course of the river; thence westwardly at right angles with the last-mentioned line to the river, and by the river to the beginning.</p> <p>Upon this tract the U. S. reserve the right to erect a military or trading post.</p> <p>The Creek further agree that the U. S. shall have a right to a horse path through the Creek country, from the Ocmulgee to the Mobile, in such direction as the President shall consider most convenient.</p>
Nov. 16	Mount Dexter in Pooshapukanuk, in the Choctaw coun- try.	Stat. L., VII, 98.	Choctaw	<p>The Chaktaw nation cede to the U. S. all lands claimed by them lying to the right of the following lines, viz: Beginning at a branch of the Humacheeto, where the same is intersected by the present Chaktaw boundary and also by the path leading from Natchez to the county of Washington, usually called McClarey's path; thence eastwardly along McClarey's path to the E. or left bank of Pearl river; thence on such a direct line as would touch the lower end of a bluff on the left bank of Chickasawhay river, the first above the Hiyowannee towns, called Broken Bluff, to a point within 4 miles of the Broken Bluff; thence in a direct line, nearly parallel with the river, to a point whence an E. line of 4 miles in length will intersect the river below the lowest settlement occupied and improved in the Hiyowannee town; thence still E. 4 miles; thence in a direct line, nearly parallel with the river, to a point on a line to be run from the lower end of the Broken Bluff to Faluktahunnee, on the Tombigbee river, 4 miles from the Broken Bluff; thence along the said line to Faluktahunnee; thence E. to the boundary between the Creek and Chaktaws, on the ridge dividing the waters running into the Alabama from those running into Tombigbee; thence southwardly along the said ridge and boundary to the southern point of the Chaktaw claim.</p> <p>The Chaktaw reserve from the foregoing cession a tract of 2 miles square, run on meridians and parallels so as to include the houses and improvements in the town of Fuketcheepoonta.</p> <p>The Chaktaws also reserve a tract of 5,120 acres, beginning at a post on the left bank of Tombigbee river, opposite the lower end of Hatchatigbee Bluff; thence ascending the river 4 miles front and 2 back; one-half for the use of Alzira and the other half for the use of Sophia, daughters of Samuel Mitchell, by Molly, a Chaktaw woman.</p>
Dec. 30	Vincennes, In- diana terri- tory.	Stat. L., VII, 100.	Piankishaw ..	<p>The Piankishaw tribe cedes to the U. S. all that tract of country (except as hereinbelow reserved) lying between the Wabash and the tract ceded by the Kaskaskia tribe in 1803 and S. of a line to be drawn from the NW. corner of the Vincennes tract N. 78° W. until it intersects the boundary line heretofore separating the lands of the Piankishaws from the said tract ceded by the Kaskaskias.</p> <p>The Piankishaws reserve from the foregoing cession the right to locate a tract of 2 square miles, or 1,280 acres, the fee of which shall remain with them forever.</p>
1806 Jan. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 101.	Cherokee	<p>The Cherokees cede to the U. S. all claim to all that tract of country lying to the northward of the river Tennessee and westward of a line to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, at the upper point of an island called Chickasaw island, on said river, to the most easterly head waters of that branch of Tennessee river called Duck river.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826	See 128	Georgia.
The route of this horse path is shown on the maps of Georgia and Alabama by a dotted black line.		Georgia.
.....	61	Alabama, Mississippi.
This reserve was covered by the cession made in treaty of Sept. 27, 1830, by which, in general terms, the Choctaw ceded all their remaining lands E. of Mississippi river. [See letter of Commissioner Indian Affairs to G. W. Harkins et al., May 7, 1838.]	See 157	Alabama.
This reserve was partitioned and sold by the Mitchell family	62	Alabama.
.....	63	Illinois 1.
By a contract dated Jan. 3, 1818, between Governor Posey, on behalf of the U. S., and the Piankishaw, the latter ceded the right to locate this tract to the U. S. The tract had not in the meantime been located by the Piankishaw so far as can be ascertained.		
The boundaries of this cession overlap the Chickasaw cession of Nov. 14, 1805, and in turn are overlapped by the boundaries of the Chickasaw cession of Sept. 20, 1816. For explanation and elucidation of this cession, see Cherokee treaty of Sept. 11, 1807.	64	Tennessee and bordering States.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1806 Jan. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 101.	Cherokee	<p>From the foregoing cession the Cherokees reserve a tract bounded southerly on the Tennessee river at a place called the Muscle shoals, westerly by a creek called Te-kee-tano-eh or Cyprus creek, and easterly by Chu-wa-lee or Elk river or creek, and northerly by a line to be drawn from a point on said Elk river 10 miles on a direct line from its mouth or junction with Tennessee river to a point on the said Cyprus creek 10 miles on a direct line from its junction with Tennessee river, which tract is to be considered the common property of the Cherokees residing on the same, including John D. Chesholm, Au-tow-we, and Cheh-Chuh.</p> <p>The Cherokees also reserve a tract 2 miles in width on the N. side of Tennessee river, extending northerly from that river 3 miles, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Spring Creek and running up said creek 3 miles on a straight line; thence westerly 2 miles at right angles with the general course of said creek; thence southerly on a line parallel with the general course of said creek to the Tennessee river; thence up said river by its waters to the beginning. This reserve is to be considered the property of Moses Melton and Charles Hicks in equal shares.</p> <p>The Cherokees also cede to the U. S. all right or claim to what is called the Long island in Holston river.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to use their best endeavors to prevail on the Chickasaw nation to agree to the following boundary between that nation and the Cherokees, to the southward of Tennessee river, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Caney creek near the lower part of the Muscle Shoals and to run up said creek to its head and in a direct line from thence to the flat stone or rock, the old corner boundary.</p>
1807 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., II, 448.	Delaware	The U. S. reserve and set apart 13 sections, including the Lower Delaware town in Ohio, for the use of the Delawares.
Sept. 11	Chickasaw Old Fields.	Stat. L., VII, 103.	Cherokee	This treaty is explanatory and in elucidation of the cession made by article 1 of the treaty of Jan. 7, 1806, and declares that the eastern boundary of said ceded tract shall be limited by a line so to be run from the upper end of the Chickasaw Old Fields, a little above the upper point of an island called Chickasaw island, as will most directly intersect the first waters of Elk river; thence carried to the Great Cumberland mountain in which the waters of Elk river have their source; then along the margin of said mountain until it shall intersect lands heretofore ceded to the U. S., at the said Tennessee ridge.
Nov. 17	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 105.	Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi.	<p>The foregoing tribes cede to the U. S. all claim to the following-described tract of country, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Miami river of the lakes and running thence up the middle thereof to the mouth of the great Au Glaize river; thence due N. until it intersects a parallel of latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron which forms the river Sinclair; thence running NE. the course that may be found will lead in a direct line to White Rock in Lake Huron; thence due E. until it intersects the boundary line between the U. S. and Upper Canada in said lake; thence southwardly, following the said boundary line, down said lake through the river Sinclair, Lake St Clair, and the river Detroit, into Lake Erie, to a point due E. of the aforesaid Miami river; thence W. to the place of beginning.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the tribes aforesaid reserve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A tract of 6 miles square on the Miami of Lake Erie above Roche de Boeuf, to include the village where Tondaganie, (or the Dog) now lives. 2. Three miles square on the Miami of Lake Erie (above the 12 miles square ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Greenville), including what is called Presque Isle. 3. Four miles square on the Miami bay, including the villages where Meshkemau and Waugau live.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This reserve was ceded by treaty of July 8, 1817.....	See 85	Alabama.
This reserve was ceded by treaty of July 8, 1817.....	See 86	Alabama.
This island, though lying outside of the Cherokee boundary established by the treaty of Nov. 28, 1785, was claimed by the Cherokee as having never been previously ceded.	65	Tennessee and bordering States.
These sections were ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817.....	See 90, 91	Ohio.
The eastern line so to be run from the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields as to include all the waters of Elk river.	See 64	Tennessee and bordering States.
.....	66	Michigan 1, Ohio.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S., Aug. 30, 1831.....	See 169	} Ohio (detail).
This reserve was located at Wolf Rapids in lieu of Presque Isle, the latter place being already included within the limits of the 12-mile-square tract reserved by the U. S. at the treaty of Greenville in 1795. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 30, 1831.	See 170	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 18, 1833.....	See 183	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1807 Nov. 17	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 105.	Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot, and Potawatomi.	<p>4. Three miles square on the river Raizin at a place called Macon, and where the river Macon falls into the river Raizin, which place is about 14 miles from the mouth of said river Raizin.</p> <p>5. Two sections of 1 square mile each on the river Rouge at Seginsiwini's village.</p> <p>6. Two sections of 1 mile square each at Tonquish's village, near the river Rouge.</p> <p>7. Three miles square on Lake St Clair above the river Huron, to include Machonce's village.</p> <p>8. Six sections of 1 mile square each, within the cession aforesaid, in such situations as the said Indians shall elect, subject to the approval of the President of the U. S. as to the places of location.</p>
1808 Nov. 10	Fort Clark, Louisiana territory.	Stat. L., VII, 107.	Great and Little Osage.	<p>It is agreed between the U. S. and the Great and Little Osage nations that the boundary line between their respective possessions shall begin at Fort Clark, on the Missouri, 5 miles above Fire Prairie, and running thence a due S. course to the Arkansas and down the same to the Mississippi, hereby ceding to the U. S. all lands lying E. of said line and N. of the southwardly bank of the river Arkansas.</p> <p>The Osages also cede to the U. S. a tract 2 leagues square, to embrace Fort Clark and to be laid off in such manner as the President of the U. S. shall think proper.</p> <p>The Osages also cede all claim to lands situated northwardly of the river Missouri.</p>
Nov. 25	Brownstown, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 112.	Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Wyandot, and Shawnee.	<p>The aforesaid tribes cede to the U. S. a tract of land for a road of 120 feet in width, from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, and all the land within 1 mile of the said road on each side thereof for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same.</p> <p>The said tribes also cede to the U. S. a tract of land for a road only, of 120 feet in width, to run southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville.</p>
1809 Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., II, 527.	Alabama Wyandot	<p>The U. S. lease for 50 years to the Alabama Indians, 2,500 acres in the territory of Orleans, W. of the Mississippi river, provided that if abandoned the tract should revert to the U. S.</p> <p>The U. S. reserve for the Wyandots, two tracts, not exceeding 5,000 acres, at Brownstown and Maguagua, Michigan territory, provided that if abandoned by them the tracts should revert to the U. S.</p>
Sept. 30	Fort Wayne, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 113.	Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Miami.	<p>The foregoing tribes cede to the U. S. all that tract of country included between the boundary line established by the treaty of Fort Wayne, the Wabash, and a line to be drawn from the mouth of a creek called Raccoon creek, emptying into the Wabash on the SE. side, about 12 miles below the mouth of Vermillion river, so as to strike the boundary line established by the treaty of Grouseland at such a distance from its commencement at the NE. corner of the Vincennes tract as will leave the tract now ceded 30 miles wide at the narrowest place.</p> <p>The said tribes also cede a tract included within the following boundaries: Beginning at Fort Recovery, thence southwardly along the general boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville to its intersection with the boundary line established by the treaty of Grouseland; thence along said line to a point from which a line drawn parallel to the first-mentioned line will be 12 miles distant from the same, and along the said parallel line to its intersection with a line to be drawn from Fort Recovery, parallel to the line established by the said treaty of Grouseland.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Ceded to the U. S. by treaties of Sept. 29, 1817, and Sept. 19, 1827.....	See 89 and 137	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.....	See 135	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.....	See 136	
This 3-mile-square tract and 3 of the 6 unlocated sections were surveyed and located by Aaron Greely in 1810, under direction of Governor Hull, as follows: One tract of 262.7 acres on Lake St Clair at the mouth of the Au Vaseau, which included the site of Machonce's village; one tract of 534 acres on Lake St Clair above the mouth of Salt creek; one tract of 1,200 acres at the mouth of A. Dulude or Black river, and 5,760 acres at the mouth of Swan creek of Lake St Clair. These tracts were ceded to the U. S., May 9, 1836. The remaining 3 (of the 6 unlocated sections) had not been specifically located when they were ceded by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, to the Catholic Church.	See 214, 215, 216, 217.	
.....	67	Arkansas 1, Missouri 1.
.....	68	Missouri 1.
For concurrent cessions of this same tract, see treaties with Sauk and Fox, Aug. 4, 1824, and with the Iowa of same date.	69	Missouri 1.
The line of the road is shown by a scarlet line and the tract of 1 mile in width on each side of the road is colored green.	70	Ohio (detail).
The line of this road is shown by a scarlet line.....	.....	Ohio (detail).
The exact location of this tract has not been ascertained.		
These tracts were ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 20, 1818.....	See 95 and 96	Michigan 2.
.....	71	Indiana.
.....	72	Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1809 Sept. 30	Fort Wayne, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 113.	Delaware, Potawatomi, Miami, and Eel River Miami.	<p>By article 2 the Miamies explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the other, and any improvements made on said land by the Delawares or their friends the Mochecans shall be theirs forever.</p> <p>By article 5 the consent of the Wea tribe is made necessary to complete the title of the U. S. to the tract first herein ceded.</p> <p>By article 8 the U. S. agree to relinquish their right to the reservation at the old Ouroctenon towns, made by the treaty of Greenville (1795), so far at least as to make no other use of it than for the establishment of a military post.</p> <p>By article 9 the tribes, parties to this treaty, being desirous of showing their attachment to the Kickapoos, agree to cede to the U. S. the lands on the NW. side of the Wabash, from the Vincennes tract to a northwardly extension of the line running from the mouth of Raccoon creek, and 15 miles in width from the Wabash, but this article shall be of no effect until the Kickapoos shall agree thereto.</p>
Oct. 26	Vincennes, Indiana ter- ritory.	Stat. L., VII, 116.	Wea.....	The Wea tribe gives its full assent to the treaty of Sept. 30, 1809, at Fort Wayne.
Dec. 9	-----	Stat. L., VII, 117.	Kickapoo.....	<p>The Kickapoos give their consent to the terms of the ninth article of the treaty of Sept. 30, 1809.</p> <p>The Kickapoos agree to cede to the U. S. all that tract of land lying between the tract ceded by treaty of Sept. 30, 1809, the Wabash, the Vermillion river, and a line to be drawn from the N. corner of said ceded tract, so as to strike the Vermillion river at a distance of 20 miles in a direct line from its mouth.</p>
1814 Aug. 9	Fort Jackson, Alabama.	Stat. L., VII, 120.	Creek.....	<p>The U. S. demand an equivalent for all expenses incurred in prosecuting the war to its termination by a cession of all the territory belonging to the Creek nation, within the limits of the U. S., lying W., S., and southeastwardly of a line to be run as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern bank of Coosa river, where the S. boundary line of the Cherokee nation crosses the same; thence down the Coosa river, with its eastern bank, to a point 1 mile above the mouth of Cedar creek at Fort Williams; thence E. 2 miles; thence S. 2 miles; thence W. to the eastern bank of Coosa river; thence down the eastern bank thereof to a point opposite the upper end of the great falls (called by the natives Woetumka); thence E. from a true meridian line to a point due N. of the mouth of Ofushee; thence S., by a like meridian line, to the mouth of Ofushee, on the S. side of Tallapoosa river; thence up the same to a point where a direct course will cross the same at the distance of 10 miles from the mouth thereof; thence a direct line to the mouth of Summocho creek, which empties into the Chatahouchee river on the E. side, below the Eufaulau town; thence E. from a true meridian line to a point which shall intersect the line dividing the lands claimed by the Creek nation from those claimed and owned by the state of Georgia. If in running E. from the mouth of Summocho creek it shall happen that the settlement of the Kennards fall within the limits of this cession, then the line shall be run E. on a true meridian to Kitchofoonee creek; thence down the middle of the creek to its junction with Flint river, immediately below the Oakmulgee town; thence up the middle of Flint river to a point due E. of that at which the above line struck the Kitchofoonee creek; thence E. to the old line dividing the lands claimed by the Creeks from those claimed and owned by the state of Georgia.</p> <p>The U. S. demand the right to establish military posts and trading houses and to open roads within the territory still retained by the Creeks.</p> <p>Chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation who were friendly to the U. S. during the Creek war are each entitled to locate a reserve of 1 square mile, to include their improvements, as near the center as may be of the tract first above ceded.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Assent of the Wea given by treaty of Oct. 26, 1809.		
The boundaries of this tract were never surveyed, and, not being needed by the U. S., it was relinquished, as herein stated, to the Indians. The approximate boundaries of this tract are indicated by scarlet lines on the map.	-----	Indiana.
By treaty of Dec. 9, 1809, the Kickapoo gave the required consent to this cession.	73	Illinois 1, Indiana.
-----	See 71	Indiana.
-----	See 73	Illinois 1, Indiana.
-----	74	Indiana, Illinois 1.
-----	75	Georgia, Alabama.
By act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1817, a method was provided for the location of these reserves. By act of Feb. 20, 1819, the President was authorized to purchase these reserves whenever the reservees should desire to sell.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1815 Sept. 13	Portage des Sioux.	Stat. L., VII, 134.	Sauk (that portion residing on Missouri river).	That portion of the Sac nation residing on the Missouri river assent to the treaty between the U. S. and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes concluded at St Louis, Nov. 3, 1804.
Sept. 14	Portage des Sioux.	Stat. L., VII, 135.	Fox	The Fox tribe or nation assent to and confirm the treaty between the U. S. and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes concluded at St Louis, Nov. 3, 1804.
1816 Mar. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 138.	Cherokee	The Cherokees, with the consent of the U. S., cede to the state of South Carolina the following tract of country within the limits of the latter state, viz: Beginning on the E. bank of the Chattuga river, where the boundary line of the Cherokee nation crosses the same, running thence with the said boundary line to a rock on the Blue Ridge where the boundary line crosses the same, and which rock has been lately established as a corner to the states of North and South Carolina; running thence S. 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ $^{\circ}$ W. 20 miles and 32 chains to a rock on the Chattuga river at 35 $^{\circ}$ of N. latitude, another corner of the boundaries agreed upon by the states of North and South Carolina; thence down and with the Chattuga to the beginning.
Mar. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 139.	Cherokee	Whereas doubts have existed in relation to the northern boundary of that part of the Creek lands lying W. of the Coosa river which were ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Aug. 9, 1814, and whereas by the third article of the treaty of Jan. 7, 1806, between the U. S. and the Cherokees, the U. S. have recognized a claim on the part of the Cherokee nation to the lands S. of the Big Bend of Tennessee river, extending as far W. as a place on the waters of Bear creek (a branch of the Tennessee river), known as the Flat Rock or Stone, it is therefore declared and agreed that a line shall be run from a point on the W. bank of Coosa river opposite to the lower end of the Ten islands in said river and above Fort Strother, directly to the Flat Rock or Stone on said Bear creek, which line shall be established as the boundary of the lands ceded by the Creek nation to the U. S. by said treaty of Aug. 9, 1814, and of the lands claimed by the Cherokee nation lying W. of the Coosa and S. of Tennessee rivers. The Cherokees agree that the U. S. shall have the right to lay off, open, and have the free use of such road or roads through any part of the Cherokee nation lying N. of the boundary line above established as may be necessary for the free intercourse between the states of Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi territory.
May 13	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 141.	Sauk of Rock river and adjacent country.	The Sacs of Rock river and the adjacent country unconditionally assent to and confirm the treaty between the U. S. and the united tribes of Sacs and Foxes concluded Nov. 3, 1804.
June 4	Fort Harrison, Indiana territory.	Stat. L., VII, 145.	Wea and Kickapoo.	The Weas and Kickapoos recognize and confirm the boundary line surveyed and marked by the U. S. of the land on Wabash and White rivers ceded by treaty of Sept. 30, 1809. The Kickapoos acknowledge that by the terms of the treaty of Dec. 9, 1809, they ceded to the U. S. the country which lies between the boundary line last above mentioned on the NW. side of the Wabash, the Wabash, the Vermillion river and a line to be drawn from the NW. corner of said boundary line so as to strike the Vermillion river 20 miles in a direct line from its mouth.
Aug. 24	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 146.	Ottawa, Chipewewa, and Potawatomi residing on Illinois and Milwaukee rivers and their waters.	The foregoing tribes or bands cede to the U. S. all claim to that portion of the territory ceded to the U. S. by the Sacs and Foxes by treaty of Nov. 3, 1804, lying S. of a due W. line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Said tribes also cede to the U. S. all land contained within the following bounds: Beginning on the left bank of the Fox river of Illinois 10 miles above its mouth; thence running so

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
.....	See 50, 51.	Missouri 1, Wisconsin 1 and 2, Illinois 1.
.....	See 50, 51.	Missouri 2, Wisconsin 2, Illinois 2.
.....	76	Tennessee and bordering States.
.....	See 50, 51	Illinois 1, Missouri 1, Wisconsin 1 and 2.
.....	See 71, 73	Indiana, Illinois 1.
.....	See 74	Indiana, Illinois 1.
.....	77	Illinois 2.
.....	78	Illinois 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1816 Aug. 24	St. Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 146.	Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi residing on Illinois and Milwaukee rivers and their waters.	<p>as to cross Sandy creek 10 miles above its mouth; thence in a direct line to a point 10 miles N. of the W. end of the portage between Chicago creek, which empties into Lake Michigan, and the river Depleines, a fork of the Illinois; thence in a direct line to a point on Lake Michigan 10 miles northward of the mouth of Chicago creek; thence along the lake to a point 10 miles southward of the mouth of Chicago creek; thence in a direct line to a point on Kankakee river 10 miles above its mouth; thence with the said Kankakee and Illinois rivers to the mouth of Fox river, and thence to the beginning.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to relinquish to the aforesaid tribes or bands all the land contained in the aforesaid cession of Nov. 3, 1804, by the Sacs and Foxes which lies N. of a due W. line from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.</p> <p>From this latter relinquishment the U. S. reserve a tract 3 leagues square at the mouth of the Ouisconsin river, including both banks, and such other tracts on or near to the Ouisconsin and Mississippi rivers as the President of the U. S. may think proper to reserve, provided the same shall not exceed in quantity 5 leagues square.</p>
Sept. 14	Chickasaw council house and Turkey Town.	Stat. L., VII, 148.	Cherokee.....	<p>The Cherokee nation acknowledge the following as their western boundary: S. of the Tennessee river, commencing at Camp Coffee, which is opposite the Chickasaw island; running from thence a due S. course to the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers; thence eastwardly along said ridge, leaving the headwaters of the Black Warrior to the right hand until opposed by the W. branch of Will's creek; thence down the E. bank of said creek to the Coosa river and down said river.</p> <p>The Cherokee nation relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands lying S. and W. of the line above described.</p>
Sept. 20	Chickasaw council house.	Stat. L., VII, 150.	Chickasaw ...	<p>The Chickasaw nation cede to the U. S. (with the exception of such reservations as shall hereafter be specified) all right or title to lands on the N. side of Tennessee river.</p> <p>The Chickasaws also relinquish all claim to territory on the S. side of Tennessee river and E. of a line commencing at the mouth of Caney creek and running up the same to its source; thence a due S. course to the Ridge path, commonly called Gaines' road; along said road southwestwardly to a point on Tombigby river, called Cotton Gin Port, and down the W. bank of the Tombigby to the Choctaw boundary.</p> <p>From the foregoing cessions the following tracts are reserved to the Chickasaw nation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of land for the use of Col. George Colbert and his heirs, described as follows: Beginning on the N. bank of Tennessee river at a point that, running N. 4 miles, will include a big spring about halfway between his ferry and the mouth of Cypress creek, it being a spring that a large cow path crosses its branch near where a cypress tree is cut down; thence westwardly to a point 4 miles from the Tennessee river, and standing due N. of a point on the N. bank of the river 3 [4] miles below his ferry on the Tennessee river, and up the meanders of said river to the beginning. 2. A tract of land 2 miles square on the N. bank of the Tennessee river, and at its junction with Beach creek, for the use of Appassantubby and heirs. 3. A tract of land 1 mile square on the N. side of the Tennessee river, for the use of John McCleish and heirs, the said tract to be so run as to include the said McCleish's settlement and improvements on the N. side of Buffalo creek. 4. Two tracts of land, containing 40 acres each, on the S. side of Tennessee river and about 2½ miles below the Cotton Gin Port on the Tombigby river, which tracts of land will be pointed out by Maj. Levi Colbert, and for the use of said Colbert and heirs.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This tract was retroceded to the U. S. by the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi by treaty of July 29, 1829, first clause.	See 147	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
This tract is shown on the map by the small area colored mauve south of Wisconsin river and east of the Mississippi, at the junction of the two.	78a	Wisconsin 1.
The territory covered by this cession was also in part claimed by the Chickasaw. It is overlapped by a cession made by the latter nation under date of Sept. 20, 1816, and also by Chickasaw cession of Oct. 20, 1832.	79	Alabama.
This cession overlaps the Cherokee cession of Sept. 14, 1816.	80	{ Alabama (northern portion), Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama (portions of).
Confirmed to George Colbert and his heirs by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818. Subsequently deeded to the U. S., May 15, 1819.	81	Alabama (northern portion).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818, but not surveyed prior to such relinquishment.		
Confirmed to John McCleish and his heirs by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818.		
Confirmed to Levi Colbert and his heirs by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818. Subsequently deeded to the U. S., May 15, 1819.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1816 Oct. 24	Choctaw trading house.	Stat. L., VII, 152.	Choctaw	The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. all their claim to lands lying E. of the following boundary: Beginning at the mouth of Ooktibbula, the Chickasaw boundary, and running from thence down the Tombigby river until it intersects the northern boundary of a cession made to the U. S. by the Choctaws at Mount Dexter, Nov. 16, 1805.
1817 July 8	Cherokee agency, Tennessee.	Stat. L., VII, 156.	Cherokee	<p>The chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the whole Cherokee nation cede to the U. S. all the lands lying N. and E. of the following boundaries: Beginning at the High shoals of the Appalacky river and running thence along the boundary line between the Creek and Cherokee nations westwardly to the Chatahouchy river; thence up the Chatahouchy river to the mouth of Souque creek; thence continuing with the general course of the river until it reaches the Indian boundary line, and should it strike the Turrur river, thence with its meanders down said river to its mouth, in part of the proportion of land in the Cherokee nation east of the Mississippi, to which those now on the Arkansas and those about to remove there are justly entitled.</p> <p>Said nation also cede to the U. S. all the lands lying N. and W. of the following boundary lines: Beginning at the Indian boundary line that runs from the N. bank of the Tennessee river opposite to the mouth of Hywassee river at a point on the top of Walden's ridge, where it divides the waters of Tennessee river from those of Sequatchie river; thence along said ridge southwardly to the bank of the Tennessee river at a point near to a place called the Negro Sugar Camp, opposite to the upper end of the first island above Running Water Town; thence westwardly a straight line to the mouth of Little Sequatchie river; thence up said river to its main fork; thence up its northernmost fork to its source, and thence due W. to the Indian boundary line.</p> <p>The Cherokee nation also cede to the U. S. all right to the reservations made to Doublehead and others by the treaty made at Washington city, Jan. 7, 1806.</p>
Sept. 29	Foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 160.	Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa.	<p>The Wyandots cede to the U. S. the land comprehended within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same between the mouth of Sandusky bay and the mouth of Portage river; thence running S. with said line to the line established in 1795 by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store; thence westerly with the last-mentioned line to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence with the lines of said reserve N. and W. to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence E. to the western bank of the St Mary's river aforesaid; thence down the western bank of said river to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the latter reserve easterly and northerly to the N. bank of the river Miami of Lake Erie; thence down the N. bank of said river to the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence with said line S. to the middle of said Miami river opposite the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of the Miami river and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a S. line will strike the place of beginning.</p> <p>The Potawatomy, Ottawa, and Chippewa tribes cede to the U. S. the land within the following boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about 21 miles above the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence down the middle of said Miami river to a point north of the mouth of the Great Auglaize river; thence with the western line of the land ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Detroit, in 1807, N. 45 miles; then W. so far that a line S. will strike the place of beginning; thence S. to the place of beginning.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	82	Alabama, Mississippi.
This cession is overlapped by the boundaries of the tract ceded by the second clause of the Creek treaty of Jan. 22, 1818. It was one of the stipulations contained in this treaty that during June, 1818, a census should be taken of the whole Cherokee nation, including both those on the E. and those on the W. side of the Mississippi. The U. S. agreed to give that part of the Cherokee nation then residing, or who should remove W. of the Mississippi river, in exchange for the lands ceded by the Cherokee in this treaty, as much land on Arkansas and White rivers as the U. S. had or should receive from the Cherokee E. of the Mississippi as the just proportion due that part of the nation on the Arkansas agreeably to their numbers.	83	Georgia.
	84	Tennessee and bordering States.
This cession consisted of two tracts on the N. side of Tennessee river, one of which overlapped Colbert's reservation under Chickasaw treaty of Sept. 20, 1816.	85, 86	Alabama.
	87	Ohio, Indiana.
	88	Ohio, Michigan l.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1817 Sept. 29	Foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 160.	Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa, and Chippewa.	<p>To the foregoing cessions the other tribes parties to this treaty give their full assent.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to grant by patent in fee simple to Doanquod, Howoner, Rontondee, Tauyau, Rontayau, Dawatont, Manocue, Tauyandautauson, and Haudaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky, the center of which shall be a place where Fort Ferree stands.</p> <p>The U. S. also grant on the same terms and to the same parties last above named, 1 mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp on Broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Seneca tribe and their successors in office for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 30,000 acres, beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence down said river on the E. side, with the meanders thereof at high-water mark, to a point E. of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning E. so far that a N. line will include the quantity of 30,000 acres aforesaid.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Shawnese tribe residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land 10 miles square, the center of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Shawnese tribes residing on Hog creek, and their successors in office, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing 25 square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawnese settlement on Hog creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Shawnese tribe residing at Lewistown, and to the chiefs of the Seneca tribe residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain 48 square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812 from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Sciota river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the U. S. to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville in 1795 from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection northerly with the first-mentioned line and westerly with the second-mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree that there shall be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain 5 miles square, the center of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree that there shall be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract to contain 3 miles square on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxa's village.</p> <p>The Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potowatomy tribes grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St Anne, of Detroit, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, to be retained or sold as they see fit, each one-half of three sections of land on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; also</p> <p>Three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved for the use of said Indians by the treaty of Detroit in 1807.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Apr. 23, 1836, 5 miles off the E. end were ceded to the U. S. By treaty of Mar. 17, 1842, the remainder of the reserve was ceded to the U. S.	See 211 and 259	Ohio (detail).
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure of this tract was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve. By treaty of Apr. 23, 1836, it was ceded to the U. S. It comprised Sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 17.	See 212	
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 163	
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Aug. 8, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 165	
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure of this tract was changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of Aug. 8, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 166	
This tract was enlarged by treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, by the terms of which the tenure was also changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve out of the ceded tract. By treaty of July 20, 1831, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 164	
This tract was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 30, 1831.....	See 167	
This tract was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 30, 1831.....	See 168	
.....	89	Michigan I.
As shown by the language of the treaty, these three sections had not been located, and it was a mere transfer of the right to locate them from the Indians to the Catholic church.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1817 Sept. 29	Foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 160.	Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa.	<p>The Delaware tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe by the second section of the act of Congress passed Mar. 3, 1807.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to grant by patent in fee simple to the chiefs of the Delaware Indians living on the Sandusky waters and their successors in office, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as are hereinbefore provided for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawnee Indians, a tract of land to contain 9 square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of 12 miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable and to include Captain Pipe's village.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree to grant by patent to the chiefs of the Ottawa tribe for the use of said tribe a tract of land to contain 34 square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville in 1795 on the S. side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan or McCarty's village, which tract thus granted shall be held by the said tribe upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations as though no patent were issued.</p> <p>At the special request of the said Indians the U. S. also agree to grant to certain individuals 14 tracts of land aggregating 9,480 acres.</p>
1818 Jan. 3	Contract .....	.....	Piankishaw ..	<p>The Piankeshaws cede to the U. S. the right to locate 1,280 acres of land granted to them by treaty of Dec. 30, 1805.</p>
Jan. 22	Creek agency, on Flint river.	Stat. L., VII, 171.	Creek	<p>The Creeks cede to the U. S. the following tract of land, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Goose creek, on the Alatomahan river; thence along the line leading to the mounts at the head of St. Mary's river to the point where it is intersected by the line run by the commissioners of the U. S. under the treaty of Fort Jackson; thence along the said last mentioned line to a point where a line leaving the same shall run the nearest and a direct course by the head of a creek, called by the Indians Alcasalekie, to the Ocmulgee river; thence down the said Ocmulgee river to its junction with the Oconee, the two rivers there forming the Alatomahan; thence down the Alatomahan to the first-mentioned bounds at the mouth of Goose creek.</p> <p>The Creeks also cede to the U. S. the following tract, viz: Beginning at the High shoals of the Appalachee river; thence along the line designated by the treaty of Nov. 14, 1815, to the Ulcofouhatchie, it being the first large branch or fork of the Ocmulgee above the Seven islands; thence up the eastern bank of the Ulcofouhatchie by the water's edge to where the path leading from the High shoals of the Appalachie to the Shallow ford on the Chatahochie crosses the same, and from thence along the said path to the Shallow ford on the Chatahochie river; thence up the Chatahochie river, by the water's edge on the eastern side, to Suwannee Old Town; thence by a direct line to the head of Appalachie; and thence down the same to the first-mentioned bounds at the High shoals of Appalachie.</p>
Aug. 24	St Louis	Stat. L., VII, 176.	Quapaw	<p>The Quapaws cede to the U. S. the following-described country: Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas river; thence extending up the Arkansas to the Canadian fork and up the Canadian fork to its source; thence S. to Big Red river, and down the middle of that river to the Big raft; thence a direct line so as to strike the Mississippi river 30 leagues in a straight line below the mouth of Arkansas, together with all their claims to land E. of the Mississippi and N. of the Arkansas river included within the colored lines 1, 2, and 3 on the map accompanying the original treaty.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The U. S. afterward sold these sections under the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1820.	90, 91	Ohio 1.
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure by which the Indians held this tract was changed from a grant in fee simple to that of a reserve. By treaty of Aug. 3, 1829, it was ceded to the U. S.	See 150	Ohio (detail).
By treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, the tenure by which the Indians held this tract was changed from a grant by patent to that of a reserve for the use of the Indians until they should cede the same to the U. S. By treaty of Feb. 18, 1833, the Indians ceded it to the U. S.	See 182	Ohio (detail).
The right to locate this tract given by the treaty of 1805 had not been (so far as can be ascertained) utilized by its location and survey prior to this contract of cession. This contract is not published in the U. S. Statutes, but was made by Governor Posey on behalf of the U. S. It is found on page 228 of a compilation of Indian treaties and laws published by the War Department in 1826, and on page 230 of the edition of 1837.	92	Georgia.
This cession overlaps the Cherokee cession by article 1, treaty of July 8, 1817...	93	Georgia.
This cession in terms extends to the source of the Canadian river. The actual source of that river was at that date unknown. The territory of the U. S. did not at this period extend W. of 100° W. longitude in this quarter. This cession was in consequence limited in this direction to that meridian. The line of reservation "due SW." from the Arkansas post when surveyed struck Saline fork above its junction with the Washita. The Quapaw claimed that of right their territory extended E. of the Mississippi, and the U. S., although not recognizing the validity of such claim, accepted from them a relinquishment of such supposed right in order to avoid controversy.	94	Louisiana, Arkansas 1. Indian Territory 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1818 Aug. 24	St Louis	Stat. L., VII, 176.	Quapaw	From the limits of the foregoing cession the Quapaws reserve for their future home the following-described tract: Beginning at a point on the Arkansaw river opposite the present post of Arkansaw and running thence a due SW. course to the Washita river; thence up that river to the Saline fork, and up the Saline fork to a point from whence a due N. course would strike the Arkansaw river at the Little Rock; and thence down the right bank of the Arkansaw to the place of beginning.
Sept. 17	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 178.	Wyandot, Seneca, Shawnee, and Ottawa.	<p>It is agreed between the U. S. and the parties to this treaty that the several tracts of land described in the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the U. S. to the chiefs of the tribes named therein for the use of said tribes, and also the tract granted to the Ottawas by the twentieth article of said treaty, shall not be thus granted, but shall be excepted from the cession made by said tribes to the U. S., and reserved for the use of said Indians and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held.</p> <p>It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservations before made, 55,680 acres, to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the S. line of the section heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, Cherokee Boy, and to extend S. to the N. line of the reserve of 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky, and the other to adjoin the E. line of the reserve of 12 miles square at Upper Sandusky and to extend E. for quantity.</p> <p>There is also reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town and on Blanchard's fork, in addition to the reservation heretofore made, 16,000 acres, to be laid off in square form on the head of Blanchard's fork, the center of which shall be at the Big spring on the trace leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay.</p> <p>There is also reserved for the use of the Wyandots, on the W. side of Sandusky river, adjoining the said river, 160 acres, and which shall also adjoin the lower line of the two sections granted to Elizabeth Whitaker by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817.</p> <p>There is also reserved for the use of the Shawanees, in addition to the reservations before made, 12,800 acres, to be laid off adjoining the E. line of their reserve of 10 miles square at Wapaughkonetta.</p> <p>There is also reserved for the use of the Shawanees and Senecas 8,960 acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the W. line of the reserve of 48 square miles at Lewistown. And the reserve hereby made, as well as the former reserve at the same place, shall be equally divided by an E. and W. line to be drawn through the same. And the N. half of the said tract shall be reserved for the use of the Senecas who reside there and the S. half for the use of the Shawanees who reside there.</p> <p>There is also reserved for the use of the Senecas, in addition to the reservations before made, 10,000 acres, to be laid off on the E. side of Sandusky river adjoining the S. line of their reservation of 30,000 acres, which begins on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding said section therefrom.</p>
Sept. 20	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 180.	Wyandot.....	<p>The Wyandot tribe cede to the U. S. a tract of land in the territory of Michigan, including the village called Brownstown, reserved to them and their descendants for 50 years by the provisions of an act of Congress passed Feb. 28, 1809.</p> <p>The Wyandots also cede to the U. S. a tract of land in the territory of Michigan, to include the village called Maguagua, reserved to them and their descendants for 50 years by the provisions of an act of Congress passed Feb. 28, 1809.</p> <p>The U. S., in consideration of the foregoing cessions, agree to reserve for the use of the Wyandot Indians sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, 27, and that part of section 22 which contains 8 acres and lies on the S. side of the river Huron, being in T^p. 4 S., R. 9 E. of the first meridian in the territory of Michigan and containing 4,996 acres.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This reservation was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 15, 1824. It was surveyed in 1818 by Thomas Rector under contract dated Sept. 26, 1818. The W. line of the reserve as surveyed ran from Saline creek to Little Rock, and was 52 miles 41 chains and 22 links in length.	See 121	Arkansas 1.
By treaty of Apr. 23, 1836, a tract 5 miles in width off the E. end of this reserve was ceded to the U. S., and the remainder of the reserve was ceded by treaty of Mar. 17, 1842. A green line shows the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 211, 259.	Ohio (detail).
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 19, 1832.....	See 171	
This reserve comprised the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 2, R. 17, and was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 23, 1836.	See 213	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 8, 1831. A green line on the map indicates the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 165	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of July 20, 1831. A blue line shows the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 164	
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 28, 1831. A blue line indicates the division between the limits of the original reserve as established by treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and the addition made by this treaty of Sept. 17, 1818.	See 163	Michigan 2.
} Containing in the whole not more than 5,000 acres	95	
	96	
This reserve was ceded by treaty of Mar. 17, 1842.....	See 260	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1818 Sept. 25	Edwardsville, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 181.	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamaroa.	The foregoing tribes cede and confirm to the U. S. all claim to land included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; thence up the Ohio to the mouth of Saline creek, about 12 miles below the mouth of the Wabash; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of said creek and the Wabash to the general dividing ridge between the waters which fall into the Wabash and those which fall into the Kaskaskia river; thence along said ridge until it reaches the waters which fall into the Illinois river; thence a direct line to the confluence of the Kankakee and Maple rivers; thence down the Illinois river to its confluence with the Mississippi river and down the latter to the beginning.
				The U. S. agree to cede to the Peoria tribe 640 acres of land, to include their village on Blackwater river, in the territory of Missouri, provided that the said tract is not included within a private claim; but should that be the case, then some other tract of equal quantity and value shall be designated for said tribe at such place as the President of the U. S. may direct.
Sept. 25	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 183.	Great and Little Osage.	The Osages cede to the U. S. the tract of country included within the following bounds, viz: Beginning at the Arkansas river where the present Osage boundary line strikes the same at Frog bayou; thence up the Arkansas and Verdigris to the falls of Verdigris river; thence eastwardly to the said Osage boundary line at a point 20 leagues N. from the Arkansas river, and with that line to the place of beginning.
Oct. 2	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 185.	Potawatomi	The Potawatamie nation cede to the U. S. the following-described tract: Beginning at the mouth of Tippecanoe river and running up the same to a point 25 miles in a direct line from the Wabash river; thence on a line as nearly parallel to the general course of the Wabash river as practicable to a point on the Vermillion river 25 miles from the Wabash river; thence down the Vermillion river to its mouth, and thence up the Wabash river to the place of beginning.
				The Potawatamies also cede to the U. S. all their claim to the country S. of the Wabash river. The U. S. agree to purchase any just claim which the Kickapoo may have to any part of the country above ceded lying below Pine creek.
Oct. 2	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 186.	Wea.....	The Wea tribe of Indians agree to cede to the U. S. all the lands claimed and owned by the said tribe within the limits of the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois.
				The Wea tribe of Indians reserve to themselves the following-described tract of land: Beginning at the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence by the present boundary line 7 miles; thence northeasterly 7 miles to a point 7 miles from the Wabash river; thence to the Wabash river by a line parallel to the present boundary line aforesaid, and thence by the Wabash river to the place of beginning.
				The Wea tribe accede to and sanction the cession of land made by the Kickapoo tribe to the U. S. in the second article of the treaty of Dec. 9, 1809.
Oct. 3	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 188.	Delaware	The Delaware nation cede to the U. S. all their claim to land in the state of Indiana.
				The U. S. agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in upon the W. side of the Mississippi and to guarantee them peaceable possession of the same.
Oct. 6	St Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 189.	Miami	The Miami nation of Indians cede to the U. S. the following tract of country: Beginning at the Wabash river where the present Indian boundary line crosses the same, near the mouth of Raccoon creek; thence up the Wabash river to the reserve at its head near Fort Wayne; thence to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines thereof to the St Mary's river; thence up the St Mary's river to the reser-

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The treaty of Aug. 13, 1803, with the Kaskaskia in fact included not only the representatives of that tribe but also those of the Mitchigamia, Cahokia, and Tamaroa tribes, all being members of what was known as the Illinois confederacy. The Peoria were not included in the treaty of 1803, although they were also one of the tribes of the Illinois confederacy. This treaty of 1818 was therefore concluded with the view of quieting all claim that any tribe of the Illinois confederacy might make to the territory described. The tract thus ceded not only included and confirmed the cession of Aug. 18, 1803, but also enlarged its boundaries so as to cover all claim of the Peoria. The addition ceded by this treaty to the U. S. is that portion of the tract lying N. of the dotted black line running from the mouth of Illinois river in a northeasterly direction to the eastern boundary of the tract.</p> <p>This tract was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. Boundaries were in a northeasterly direction to the eastern boundary of the tract.</p>	96a. See 48	Illinois 1.
-----	97	Arkansas 1, Indian Territory 1.
-----	98	Illinois 1, Indiana.
<p>This was an indefinite claim and the territory covered by it was more specifically defined by the Miami cession of Oct. 6, 1818. The claim of the Kickapoo here referred to was purchased from them by the U. S. by treaty of July 30, 1819.</p> <p>This was an indefinite claim and was more specifically covered by the cessions of other tribes.</p> <p>This reserve was within the general outer boundaries of the Miami cession of Oct. 6, 1818. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 11, 1820.</p>	See 114	Indiana.
-----	See 74	Indiana, Illinois 1.
<p>This was an indefinite claim and is more specifically covered by the cessions of other tribes. See treaty of Sept. 24, 1829.</p>	-----	-----
-----	99	Ohio, Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1818 Oct. 6	St. Mary's, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 189.	Miami	<p>vation at the Portage; thence with the line of the cession made by the Wyandot nation of Indians to the U. S. at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie on the 29th of Sept., 1817, to the reservation at Loramie's store; thence with the present Indian boundary line to Fort Recovery, and with the said line to the place of beginning.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the Miamis reserve for the use of said nation the following described tracts: (1) One reservation extending along the Wabash river, from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river, and from those points running due S. a distance equal to a direct line from the mouth of Salamanie river to the mouth of Eel river. (2) One reservation of 2 miles square on the river Salamanie at the mouth of Atchepongqawwe creek. (3) One reservation of 6 miles square on the Wabash river below the Forks thereof. (4) One reservation of 10 miles square opposite the mouth of the river A. Bonette. (5) One reservation of 10 miles square at the village on Sugar Tree creek. (6) One reservation of 2 miles square at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same.</p> <p>The U. S. also agree to grant to certain individuals 21 tracts of land aggregating 49 sections.</p> <p>The Miami nation assent to the cession made by the Kickapoos to the U. S. by treaty concluded at Vincennes, Dec. 9, 1809.</p>
Oct. 19	Old Town, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 192.	Chickasaw ...	<p>The Chickesaw nation cede to the U. S. (with the exception of the reservations hereinafter described) all claim to land lying N. of the S. boundary of the State of Tennessee, which is bounded S. by the thirty-fifth degree of N. latitude, and which land hereby ceded lies within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river, about 35 miles by water below Col. George Colbert's ferry, where the thirty-fifth degree of N. latitude strikes the same; thence due W. with said degree of latitude to where it cuts the Mississippi river at or near the Chickasaw Bluffs; thence up the said Mississippi river to the mouth of the Ohio; thence up the Ohio river to the mouth of Tennessee river; thence up the Tennessee river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>It is agreed that a tract of land containing 4 miles square, to include a salt lick or springs on or near the river Sandy, a branch of the Tennessee river, and within the land above ceded, be reserved and laid off in a square or oblong so as to include the best timber.</p> <p>It is agreed that there shall be paid to Oppassantubby, a principal chief of the Chickesaw nation, within 60 days after the ratification of this treaty, the sum of \$500 as a full compensation for the reservation of 2 miles square on the N. side of Tennessee river, secured to him and his heirs by treaty with the Chickesaw nation, Sept. 20, 1816.</p> <p>It is agreed that the reservations made to George and Levi Colbert by the treaty of Sept. 20, 1816, shall inure to the sole use of the said George and Levi Colbert, their heirs and assigns forever, with their butts and bounds as defined by said treaty and agreeable to the marks and boundaries as laid off and marked by the surveyor of the U. S.</p> <p>It is agreed that the reservation secured to John McCleish on the N. side of Tennessee river by the treaty of Sept. 20, 1816, in consequence of his having been raised in the State of Tennessee and marrying a white woman, shall inure to the sole use of said John McCleish, his heirs and assigns, forever.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Part of No. 1 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, and part of the remainder by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838. No. 2 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834. No. 3 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838. Part of No. 4 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, and the remainder by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838. No. 5 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 11, 1828. No. 6 was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838.	See (1) 198, 251, 256, 258; (2) 196. See (3) 252, (4) 197 and 253, (5) 142, (6) 254.	Indiana. Indiana (detail).
This cession was intended to include all lands N. of 35° N. latitude. General Winchester surveyed the line but diverged from the true parallel so that his line struck the Mississippi river over 4 miles to the N. of 35° as afterward ascertained. The quantity of land thus included between the Winchester line and the true parallel of 35° was 215,927 acres. The subsequent treaty of May 24, 1834, declared the Winchester line should be the true boundary of the cession so far as the rights and interests of the Chickasaw were concerned. According to Winchester's field notes of survey in 1819, his line began on the W. bank of Tennessee river at 35° N. latitude and ran due W., leaving the mouth of Wolf river 7 miles to the N. and Fort Pickering 4½ miles to the N., intersecting Mississippi river three-fourths of a mile below the end of President's island, a distance of 110 miles from the beginning.	100	Tennessee and bordering States.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by the supplemental article to the treaty of May 24, 1834. See also treaty of June 22, 1852. Boundaries of this tract were never ascertained.		
The boundaries of this reservation were not surveyed previous to relinquishment.		
These reservations were deeded to the U. S. by the owners, May 15, 1819.	See 81	Tennessee and Alabama (portions of).
Boundaries not ascertained.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1819 Feb. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 195.	Cherokee	<p>The Cherokee nation cedes to the U. S. all of their lands lying N. and E. of the following line, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river at the point where the Cherokee boundary with Madison county, in the Alabama territory, joins the same; thence along the main channel of said river to the mouth of the Highwassee; thence along its main channel to the first hill which closes in on said river, about 2 miles above Highwassee Old Town; thence along the ridge which divides the waters of the Highwassee and Little Tellico to the Tennessee river at Tallasee; thence along the main channel to the junction of the Cowee and Nanteyalee; thence along the ridge in the fork of said river to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence along the Blue Ridge to the Unicoy Turnpike road; thence by a straight line to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence along its main channel to the Chatahouchee; and thence to the Creek boundary; it being understood that all the islands in the Chestatee and the parts of the Tennessee and Highwassee (with the exception of Jolly's island in the Tennessee), which constitute a portion of the present boundary, belong to the Cherokees.</p> <p>The Cherokee nation cedes to the U. S. Jolly's island in Tennessee river.</p> <p>Also a small tract lying at and below the mouth of Clinch river, reserved to the former by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805.</p> <p>Also in trust, to be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee national school fund, a tract equal to 12 miles square, to be located by commencing at the point formed by the intersection of the boundary line of Madison county and the N. bank of the Tennessee river; thence along the said line and up the said river 12 miles.</p> <p>Also one section of 1 square mile at the foot of Cumberland mountain, at and near the place where the turnpike gate stands, which was reserved by said nation by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805.</p> <p>Also one section of 1 square mile on the N. bank of the Tennessee river, where the Cherokee Talootiske now lives, which was reserved by said nation by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805.</p> <p>Also the 3 other square miles which were reserved by treaty of Oct. 25, 1805, for the particular disposal of the U. S. on the N. bank of the Tennessee, opposite to and below the mouth of Hiwassa river.</p> <p>From the above cession 31 tracts of 640 acres each were reserved for individuals; it was also agreed that every head of an Indian family who would become a citizen of the U. S. should receive 640 acres.</p>
July 30	Edwardsville, Illinois	Stat. L., VII, 200.	Kickapoo	<p>The Kickapoo tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to land on the SE. side of the Wabash river, including the principal village in which their ancestors formerly resided, consisting of a large tract to which they have had from time immemorial and now have, as they claim, a just right.</p> <p>The Kickapoo tribe also cede to the U. S. all land within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on the Wabash river at the upper point of their cession made by the second article of their treaty at Vincennes, on the 9th of December, 1809; running thence northwestwardly to the dividing line between the States of Illinois and Indiana; thence along said line to the Kankakee river; thence with said river to the Illinois river; thence down the latter to its mouth; thence with a direct line to the NW. corner of the Vincennes tract as recognized in the treaty with the Piankeshaw tribe at Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805; and thence with the western and northern boundaries of the cessions heretofore made by the said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, to the beginning. Of this tract of land the Kickapoos claim a large portion by descent from their ancestors, and the balance by conquest from the Illinois nation coupled with uninterrupted possession for more than half a century.</p> <p>The Kickapoo tribe also confirm all their former treaties with the U. S. and relinquish to the latter all claim to every portion of their lands which may have been ceded by any other</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The lines of cession from Hiwassee Old Town to Tennessee river at Talassee and also from the forks of Cowee and Nanteyalee rivers to the Blue Ridge were surveyed in June, 1819, by Robert Houston and James McIntosh, commissioners on behalf of the U. S. and the Cherokee nation, respectively. Hon. Wilson Lumpkin was designated to run the line from the Unicoy turnpike crossing of the Blue Ridge to the nearest main source of the Chestatee, which he did. Houston began his survey 2½ miles above Hiwassee Old Town, but found no ridge dividing the waters of Hiwassee from those of Little Tellico.</p>	<p>This cession consists of three tracts.</p>	1 101
		2 102
		3 103
-----		104
-----		105
-----		106
-----		107
-----		108
-----		109
See articles 2 and 3 of the treaty.		
This was an indefinite claim and was already covered by the previous cession by the Miami, Oct 6, 1818.		
This cession was made by the main body of the Kickapoo. One month later a cession was made by the Vermillion Kickapoo, the most of which was within the limits of this cession. The two cessions are therefore consolidated on the map into one. The cession as thus consolidated overlaps in Indiana the Potawatomi cessions of Oct. 2, 1818, and Oct. 26, 1832. It also overlaps in Illinois the cessions of 1795 at Peoria fort and the mouth of Illinois river; also the Kaskaskia and Peoria cessions of 1803 and 1818 and the Piankishaw cession of 1805. It is indicated on map 2 of Illinois by an orange-colored area and on the map of Indiana by a blue line.	110	Illinois 2, Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1819 July 30	Edwardsville, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 200.	Kickapoo.....	<p>tribe and all and every demand which they might have had in consequence of the second article of the treaty with the Pottawattamy nation of Indians at St Mary's on Oct. 2, 1818. Also without reservation all other tracts of land to which they have any right or title on the left side of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.</p> <p>In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to cede to the Kickapoos and their heirs forever a certain tract of land lying in the Territory of Missouri and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the rivers Pommès de Terre and Osage; thence up said river Pommès de Terre to the dividing ridge which separates the waters of Osage and White rivers; thence with said ridge and westwardly to the Osage line; thence due N. with said line to Nerve creek; thence down the same to a point due S. of the mouth of White Clay or Richard creek; thence N. to the Osage river; thence down said river to the beginning: Provided, that said tribe shall never sell said land without the consent of the President of the U. S.</p>
Aug. 30	Fort Harrison, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 202.	Kickapoo of the Vermil- ion.	<p>The Kickapoos of the Vermillion cede to the U. S. all lands which said tribe has heretofore possessed or which they may rightfully claim on the Wabash river or any of its waters. And to the end that the U. S. may be able to fix with the other Indian tribes a boundary between their respective claims, the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the said tribe do hereby declare that their rightful claim is as follows: Beginning at the NW. corner of the Vincennes tract; thence westwardly by the boundary established by a treaty with the Piankeshaws on Dec. 30, 1805, to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Embarras and the Little Wabash; thence by the said ridge to the source of the Vermillion river; thence by the same ridge to the head of Pine creek; thence by the said creek to the Wabash river; thence by the said river to the mouth of Vermillion river, and thence by the Vermillion and the boundary previously established to the place of beginning.</p>
Sept. 24	Saginaw, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 203.	Chippewa.	<p>The Chippewa nation cede to the U. S. the land comprised within the following described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point in the present Indian boundary line, which runs due N. from the mouth of the great Auglaize river, 6 miles S. of the place where the base line so called intersects the same; thence W. 60 miles; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence down the same, following the courses thereof to the mouth; thence NE. to the boundary line between the U. S. and the British Province of Upper Canada; thence with the same to the line established by the treaty of Detroit in 1807; thence with said line to the place of beginning.</p> <p>From the foregoing general cession the Chippewa nation reserves for future use and occupancy the following described tracts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of 8,000 acres on the E. side of the river Au Sable, near where the Indians now live. 2. One tract of 2,000 acres on the river Mesagwisk 3. One tract of 6,000 acres on the N. side of the river Kawkawling at the Indian village. 4. One tract of 5,760 acres upon the Flint river, to include Reaum's village and a place called Kishkawbawee. 5. One tract of 8,000 acres on the head of the river Huron which empties into the Saginaw river at the village of Otusson. 6. One island in the Saginaw bay 7. One tract of 2,000 acres where Nabobask formerly lived. 8. One tract of 1,000 acres near the island in Saginaw river. 9. One tract of 640 acres at the bend of the river Huron, which empties into the Saginaw river. 10. One tract of 2,000 acres at the mouth of Point Augrais river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The character of the title by which this tract is herein granted was modified by Article 1, treaty July 19, 1820.	See 179	Missouri 2.
See explanatory note to treaty of July 30, 1819	110	Illinois 2, Indiana.
This cession is overlapped by the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi cession of Aug. 29, 1821, and also by the Ottawa and Chippewa cession of Mar. 28, 1836.	111	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837. See note in this schedule opposite that treaty. *		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 227	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 228	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 229	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 230	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 231	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 232	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 233	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 234	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 235	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1819 Sept. 24	Saginaw, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 203.	Chippewa	<p>11. One tract of 1,000 acres on the river Huron, at Menoquet's village.</p> <p>12. One tract of 10,000 acres on the Shawassee river, at a place called the Big Rock.</p> <p>13. One tract of 3,000 acres on the Shawassee river at Ketchewaundaugenink.</p> <p>14. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Little Forks on the Tetabawasink river.</p> <p>15. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Black Bird's town on the Tetabawasink river.</p> <p>16. One tract of 40,000 acres on the W. side of Saginaw river, to be hereafter located.</p>
1820 June 16	Sault de Ste Marie, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 206.	Chippewa	<p>The Chippeway tribe cede to the U. S. the following tract of land: Beginning at the Big Rock in the river St Mary's on the boundary line between the U. S. and the British Province of Upper Canada, and running thence down the said river with the middle thereof to the Little Rapid; and from those points running back from the said river, so as to include 16 square miles of land.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to secure to the Chippeways a perpetual right of fishing at the falls of St Mary's, and also a place of encampment upon the tract hereby ceded, convenient to the fishing ground, which place shall not interfere with the defenses of any military work which may be erected nor with private rights.</p>
July 6	L'Arbre Croche and Michilimackinac, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 207.	Ottawa and Chippewa.	The Ottawa and Chippewa nations cede to the U. S. the St Martin islands in Lake Huron, containing plaster of paris.
July 19	St Louis, Missouri territory.	Stat. L., VII, 208.	Kickapoo.....	<p>It is agreed between the U. S. and the Kickapoos that the sixth article of the treaty of July 30, 1819, to which this is supplementary, shall be altered and amended so as to read as follows: "In consideration of and exchange for the cession made by the aforesaid tribe, in the first article of this treaty, the U. S. in addition to \$3,000 worth of merchandise, this day paid to the said tribe, hereby cede to the said tribe, to be by them possessed in like manner as the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty by them to the U. S. were possessed, a certain tract of land in the territory of Missouri, and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the confluence of the rivers Pommes de Terre and Osage; thence up said river Pommes de Terre to the dividing ridge, which separates the waters of Osage and White rivers; thence with said ridge and westwardly to the Osage line; thence due N. with said line to Nerve creek; thence down the same to a point due S. of the mouth of White Clay or Richard creek; thence N. to the Osage river; thence down said river to the beginning.</p>
Aug. 11	Vincennes, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 209.	Wea.....	The Wea tribe cede to the U. S. all the lands reserved by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and said tribe, concluded at St Mary's Oct. 2, 1818.
Oct. 18	Doak's Stand, Choctaw nation.	Stat. L., VII, 210.	Choctaw	The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. all the land within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on the Choctaw boundary E. of Pearl river, at a point due S. of the White Oak spring on the old Indian path; thence N. to said spring; thence northwardly to a black oak standing on the Natchez road about 40 poles eastwardly from Doak's fence, marked A. J. and blazed, with two large pines and a black oak standing near thereto and marked as pointers; thence a straight line

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 236	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 241	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837. This tract was at the date of this treaty supposed to lie within the limits of the general cession made by article 1, and was reserved on that theory. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that it was within the limits of the previous cession by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807. It is therefore considered as a "grant" to the Indians from the U. S.	See 237	Michigan 2.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 238	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie.)
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 239	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837	See 240	
.....	112	
This reserve was located in T. 47 N., R. 1 E., and comprised fractional sections 4, 5, and 6. It was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 2, 1855. It is too small to be shown on map.		
.....	113	Michigan 1.
This tract was receded to the U. S. by the Kickapoo by treaty of Oct. 24, 1832, and another tract was assigned them in lieu thereof, W. of the Missouri river.	See 179	Missouri 2.
.....	114	Indiana.
The treaty provides that out of this ceded tract the U. S. shall set apart 54 sections to be sold for the purpose of raising a Choctaw school fund.	115	Mississippi.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1820 Oct. 18	Doak's Stand, Choctaw nation.	Stat. L., VII, 210.	Choctaw	<p>to the head of Black creek, or Bouge Loosa; thence down Black creek, or Bouge Loosa, to a small lake; thence a direct course, so as to strike the Mississippi 1 mile below the mouth of the Arkansas river; thence down the Mississippi to our boundary; thence around and along the same to the beginning.</p> <p>In consideration of the foregoing cession by the Choctaws, and in part satisfaction of the same, the U. S. cede to said Choctaw nation a tract of country W. of the Mississippi river, situate between the Arkansas and Red river and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Arkansas river where the lower boundary line of the Cherokees strikes the same; thence up the Arkansas to the Canadian fork, and up the same to its source; thence due S. to the Red river; thence down Red river 3 miles below the mouth of Little river, which empties itself into Red river on the N. side; thence a direct line to the beginning.</p>
1821 Jan. 8	Indian Spring, Creek na- tion.	Stat. L., VII, 215.	Creek	<p>The Creek nation cede to the U. S. the land east of the following boundaries, viz: Beginning on the E. bank of Flint river where Jackson's line crosses, running thence up the eastern bank of the same along the water's edge to the head of the principal western branch; from thence the nearest and a direct line to the Chatahoche river, up the eastern bank of the said river, along the water's edge to the Shallow ford where the present boundary line between the state of Georgia and the Creek nation touches the said river, provided, however, that if the said line should strike the Chatahoche river below the Creek village Buzzard Roost, there shall be a set-off made, so as to leave the said village 1 mile within the Creek nation.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession there is reserved to the Creek nation the following tracts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One thousand acres to be laid off in a square, so as to include the Indian spring in the center thereof. 2. Six hundred and forty acres on the western bank of Oakmulgee river, so as to include the improvements at present in the possession of the Indian chief, General McIntosh. <p>It is also agreed that the title and possession of the following tracts of land shall continue in the Creek nation so long as the present occupants shall remain in personal possession thereof: One mile square each, to include as near as may be in the center thereof the improvements of Michey Barnard, James Barnard, Buckey Barnard, Cussena Barnard, and Efaumathlaw, on the E. side of Flint river, which reservations shall constitute a part of the cession made by the first article so soon as they shall be abandoned by the present occupants.</p> <p>It is also agreed that so long as the U. S. continue the Creek agency at its present situation on Flint river the land included within the following boundary, viz: Beginning on the E. bank of Flint river at the mouth of the Boggy branch and running out at right angles from the river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence up and parallel with the river 3 miles; thence parallel with the first line to the river, and thence down the river to the place of beginning, shall be reserved to the Creek nation for the use of the U. S. agency and shall constitute a part of the cession made by the first article whenever the agency shall be removed.</p>
Aug. 29	Chicago, Illi- nois.	Stat. L., VII, 218.	Ottawa, Chip- pewa, and Potawatomi.	<p>The foregoing nations of Indians cede to the U. S. the land comprehended within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the S. bank of the river St Joseph of Lake Michigan near the Parc aux Vaches, due N. from Rum's village, and running thence S. to a line drawn due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with the said line E. to the tract ceded by the Pattiwatimies to the U. S. by the treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817 if the said line should strike said tract, but if the said line should pass N. of the</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The portion of this tract within the limits of Arkansas was ceded by the Choctaw to the U. S., Jan. 20, 1825.	See 122	Arkansas 2.
-----	116	Georgia.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826. This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826.	See 129	Georgia.
Boundaries of these tracts not ascertained.		
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826.	See 130	Georgia.
This cession overlaps the tract ceded by the Chippewa by treaty of Sept. 24, 1819.	117	Michigan 1, Indiana.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1821 Aug. 29	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 218.	Ottawa, Chipewewa, and Potawatomi.	<p>said tract, then such line shall be continued until it strikes the western boundary of the tract ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Detroit in 1807, and from the termination of the said line, following the boundaries of former cessions, to the main branch of the Grand river of Lake Michigan, should any of the said lines cross the said river, but if none of the said lines should cross the said river, then to a point due E. of the source of the said main branch of the said river, and from such point due W. to the source of the said principal branch, and from the crossing of the said river or from the source thereof, as the case may be, down the said river on the N. bank thereof to the mouth; thence following the shore of Lake Michigan to the S. bank of the said river St Joseph at the mouth thereof and thence with the said S. bank to the place of beginning.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the said Indians reserve for their use the following tracts, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract at Mang-ach-qua village, on the river Peble, of 6 miles square. 2. One tract at Mick-ke-saw-be of 6 miles square. 3. One tract at the village of Na-to-wa-se-pe of 4 miles square. 4. One tract at the village of Prairie Ronde of 3 miles square. 5. One tract at the village of Match-e-be-narh-she-wish, at the head of the Kekalamazoo river. <p>The U. S. grants from above cession 26 sections of land to individuals of Indian descent.</p>
1823 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., III, 749.	Moravian or Christian Indians.	<p>Congress, by the provisions of this act, appropriated \$1,000 with which to purchase and extinguish the Indian title to three tracts of land, containing 4,000 acres each, lying on Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. These tracts were as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of 4,000 acres at Shoenbrun 2. One tract of 4,000 acres at Gnadenhutten 3. One tract of 4,000 acres at Salem
Sept. 18	Camp on Moultrie creek in Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 224.	Florida tribes.	<p>The Florida tribes cede to the U. S. all claim or title which they have to the whole territory of Florida, with the exception of such district of country as shall herein be allotted to them.</p> <p>The Florida tribes will hereafter be concentrated and confined to the following metes and boundaries: Commencing 5 miles N. of Okehunke, running in a direct line to a point 5 miles W. of Setarky's settlement, on the waters of the Amazura (or Withlahuchie river), leaving said settlement 2 miles S. of the line; from thence in a direct line to the S. end of the Big Hammock, to include Chickuchate; continuing in the same direction for 5 miles beyond the said Hammock, provided said point does not approach nearer than 15 miles the seacoast of the Gulf of Mexico; if it does the said line will terminate at that distance from the seacoast; thence S. 12 miles; thence in a S. 30° E. direction until the same shall strike within 5 miles of the main branch of Charlotte river; thence in a due E. direction to within 20 miles of the Atlantic coast; thence N. 15° W. for 50 miles, and from this last to the beginning point.</p> <p>The Indians having objected to being concentrated within the limits above described, for fear there was insufficient good land to subsist them, the U. S. agree that should said territory, after examination, be found to contain insufficient good land, then the N. line, as above defined, shall be removed so far N. as to embrace a sufficient quantity of good tillable land.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827. The boundaries were never ascertained.</p> <p>This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827</p> <p>This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833</p> <p>This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.</p> <p>This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.</p>	<p>See 138</p> <p>See 188</p>	<p>} Michigan 1.</p>
<p>An ordinance of Congress of Sept. 3, 1788, set apart three tracts of 4,000 acres each at Shoenbrun, Gnadenhutten, and Salem, on Muskingum river, for the Society of United Brethren, to be used in propagating the gospel among the heathen. By act of Congress approved June 1, 1796, provision was made for surveying and patenting these tracts to the society in question, in trust for the benefit of the Christian Indians. Under the provisions of the act of Mar. 3, 1823, Lewis Cass was appointed to negotiate for the relinquishment of the title to the U. S. This he secured and transmitted the relinquishment of both the society and the Indians to the War Department, under date of Nov. 19, 1823, and by act of May 26, 1824, Congress made provision for the disposition of the lands.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>See 4</p> <p>See 5</p> <p>See 6</p> <p>118</p>	<p>} Ohio.</p> <p>Florida.</p>
<p>The boundaries of this reserve were partly surveyed and the remainder approximated by Colonel Gadsden in 1824. They are shown by yellow lines. Colonel Gadsden recommended an addition to the reserve to include more tillable land. This addition was made by Executive order, July 29, 1824, and is shown by a crimson line. A second addition was made for a like purpose by the President, and Maj. J. A. Coffee surveyed the same in 1826. This second enlargement is shown by green lines. The reserve as thus enlarged was ceded to the U. S., May 9, 1832.</p>	<p>See 173</p>	<p>Florida.</p>
<p>This was done in 1824 and again in 1826 by Executive order, as set forth above.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1823 Sept. 18	Camp on Moultrie creek in Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 224.	Florida tribes.	<p>It is agreed by the U. S. that the following reservations shall be surveyed and marked for certain principal chiefs of the Florida Indians, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the use of Nea Mathla and his connections, 2 miles square, embracing the Tupulga village on the waters of Rocky Comfort creek. 2. For Blunt and Tuski Hajo, a reservation commencing on the Apalachicola, 1 mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements; running up said river 4 miles; thence W. 2 miles; thence southerly to a point 2 miles due W. of the beginning; thence E. to the beginning point. 3. For Mulatto King and Emathlochee, a reservation commencing on the Apalachicola at a point to include Yellow Hair's improvements; thence up said river for 4 miles; thence W. 1 mile; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning, and thence E. to the beginning point. 4. For Econchatimico, a reservation commencing on the Chatahoochie, 1 mile below Econchatimico's house; thence up said river for 4 miles; thence 1 mile W.; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning; thence E. to the beginning point.
1824 May 26	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., IV, 57.	Christian Indians.	Whenever the Christian Indians shall notify the President of the U. S. that they wish to remove from their residence on the river Thames into the territory of the U. S., it shall be lawful for the President to designate a reservation of not less than 24,000 acres of land to be held in the usual manner of holding Indian reservations so long as they live thereon.
Aug. 4	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 229.	Sauk and Fox.	<p>The Sock and Fox tribes or nations cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right to lands within the State of Missouri situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and a line running from the Missouri at the mouth of the Kansas river, N. 100 miles to the NW. corner of the State of Missouri, and from thence E. to the Mississippi.</p> <p>It is understood, however, that the small tract of land lying between the rivers Desmoin and Mississippi, and the section of the above line between the Mississippi and the Desmoin, is intended for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sock and Fox nations, they holding it, however, by the same title and in the same manner that other Indian titles are held.</p>
Aug. 4	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 231.	Iowa	The Ioway tribe or nation cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right to lands within the State of Missouri and situated between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and a line running from the Missouri, at the mouth or entrance of Kansas river, N. 100 miles, to the NW. corner of the State of Missouri, and from thence E. to the Mississippi; and said tribe do acknowledge that the lands E. and S. of the above-described lines (which have been run and marked by Colonel Sullivan), so far as the Indians claimed the same, belong to the U. S., and that none of said tribe shall be permitted to settle or hunt upon any part of it after Jan. 1, 1826, without permission.
Nov. 15	Harrington's, Arkansas territory.	Stat. L., VII, 232.	Quapaw	<p>The Quapaw nation cede to the U. S. all claim to lands in the Territory of Arkansas within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas river, opposite to the Post of Arkansas, and running thence a due SW. course to the Ouachita river; and thence up the same to the Saline fork; and up the Saline fork to a point from whence a due NE. course will strike the Arkansas river at Little Rock; and thence down the right or S. bank of the Arkansas to the place of beginning.</p> <p>The Quapaw nation agree to be concentrated and confined to the district of country inhabited by the Caddo Indians, and to form a part of said tribe.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The reserve for Nea Mathla and his band has never been specifically ceded, although it may be construed to be covered by the general cession made by the Seminole treaty of May 9, 1832. Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 11, 1832.	119 } See 176	Florida.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 18, 1833, with the Appalachicola band.	See 184	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 18, 1833, with certain chiefs in Florida.	See 185 }	
The territory purporting to be herein ceded had already been covered by a previous cession by the Osage, Nov. 10, 1808.	See 69	Missouri 1.
.....	120	Iowa 1.
The territory purporting to be herein ceded had already been covered by a previous cession by the Osage, Nov. 10, 1808.	See 69	Missouri 1.
This tract was reserved for the use of the Quapaw by treaty of Aug. 24, 1818. ...	121	Arkansas 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1825 Jan. 20	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 234.	Choctaw	The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. all that portion of the land ceded to them by the second article of the treaty of Doak's Stand, Oct. 18, 1820, lying E. of a line beginning on the Arkansas, 100 paces E. of Fort Smith, and running thence due S. to Red river, it being understood that this line shall constitute and remain the permanent boundary between the U. S. and the Choctaws.
Feb. 12	Indian Springs, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 237.	Creek.....	The Creek nation cede to the U. S. all lands lying within the boundaries of the State of Georgia, as defined by the compact of Apr. 24, 1802, between the U. S. and Georgia, now occupied by said nation, or to which said nation claims title. The Creek nation also cede to the U. S. all other lands occupied or claimed by them lying N. and W. of a line to be run from the first principal falls upon the Chatahoochie river, above Covetau town, to Ockfuskee Old Town upon the Tallapoosa, thence to the falls of the Coosaw river at or near a place called the Hickory Ground. It is further agreed that the U. S. will give in exchange for the lands above ceded the like quantity, acre for acre, westward of the Mississippi, on the Arkansas river, commencing at the mouth of the Canadian fork thereof and running westward between said rivers Arkansas and Canadian fork for quantity. The Creeks also relinquish all right to the two reservations at Indian Springs and on the Ocmulgee river, respectively, granted to Gen. William McIntosh by treaty of 1821.
June 2	St Louis, Mis- souri.	Stat. L., VII, 240.	Great and Lit- tle Osage.	The Great and Little Osage tribes or nations cede to the U. S. all claim to lands lying within the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas. The Osages also cede all claim to lands lying W. of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, N. and W. of the Red river, S. of the Kansas river, and E. of a line to be drawn from the head sources of the Kansas southwardly, through the Rock Saline, with such reservations as are hereinafter specified. Within the limits of the foregoing cession there is reserved for the Osages, so long as they choose to occupy the same, the following described tract of land: Beginning at a point due E. of White Hair's village and 25 miles W. of the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, fronting on a N. and S. line so as to leave 10 miles N. and 40 miles S. of the point of said beginning, and extending W. with the width of 50 miles to the western boundary of the lands hereby ceded and relinquished.
June 3	St Louis, Mis- souri.	Stat. L., VII, 244.	Kansas.....	The Kansas nation cede to the U. S. all lands lying within the State of Missouri to which said nation has title or claim. The Kansas nation also cede to the U. S. all other lands claimed by them lying W. of the State of Missouri and within the following boundaries: Beginning at the entrance of the Kansas river into the Missouri; thence N. to the NW. corner of the State of Missouri; thence westwardly to the Nodewa river, 30 miles from its entrance into the Missouri; thence to the entrance of the Big Nemahaw river into the Missouri, and with that river to its source; thence to the source of the Kansas river, leaving the old village of the Pania Republic to the W.; thence on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas river from those of the Arkansas to the western boundary of the State line of Missouri, and with that line 30 miles to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession the Kansas nation reserve the following tract: Beginning 20 leagues up the Kansas river and to include their village on that river; extending W. 30 miles in width through the lands ceded in the first article.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This constitutes the portion of the tract granted the Choctaw by the U. S. in 1820, which lies within the limits of Arkansas.</p>	122	Arkansas 2.
<p>This treaty was declared null and void by treaty of Jan. 24, 1826.</p>		
<p>This cession in terms includes the country E. of a line drawn from the sources of Kansas river southward through the Rock Saline. The sources of the Kansas were at that time very imperfectly known, and S. of the Arkansas river the domain of the U. S. did not extend W. of 100° W. longitude. The western limit of the Osage country N. of the Arkansas is made to correspond on the map with the eastern limit of the Cheyenne and Arapaho as established by the treaty of Fort Laramie in 1851. S. of the Arkansas their western limit followed, as was subsequently determined by the U. S. authorities, the supposed 100° of W. longitude, thus leaving the Rock Saline a considerable distance to the eastward of the western Osage limits. According to the map and field notes of the survey of J. C. McCoy, the deposit of rock salt, known as "Rock Saline," was on the headwaters of Salt creek, in what is now T. 18 N., R. 12 W., near the N. fork of Canadian river.</p> <p>This reservation was relinquished and sold under provisions of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1865, and act of Congress of July 15, 1870.</p> <p>From this cession 42 tracts each of 1 square mile were reserved for the use of individual half breeds and 54 tracts of similar dimensions to be sold to raise a fund to establish schools for Osage children.</p>	123	Arkansas 1, Missouri 1, Kansas 1, Indian Territory 1.
<p>This was an indefinite and undefined claim, which is specifically covered by a previous Osage cession.</p> <p>The description of the boundaries of this cession extends to the headwaters of Kansas river, leaving the village of the "Pawnee republic," however, to the W. The sources of the Kansas were at this time very imperfectly known, and from collateral facts it is evident that the headwaters of Solomon fork were referred to. The country farther up the Republican fork to the borders of the Arapaho and Cheyenne was unquestionably claimed and controlled by the Pawnee. The boundaries of that portion of this cession lying within the limits of Missouri are indicated by a dotted line and overlap the cession of July 15, 1830, by the Sauk and Fox and others.</p>	See 475	Kansas 1.
<p>This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 14, 1846.</p>	124	Missouri 1, Kansas 1, Nebraska.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1825 Aug. 19	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 272.	Chippewa, Sauk and Fox, Menomoni, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi living on the Illinois.	<p>It is agreed between the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux that the line between their respective countries shall be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Ioway river on the W. bank of the Mississippi and ascending the said Ioway river to its left fork; thence up that fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Desmoines river; and thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri river. But the Yancton band of Sioux being principally interested in the establishment of the line from the forks of the Desmoines to the Missouri, and not being sufficiently represented to render the definitive establishment of that line proper, it is expressly declared that the line from the forks of the Desmoines to the forks of the Calumet river and down that river to the Missouri is not to be considered as settled until the assent of the Yancton band shall be given thereto; and if the said band should refuse their assent, the arrangement of that portion of the boundary shall be void.</p> <p>The Sacs and Foxes relinquish to the other tribes interested therein all claim to land on the E. side of the Mississippi river.</p> <p>The Ioways agree to the arrangement between the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, but it is agreed between the Ioways and the Sacs and Foxes that the Ioways have a just claim to a portion of the country between the boundary line above described and the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and that the said Ioways and Sacs and Foxes shall peaceably occupy the same until some satisfactory arrangement can be made between them for a division of their respective claims to the country.</p> <p>The Ottos not being represented at this council, it is agreed that their claim to territory shall not be affected by anything herein.</p> <p>It is agreed between the Sioux and the Chippewas that the line dividing their respective countries shall commence at the Chippewa river, half a day's march below the falls; and from thence it shall run to Red Cedar river, immediately below the falls; from thence to the St Croix river, which it strikes at a place called the Standing Cedar, about a day's paddle in a canoe above the lake at the mouth of that river; thence passing between two lakes, called by the Chippewas "Green lakes" and by the Sioux "The lakes they bury the eagles in," and from thence to the standing cedar that the Sioux split; thence to Rum river, crossing it at the mouth of a small creek called Choaking creek, a long day's march from the Mississippi; thence to a point of woods that projects into the prairie, half a day's march from the Mississippi; thence in a straight line to the mouth of the first river which enters the Mississippi on its W. side above the mouth of Sac river; thence ascending the said river (above the mouth of Sac river) to a small lake at its source; thence in a direct line to a lake at the head of Prairie river, which is supposed to enter the Crow Wing river on its S. side; thence to Otter Tail lake portage; thence to said Otter Tail lake and down through the middle thereof to its outlet; thence in a direct line so as to strike Buffalo river halfway from its source to its mouth and down the said river to Red river; thence descending Red river to the mouth of Outard or Goose creek. The eastern boundary of the Sioux commences opposite the mouth of Ioway river on the Mississippi, runs back 2 or 3 miles to the bluffs, follows the bluffs, crossing Bad Axe river to the mouth of Black river, and from Black river to a half day's march below the falls of Chippewa river.</p> <p>It is also agreed between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country shall commence on the Chippewa river aforesaid, half a day's march below the</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>Their claim in this direction had already been relinquished by treaty of Nov. 3, 1804.</p> <p>That portion of this boundary between the Sioux and Chippewa extending from Chippewa river to Otter Tail lake was surveyed in 1835 by S. L. Bean. From Otter Tail lake the line ran S. 4° 43' E. 40½ miles; S. 72° 30' E. 62 miles to head of Wahtab river; down that river to its mouth; thence S. 72° 15' E. 25½ miles; thence N. 88° E. 21 miles to Rum river; thence S. 25° 24' E. 7½ miles; thence S. 67° E. 13 miles to Green lakes; thence S. 63° E. 11 miles to St Croix river; thence S. 66° 36' E. 47 miles to Red Cedar river; thence S. 59° E. 20 miles to Chippewa river. In this survey, however, the head of Wahtab river was assumed to be a small lake in the N. E. corner of T. 124 N., R. 30 W., which is in reality the head of a tributary of that stream, the actual main source of the river being a number of miles to the SW.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1825 Aug. 19	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 272.	Chippewa, Sauk and Fox, Menomini, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomi living on the Illinois.	<p>falls of that river, and run thence to the source of Clear Water river, a branch of the Chippewa; thence S. to Black river; thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover portage of the Ouisconsin. It is agreed between the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomes of the Illinois, that the Winnebago country shall be bounded as follows: Southeastery by Rock river from its source near the Winnebago lake to the Winnebago village, about 40 miles above its mouth; westerly by the E. line of the tract lying upon the Mississippi herein secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatome Indians of the Illinois; and also by the high bluff described in the Sioux boundary and running N. to Black river. From this point the Winnebagoes claim up Black river to a point due W. from the source of the left fork of the Ouisconsin; thence to the source of the said fork and down the same to the Ouisconsin; thence down the Ouisconsin to the portage and across the portage to Fox river; thence down Fox river to the Winnebago lake and to the Grand Kan Kanlin, including in their claim the whole of Winnebago lake; but, for the causes stated below, the line from Black river must for the present be left indeterminate.</p> <p>The representatives of the Menominies not being sufficiently acquainted with their proper boundaries to settle the same definitely, and some uncertainty existing in consequence of the cession made by that tribe upon Fox river and Green Bay to the New York Indians, it is agreed between the Menominie tribe and the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatome Indians of the Illinois, that the claim of the Menominies to any portion of the land within the boundaries allotted to either of the said tribes shall not be barred by any stipulation herein. It is, however, understood that the general claim of the Menominies is bounded on the N. by the Chippewa country, on the E. by Green Bay and Lake Michigan, extending as far S. as Millawaukee river, and on the W. they claim to Black river.</p> <p>The country secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatome tribes of the Illinois is bounded as follows: Beginning at the Winnebago village on Rock river, 40 miles from its mouth, and running thence down the Rock river to a line which runs from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi and with that line to the Mississippi opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the U. S. reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the S. and E. lines of the said reservation to the Ouisconsin; thence southerly passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river at the Winnebago village. The Illinois Indians have also a just claim to a portion of the country bounded S. by the Indian boundary line aforesaid, running from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, E. by Lake Michigan, N. by the Menominie country, and NW. by Rock river. This claim is recognized in the treaty with said Illinois tribes at St Louis, Aug. 24, 1816, but as the Millawaukee and Manetowalk bands are not represented at this council it can not be now definitely adjusted.</p> <p>The reservations at Fever river, at the Ouisconsin, and St Peters, and the ancient settlements at Prairie des Chiens and Green Bay, and the land properly thereto belonging, and the reservations made upon the Mississippi for the use of the half-breeds in the treaty concluded with the Sacs and Foxes, Aug. 24, 1824, are not claimed by either of the said tribes.</p> <p>The U. S. agree whenever the President may think proper, to convene such of the tribes as are interested in the lines left unsettled herein and to recommend to them an amicable and final adjustment of their respective claims. It is agreed, however, that a council shall be held with the Yancton band of the Sioux during the year 1826 to explain to them the stipulations of this treaty and to procure their assent thereto, and also with the Ottoes, to settle and adjust their title to any of the country claimed by the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1825 Nov. 7	St Louis, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 234.	Shawnee nation residing in Missouri.	<p>The Shawnee tribe cede to the U. S. all claim to the lands on which they settled near Cape Geredeau under an authority of the Spanish Government, situate, lying, and being between the river St Come and Cape Geredeau and bounded on the E. by the Mississippi and westwardly by the White Water.</p> <p>In consideration of the foregoing cession the U. S. agree to give to the Shawnee tribe within the State of Missouri, for themselves and such of the same nation as may emigrate from Ohio, a tract of land equal to 50 miles square, situated W. of the State of Missouri and within the purchase made from the Osages by treaty of June 2, 1825, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point 2 miles NW. of the SW. corner of Missouri; thence N. 25 miles; thence W. 100 miles; thence S. 25 miles; thence E. 100 miles to the place of beginning.</p>
1826 Jan. 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 286.	Creek.....	<p>The treaty concluded at Indian Springs, Feb. 12, 1825, between the Creek nation and the U. S., and ratified on Mar. 7, 1825, is declared null and void.</p> <p>The Creek nation cede to the U. S.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All the land belonging to said nation in the state of Georgia and lying on the E. side of the middle of Chatahoochie river. 2. The general boundaries of the foregoing cession also include the tract reserved at Oakchoncoolgau creek by treaty of 1805. 3. Also tract reserved at Indian Springs by treaty of 1821.. 4. Also tract reserved at Gen. McIntosh's by treaty of 1821.. 5. Also tract reserved for Creek agency by treaty of 1821.. 6. The Creeks also cede a tract lying within the state of Georgia and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the western bank of Chatahoochie river, 47 miles below the point where the boundary line between the Creeks and Cherokees strikes the Chatahoochie river near the Buzzard's Roost, measuring the said distance in a direct line and not following the meanders of said river; and from the point of beginning running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the said Creeks and the Cherokees 30 miles W. of the said Buzzard's Roost; thence to the Buzzard's Roost, and thence with the middle of said river to the place of beginning. <p>That portion of the Creek nation known as the friends and followers of the late Gen. William McIntosh having intimated to the U. S. their desire to remove W. of the Mississippi, it is agreed with their assent that a deputation of five persons shall be sent by them to examine the Indian country W. of the Mississippi not within either of the states or territories and not possessed by the Choctaws or Cherokees. And the U. S. agree to purchase for them, if the same can be done upon reasonable terms, wherever they may select, a country whose extent shall in the opinion of the President be proportioned to their numbers.</p>
Aug. 5	Fond du Lac of Lake Superior.	Stat. L., VII, 290.	Chippewa	<p>The Chippewa tribe fully assent to the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, at Prairie du Chien.</p> <p>It is agreed that a deputation shall be sent by the Chippewas to the treaty to be held in 1827 at Green Bay, with full power to arrange and fix the boundary line between the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes and Menomonees, which was left incomplete by the treaty of Prairie du Chien in consequence of the nonattendance of the principal Menomonee chiefs.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This tract came originally into the possession of the Shawnee and Delawares under a permit from the Spanish government signed by Baron De Carondelet, under date of Jan. 4, 1793, and recorded in the office of the recorder of land titles at St Louis. The tract was abandoned by the Delawares in 1815, and the Shawnee removed from it under assurances of receiving another tract in exchange. It was not until this treaty that these assurances took formal shape and the Shawnee ceded this tract for another. In the meantime a portion of the Shawnee had been living on a tract informally assigned them in southwestern Missouri. This latter tract is colored scarlet and was on the head waters of White river.</p>	125, 126	Missouri 2.
<p>As this tract was not acceptable to the Shawnee, a tract on Kansas river was selected, under article 3 of this treaty, as follows: Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the State of Missouri, three miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas river; thence continuing S. on said boundary 25 miles; thence due W. 125 miles; thence due N. until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation; thence due E. coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation to the termination thereof; thence due N. coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along said southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due W. shall intersect the same.</p> <p>This action was based on a protest by a great majority of the chiefs and headmen of the Creek nation against the validity of the treaty of 1825, it being alleged that those who entered into and signed it on behalf of the Creeks did so without proper warrant or authority.</p>	Sec 318, 319, 320	Kansas 2.
-----	127	} Georgia.
-----	128	
-----	129	
Attempts to ascertain the boundaries of this tract have been unsuccessful.	130 131	
<p>A supplemental article was added to this treaty on Mar. 31, 1826, wherein the foregoing boundaries were considerably enlarged, as follows: In place of "47 miles" as stipulated in treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, it is agreed that the point of beginning shall be 50 miles in a direct line below the Creek and Cherokee boundary on Chattahoochie river; thence running in a direct line to a point in the boundary line between the Creeks and the Cherokee 45 miles W. of Buzzard's Roost in place of 30 miles, as stipulated in said treaty; thence to Buzzard's Roost, and thence to the beginning, it being understood that these lines are to stop at their intersection with the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama wherever that may be, if that line shall cross them in the direction of the Buzzard's Roost at a shorter distance than it is provided they shall run; and provided also that if the said dividing line between Georgia and Alabama shall not be reached by the extension of the two lines aforesaid, the one 3 and the other 15 miles, they are to run and terminate as defined in this supplemental article. The boundaries shown on the map are those of the cession as herein amended.</p> <p>By the treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, a tract of country was assigned the Creeks in lieu of the one herein promised.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1826 Oct. 16	Near mouth of Mississinewa river, on the Wabash.	Stat. L., VII, 295.	Potawatomi ..	<p>The Potawatomi tribe cede to the U. S. their right to the land within the following limits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beginning on the Tippecanoe river where the northern boundary of the tract ceded by the Potawatamies to the U. S. by the treaty of St Mary's in 1818 intersects the same; thence in a direct line to a point on Eel river halfway between the mouth of said river and Pierish's village; thence up Eel river to Seek's village near the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the mouth of a creek emptying into the St Joseph's of the Miami near Metea's village; thence up the St Joseph's to the boundary line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence S. to the Miami; thence up the same to the reservation at Fort Wayne; thence with the lines of the said reservation to the boundary established by the treaty with the Miamies in 1818; thence with the said line to the Wabash river; thence with the same river to the mouth of the Tippecanoe river; and thence with the said Tippecanoe river to the place of beginning. 2. Beginning at a point upon Lake Michigan 10 miles due N. of the southern extreme thereof; running thence due E. to the land ceded by the Indians to the U. S. by the treaty of Chicago [Aug. 29, 1821]; thence S. with the boundary thereof, 10 miles; thence W. to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; thence with the shore thereof to the place of beginning. 3. A strip of land commencing at Lake Michigan and running thence to the Wabash river 100 feet wide for a road, and also one section of good land contiguous to the said road for each mile of the same and also for each mile of a road from the termination thereof, through Indianapolis, to the Ohio river, for the purpose of making a road aforesaid from Lake Michigan by the way of Indianapolis to some convenient point on the Ohio river.
Oct. 23	Near mouth of Mississinewa river, on the Wabash.	Stat. L., VII, 300.	Miami.....	<p>The Miami tribe cede to the U. S. all their claim to land in the State of Indiana N. and W. of the Wabash and Miami rivers and of the cession made by said tribe to the U. S. by the treaty concluded at St Mary's Oct. 6, 1818.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the following reservations are made for the use of the tribe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fourteen sections of land at Seek's village..... 2. Five sections for the Beaver below and adjoining the preceding reservation. 3. Thirty-six sections at Flat Belly's village..... 4. Five sections for Little Charley, above the old village on the N. side of Eel river. 5. One section for Laventure's daughter, opposite the islands, about 15 miles below Fort Wayne. 6. One section for Chapine, above and adjoining Seek's village. 7. Ten sections at the White Racoon's village..... 8. Ten sections at the mouth of Mud creek on Eel river at the old village. 9. Ten sections at the forks of the Wabash..... 10. One reservation, commencing 2½ miles below the mouth of the Mississinewa and running up the Wabash 5 miles with the bank thereof and from these points running due N. to Eel river.
1827 Aug. 11	Butte des Morts, on Fox river in Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 303.	Chippewa, Menomini, and Winnebago.	<p>The southern boundary of the Chippeway country eastwardly from the Plover portage of the Onisconsin having been left undefined by the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, it is now agreed between the Chippeways, Menomonies, and Winnebagoes, that the southern boundary of the Chippeway country shall run as follows, namely: From the Plover portage of the Onisconsin on a northeasterly course to a point on Wolf river</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	132	Indiana.
From the lands ceded by the treaty the U. S. grant 46½ sections of land for the use of individuals.	133	Indiana.
This was an indefinite claim, and is more specifically covered by cession of Oct. 16, 1826 (first clause), by the Potawatomi.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Nov. 6, 1838	See 255	} Indiana (detail).
This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown. The treaty of Nov. 6, 1838, provided for the issue of a patent to Beaver.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 192	
This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown. This was an individual reserve and its boundaries are therefore not shown. It was in T. 31 N., R. 14 E.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 194	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 195	
This reserve was granted to J. B. Richardville by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834. It was in T. 28 N., R. 8 and 9 E.	See 199	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834	See 193	
19¼ sections of land were granted by the U. S. from the ceded country for the use of individuals.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1827 Aug. 11	Butte des Morts, on Fox river in Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 303.	Chippewa, Menomini, and Winnebago.	<p>equidistant from the Ashawano and Post lakes of said river; thence to the falls of Pashaytig river of Green bay; thence to the junction of the Neesau Kootag or Burnt-wood river with the Menonomie; thence to the big island of the Shoskinaubic or Smooth-rock river; thence following the channel of said river to Green bay, which it strikes between the little and great Bay de Noquet.</p> <p>It is agreed between the Menomonies and Winebagoes that so far as regards their interests the whole matter in dispute concerning the boundaries of the tract purchased by the New York Indians shall be referred to the President of the U. S. for final decision. And the President is authorized, on the part of the first-named tribes, to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians as he may consider equitable and just.</p> <p>It is agreed between the Menomonees and the U. S. that the boundaries of the tracts formerly claimed by the French and British governments, the title to which is now vested in the U. S., shall be as follows: Beginning on the shore of Green bay, 6 miles due N. from the parallel of the mouth of Fox river, and running thence in a straight line, but with the general course of said river, and 6 miles therefrom, to the intersection of the continuation of the westerly boundary of the tract at the Grand Kaukaulin claimed by Augustin Grignon; thence on a line with the said boundary to the same; thence with the same to Fox river; thence on the same course 6 miles; thence in a direct line to the southwestern boundary of the tract marked on the plan of the claims at Green bay as the settlement at the bottom of the bay; thence with the southerly boundary of the said tract to the southeasterly corner thereof; and thence with the easterly boundary of the said tract to Green bay, provided that if the President of the U. S. shall be of opinion that the boundaries thus established interfere with any just claims of the New York Indians the President may then change the said boundaries in any manner he may think proper, so that the quantity of land contained in said tract be not greater than by the boundaries herein defined.</p>
Sept. 19	St Joseph, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 305.	Potawatomi ..	<p>In order to consolidate some of the dispersed bands of the Pottawatamie tribe in the Territory of Michigan at a point removed from the road leading from Detroit to Chicago and as far as practicable from the settlements of the whites, it is agreed that the following tracts of land heretofore reserved for the use of said tribe shall be ceded to the U. S., viz.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two sections on the river Rouge at Seginsairn's village.. 2. Two sections at Tonguish's village near the river Rouge.. 3. That part of the reservation at Macon on the river Raisin, which yet belongs to the said tribe, containing 6 sections, excepting therefrom one-half section where the Pottawatamie Chief Moran resides, which shall be reserved for his use. 4. A tract at Mang-ach-qua village on the river Peble, of 6 miles square. 5. A tract at Mickesawbe of 6 miles square..... 6. A tract at the village of Prairie Ronde of 3 miles square.. 7. A tract at the village of Match-e-be-nash-she-wish at the head of the Kekalamazoo river of 3 miles square. <p>In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to reserve for the use of said tribe a tract containing 99 sections, as follows:</p> <p>Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 in T. 5 S., R. 9 W., in the territory of Michigan.</p> <p>All of T. 5 S., R. 10 W., not already included in the Not-tawa Sape reservation.</p> <p>Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in T. 5 S., R. 11 W.</p> <p>All of T. 4 S., R. 9 W.....</p> <p>Sections 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32 in T. 4 S., R. 9 W.</p> <p>Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 in T. 4 S., R. 11 W.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This was accomplished by the Menomoni treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, as modified by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832.		
The boundaries were modified by the President in pursuance of authority granted by this treaty.	134	Wisconsin 1.
The Chippewa of Saginaw, by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837, ceded any claim they were supposed to have in this reserve.	135	Michigan (Saginaw bay to Lake Erie).
The Chippewa of Saginaw, by treaty of Jan. 14, 1837, ceded any claim they were supposed to have in this reserve.	136	
	137	
Boundaries never ascertained.	138 139 140	Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833.	See 189.	Michigan 2.
This is given as R. 9 W. in the published treaty, but it should be 10 W.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1827 Nov. 15	Creek agency.	Stat. L., VII, 307.	Creek.....	The boundaries of the cession of Jan. 24, 1826, not having comprised, as was expected, all the Creek lands within the limits of Georgia, the Creek nation now therefore cedes to the U. S. all the remaining land owned or claimed by the Creek nation not previously ceded, which on actual survey may be found to lie within the chartered limits of Georgia.
1828 Feb. 11	Wyandot village, near the Wabash in Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 309.	Eel river or Thorntown party of Miami Indians.	The Eel river or Thorntown party of Miami Indians cede to the U. S. all claim to a reservation of land about 10 miles square at their village on Sugar Tree creek in Indiana, reserved to them by article 2, of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818.
May 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 311.	Cherokee nation west of Mississippi river.	<p>The western boundary of Arkansas shall be, and is hereby defined, viz.: A line shall be run commencing on Red river at the point where the eastern Choctaw line strikes said river and run due N. with said line to the river Arkansas, thence in a direct line to the SW. corner of Missouri.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to possess the Cherokees and to guarantee it to them forever, and that guarantee is hereby solemnly pledged, of 7,000,000 acres of land to be bounded as follows, viz.: Commencing at that point on Arkansas river where the eastern Choctaw boundary line strikes said river, and running thence with the western line of Arkansas, as defined in the foregoing article, to the SW. corner of Missouri, and thence with the western boundary line of Missouri till it crosses the waters of Neasho, generally called Grand river; thence due W. to a point from which a due S. course will strike the present NW. corner of Arkansas territory; thence continuing due S. on and with the present western boundary line of the territory to the main branch of Arkansas river; thence down said river to its junction with the Canadian river, and thence up and between the said rivers Arkansas and Canadian to a point at which a line running N. and S. from river to river will give the aforesaid 7,000,000 acres.</p> <p>In addition to the 7,000,000 acres provided for as above, the U. S. further guarantee to the Cherokee nation a perpetual outlet W., and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying W. of the western boundary of the above described limits and as far W. as the sovereignty of the U. S. and their right of soil extend.</p> <p>It is agreed that the property and improvements connected with the Cherokee agency shall be sold under the direction of the agent and the proceeds applied to aid in the erection in the new country of the Cherokees of a grist and sawmill for their use. Said property and improvements are thus defined: Commence at the Arkansas river opposite William Stinnett's and run due N. 1 mile, thence due E. to a point from which a due S. line to the Arkansas river would include the Chalybeate or Mineral Spring attached to or near the present residence of the agent, and thence up the Arkansas river to the beginning.</p> <p>The Cherokees aforesaid agree to give up and surrender to the U. S., and to remove within 14 months therefrom, all the lands to which they are entitled in Arkansas and which were secured to them by the treaty of Jan. 8, 1817, and the convention of Feb. 27, 1819.</p> <p>It is agreed that a tract of land 2 miles wide and 6 miles long shall be reserved for the use of the U. S. for the accommodation of the military force which is or may be stationed at Fort Gibson on the Neasho or Grand river, to commence on said river one-half mile below said fort and run thence due E. 2 miles; thence northwardly 6 miles to a point which shall be 2 miles distant from the river aforesaid; thence due W. to said river, and down it to the place of beginning, and the U. S. shall have a free right of way for a road to and from said fort.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	141	Georgia.
	142	Indiana.
<p>This is the present W. boundary of Arkansas. It was surveyed by Joseph H. Brearly in the fall of 1828. The plat and field notes were filed in the Office of Indian Affairs with his letter of Dec. 2, 1828.</p> <p>This tract when examined was found to include the tract selected by the Creeks under treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, and the boundaries were therefore changed by treaty of 1833, so as to exclude the Creek tract.</p> <p>This "outlet" extended to the one hundredth meridian of W. longitude, that being the then W. boundary of the U. S. in that locality. The Senate in passing upon the provisions of this treaty amended this article so as to provide that the northern boundary of such "western outlet" should not extend N. of 36°, should not include any lands assigned or to be assigned to the Creeks, and should not be construed to include any lands previously ceded or assigned to any other tribe by treaty provisions yet in force. In lieu of a grist and saw mill the U. S. furnished to the Cherokee corn mills to the full value of this reserve. Upon a subsequent claim of title to this reserve by the Cherokee, it was decided to belong to the U. S., and to be a portion of the public lands. It contained 3,246.5 acres.</p>		
<p>The E. line of this tract ran from Point Remove on the Arkansas N. 53° E. 71 miles and 55 chains to Shields Ferry on White river, and was surveyed by General Rector in 1818-19. The W. line of this tract began on Arkansas river at Table Rock Bluff; ran N. 1 mile and 70 chains; thence N. 53° E. 132 miles and 31 chains to White river opposite the mouth of Little North Fork. It was surveyed in Jan. and Feb., 1825.</p>	143	Arkansas 2.
<p>This reserve was subsequently abandoned by the U. S. and reverted to the Cherokee nation, who divided it into town lots and sold it. During the civil war it was reoccupied and garrisoned by the U. S. troops and is yet so occupied.</p>	144	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1828 Aug. 25	Green Bay, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 315.	Winnebago and united tribes of Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa.	<p>It is agreed that the following shall be the provisional boundary between the lands of the U. S. and those of the foregoing tribes: The Ouisconsin river from its mouth to its nearest approach to the Blue Mounds; thence southerly, passing E. of the said mounds to the head of that branch of the Pocatolaka creek which runs near the Spotted Arm's village; thence with the said branch to the main forks of Pocatolaka creek; thence southeasterly to the ridge dividing the Winebago country from that of the Potawatamie, Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes; thence southerly with the said ridge to the line running from Chicago to the Mississippi, near Rock Island. And it is fully understood that the U. S. may freely occupy the country between these boundaries and the Mississippi river until a treaty shall be held with the Indians for its cession.</p> <p>It is further agreed that a ferry may be established over the Rock river where the Fort Clark road crosses the same, and also a ferry over the same river at the crossing of the Lewiston road.</p>
Sept. 20	Missionary establishments upon the St Joseph of Lake Michigan, in Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 317.	Potawatomi ..	<p>The Potawatamie tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. the tracts of land included within the following boundaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beginning at the mouth of the St Joseph of Lake Michigan, and thence running up the said river to a point on the said river half-way between La-vache-qui-pisse and Macousin village; thence in a direct line to the nineteenth-mile tree on the northern boundary line of the State of Indiana; thence with the same west to Lake Michigan; and thence with the shore of the said lake to the place of beginning. 2. Beginning at a point on the line run in 1817 due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, which point is due S. from the head of the most easterly branch of the Kankekee river, and from that point running S. 10 miles; thence in a direct line to the NE. corner of Flatbelly's reservation; thence to the NW. corner of the reservation at Seek's village; thence with the lines of the said reservation and of former cessions to the line between the States of Indiana and Ohio; thence with the same to the former described line, running due E. from the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and thence with said line to the place of beginning.
1829 July 29	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 320.	Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi nations of the waters of the Illinois, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc rivers.	<p>The aforesaid nations hereby cede to the U. S. all the lands comprehended within the following limits, viz: Beginning at the Winnebago village, on Rock river, 40 miles from its mouth, and running thence down Rock river to a line which runs due W. from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, and with that line to the Mississippi river opposite to Rock Island; thence up that river to the U. S. reservation at the mouth of the Ouisconsin; thence with the S. and E. lines of said reservation to the Ouisconsin river; thence southerly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river aforesaid at the Winnebago village, the place of beginning.</p> <p>2. Also one other tract of land, described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the NE. corner of the field of Antoine Ouitmette, who lives near Gross Pointe, about 12 miles N. of Chicago; thence running due W. to the Rock river aforesaid; thence down the said river to where a line drawn due W. from the most southern bend of Lake Michigan crosses said river; thence E. along said line to the Fox river of the Illinois; thence along the northwestern boundary line of the cession of 1816 to Lake Michigan; thence northwardly along the western shore of said lake to the place of beginning.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	145	Michigan 1.
The U. S. grants from this second cession 18 sections of land to certain individuals.	146	Indiana.
This cession covers a portion of the tract ceded by the Sauk and Fox Nov. 3, 1804, but it was retroceded by the U. S. to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Aug. 24, 1816. See treaty of that date.	147	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
	148	Illinois 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1829 July 29	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 320.	Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomini nations of the waters of the Illinois, Milwaukee, and Manitowoc rivers.	From the foregoing cessions the following reservations are made, viz: 1. For Wau-pon-eh-see, 5 sections of land at the Grand Bois on Fox river of the Illinois, where Shaytee's village stands. 2. For Shab-eh-nay, 2 sections at his village near the Paw-Paw grove. 3. For Awn-kote, 4 sections at the village of Saw-meh-naug, on the Fox river of the Illinois. 4. Also 15 sections of land for various individuals.
Aug. 1	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 323.	Winnebago...	The Winnebago nation cede to the U. S. all claim to lands within the following boundaries: Beginning on Rock river at the mouth of Pee-kee-tauno or Pee-kee-tol-a-ka, a branch thereof; thence up the Pee-kee-tol-a-ka to the mouth of Sugar creek; thence up the said creek to the source of the eastern branch thereof; thence by a line running due N. to the road leading from the Eastern Blue Mound, by the most northern of the four lakes, to the Portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers; thence along the said road to the crossing of Duck creek; thence by a line running in a direct course to the most southeasterly bend of Lake Puck-a-way, on Fox river; thence up said lake and Fox river to the Portage of the Wisconsin; thence across said portage to the Wisconsin river; thence down said river to the eastern line of the U. S. reservation, at the mouth of said river, on the S. side thereof, as described in the second article of the treaty of Aug. 24, 1816, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies; thence with the lines of a tract of country on the Mississippi river (secured to the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies of the Illinois by the ninth article of treaty of Aug. 19, 1825), running southwardly, passing the heads of the small streams emptying into the Mississippi, to the Rock river at the Winnebago village, 40 miles above its mouth; thence up Rock river to the mouth of the Pee-kee-tol-a-ka river, the place of beginning.
Aug. 3	Little Sandusky, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 326.	Delaware (band on Sandusky river).	Said band of Delawares cede to the U. S. the tract of 3 miles square adjoining the Wyandot reservation, upon the Sandusky river, reserved for their use by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and they agree to remove and join their nation on the W. side of the Mississippi, on the land allotted to them, on or before Jan. 1, 1830.
Sept. 24	Councilcamp on James fork of White river, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 327.	Delaware [supplemental to treaty of Oct. 3, 1818].	Whereas the treaty of Oct. 3, 1818, stipulates that the U. S. shall provide a home for the Delaware nation west of the Mississippi river, and whereas the Delawares are willing to remove from the country on James's fork of White river, in Missouri, to the country selected in the fork of Kansas and Missouri rivers, as recommended by the U. S. for the permanent residence of the whole Delaware nation, it is agreed that the country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, extending up the Kansas river to the Kansas line and up the Missouri river to Camp Leavenworth and thence by a line drawn westwardly, leaving a space 10 miles wide N. of the Kansas boundary line for an outlet, shall be conveyed and forever secured by the U. S. to said Delaware nation as their permanent residence. The Delawares cede to the U. S. all claim to land in Missouri, comprised in two tracts, viz: 1. The tract known as the Cape Girardeau tract, which was granted to the Delawares and Shawnees jointly by Baron de Carondelet on behalf of the Spanish government, Jan. 4, 1793. 2. The tract in SW. Missouri selected for them under the provisions of the treaty of Oct. 3, 1818, and lying along the James fork of White river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>Ceded to the U. S., Sept. 26, 1833. Boundaries not ascertained.</p> <p>Granted to reservee and his heirs in fee simple by treaty of Sept. 26, 1833.</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. Sept. 26, 1833. Boundaries not ascertained.</p> <p>From this cession 42 sections were granted by the U. S. to certain individuals.</p>	149	Illinois 2, Wisconsin 1.
<p>The Indiana Delawares had since the treaty of 1818 been residing with those of their brethren who had lived in Missouri since 1793. After abandoning the Cape Girardeau tract in 1815 the latter had temporarily taken a tract in SW. Missouri, on the headwaters of White river, assigned them by Governor Clark. Here their brethren from the East joined them, and this treaty of 1829 was concluded. Under date of Dec. 14, 1843, the Delawares sold to the Wyandot 39 sections of the Kansas reserve granted the former by this treaty.</p>	150	Ohio 2.
<p>36 sections of land from this cession to be sold to provide schools for Delaware children.</p>	See 125	Missouri 2.
	150 a	Missouri 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe.	Description of cession or reservation
1830 July 15	Prairie du Chien, Michigan territory.	Stat. L., VII, 328.	Sauk and Fox, Medewakanton, Wahpekuta, Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux, Omaha, Iowa, Oto, and Missouri.	<p>Said tribes cede to the U. S. all claims to the following-described territory: Beginning at the upper fork of the Demoiné river and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyds rivers to the fork of the first creek which falls into the Big Sioux or Calumet on the E. side; thence down said creek and Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri state line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the NW. corner of the said state; thence to the highlands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Desmoines, passing to said highlands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said highlands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Demoiné to a point opposite the source of Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Demoiné, the place of beginning. But it is understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty are to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the U. S. to the tribes now living thereon or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon for hunting and other purposes.</p> <p>The Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. a tract of country 20 miles in width from the Mississippi to the Demoiné, situate S. and adjoining the line between the said Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, as established by article 2 of the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825.</p> <p>The Medawah-kanton, Wah-pa-coota, Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux cede to the U. S. a tract of country 20 miles in width from the Mississippi to the Demoiné river, situate N. and adjoining the line established by article 2, treaty of Aug. 19, 1825.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to reserve for the occupancy of the Sioux half-breeds the following tract of country: Beginning at a place called the Barn, below and near the village of the Red Wing chief, and running back 15 miles; thence in a parallel line with Lake Pepin and the Mississippi about 32 miles to a point opposite Beef or O-Boeuf river; thence 15 miles to the Grand Encampment, opposite the river aforesaid.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to reserve for the occupancy of the Omaha, Ioway, Ottoway, Yanckton, and Santie Sioux half-breeds the tract of country within the following limits: Beginning at the mouth of the Little Ne-mo-haw river and running up the main channel of said river to a point which will be 10 miles from its mouth in a direct line; from thence in a direct line to strike the Grand Ne-mo-haw 10 miles above its mouth in a direct line (the distance between the two Ne-mo-haws being about 20 miles); thence down said river to its mouth; thence up and with the meanders of the Missouri river to the point of beginning.</p>
1831 Sept. 27 and 28	Dancing Rabbit creek, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 333.	Choctaw	<p>The U. S., under a grant specially to be made by the President of the U. S., shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw nation a tract of country W. of the Mississippi river in fee simple to them and their descendants, so long as they shall exist as a nation and live on it, beginning near Fort Smith, where the Arkansas boundary crosses the Arkansas river; running thence to the source of the Canadian fork, if in the limits of the U. S., or to those limits; thence due S. to Red river, and down Red river to the W. boundary of the territory of Arkansas; thence N. along that line to the beginning.</p> <p>The Choctaw nation cede to the U. S. the entire country they own and possess E. of the Mississippi river, and they agree to remove beyond the Mississippi river as early as practicable. Within the foregoing cession was included the tract of 2 miles square at Fuketchepoonta, reserved to the Choctaws by treaty of 1805.</p>
1831 Feb. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 342.	Menomoni	<p>The Menomonee tribe, by their delegates in council, define the boundaries of their country as follows: On the E. side of Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake, beginning at the</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This tract was surveyed by James Craig under instructions dated June 2, 1835, and the map thereof, numbered 160, will be found on file in the Office of Indian Affairs.	151	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1.
This tract was surveyed by James Craig in 1833. See Map No. 112 in the Office of Indian Affairs.	152	Iowa 1.
This tract was surveyed by James Craig in 1833. See Map No. 112 in the Office of Indian Affairs.	153	Iowa 1, Minnesota 1.
The half-breeds refused to occupy this tract and the U. S. purchased their claim to it for \$150,000, by treaty of Aug. 5, 1851.	See 292	Minnesota 1.
This tract was exclusively within the territory of the Oto and they were proportionately compensated therefor by the other tribes interested in the cession. The boundary of this tract was first surveyed in 1837-38 by McCoy and shows the reserve to contain 143,647.93 acres. Between 1855 and 1858 the boundary was several times resurveyed. To quiet disputes, the act of Congress of June 12, 1858, reestablished the McCoy line as the true boundary. Owing to encroachments of the Missouri river the tract then contained only 120,681.59 acres. The tract between the McCoy line and the line of 1858, which ran farther W., was sold by act of Feb. 28, 1859, for the benefit of the half-breeds. On the map the tract between the line of 1858 and the McCoy line is colored green; E. of the McCoy line it is yellow.	154, 155	Nebraska 1.
This is simply a reiteration of the grant of 1820, minus the tract ceded by the Choctaw in 1825.		
From this cession 12 sections of land were reserved for the Choctaw chiefs and 20 sections for other individuals. Also 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ sections of land for certain individuals.	156	Alabama, Mississippi.
	157	Alabama.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1831 Feb. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 342.	Menomini	<p>S. end of Winnebago lake; thence southeastwardly to the Milwaukee or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth at Lake Michigan; thence N. along the shore of Lake Michigan to the mouth of Green Bay; thence up Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake to the place of beginning. And on the W. side of Fox river as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Fox river; thence down the E. shore of Green Bay and across its mouth, so as to include all the islands of the "Grand Traverse;" thence westerly on the highlands between Lake Superior and Green Bay to the upper forks of the Menomonee river; thence to the Plover portage of the Wisconsin river; thence up the Wisconsin to the Soft Maple river; thence to the source of the Soft Maple river; thence W. to the Plume river, which falls into the Chippeway river; thence down said Plume river to its mouth; thence down the Chippeway river 30 miles; thence easterly to the forks of the Manoy river, which falls into the Wisconsin river; thence down the said Manoy river to its mouth; thence down the Wisconsin river to the Wisconsin portage; thence across the said portage to the Fox river; thence down Fox river to its mouth at Green Bay or the place of beginning.</p> <p>The Menomonees, though protesting that they are under no obligation to recognize any claim of the New York Indians to any portion of their country; that they neither sold nor received any value for the land claimed by said New York Indians, yet at the solicitation of the President of the U. S. they agree that such part of the land described within the following boundaries as he may direct may be set apart as a home for the several tribes of New York Indians who may remove to and settle upon the same within three years from the date of this agreement, viz: Beginning on the W. side of Fox river, near the "Little Kackalin," at a point known as the "Old Mill Dam;" thence NW. 40 miles; thence NE. to the Oconto creek falling into Green Bay; thence down said Oconto creek to Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox river to the place of beginning, excluding therefrom all private land claims confirmed.</p> <p>From the foregoing tract for the New York Indians there is also excepted the following reservation for military purposes: Beginning on the Fox river at the mouth of the first creek above Fort Howard; thence N. 64° W. to Duck creek; thence down Duck creek to its mouth; thence up and along Green Bay and Fox river to place of beginning.</p> <p>The Menomonees further cede to the U. S. all their country on the SE. side of Winnebago lake, Fox river, and Green Bay, which they describe by the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the S. end of Winnebago lake and running in a SE. direction to Milwaukee or Manawauky river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence N. along the shore of Lake Michigan to the entrance of Green Bay; thence up and along Green Bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake to the place of beginning, excluding all private land claims previously sanctioned and confirmed by the U. S. It is also agreed that this cession shall include all the islands in Fox river and Green Bay.</p> <p>The Menomonees reserve the following-described tract upon which to make their improvements and establish their homes as an agricultural people, viz: Beginning on the W. side of Fox river at the "Old Mill Dam," near the "Little Kackalin," and running up and along said river to the Winnebago lake; thence along said lake to the mouth of Fox river; thence up Fox river to the Wolf river; thence up Wolf river to a point SW. of the W. corner of the tract designated for the New York Indians; thence NE. to said W. corner; thence SE. to the place of beginning.</p> <p>The boundary, as stated and defined in this agreement of the Menomonee country, with the exception of the cessions hereinbefore made to the U. S., the Menomonees claim as their country; that part of it adjoining the farming country on</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The boundaries of this tract were modified by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The boundaries here shown are those of the amended tract.</p>	158	Wisconsin 1.
<p>This reservation was established by Executive order, Mar. 2, 1829.....</p>	159	Wisconsin 1.
<p>.....</p>	160	Wisconsin 1.
<p>The boundaries of this tract were changed by reason of the modification made in the boundaries of the tract assigned to the New York Indians.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1831 Feb. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 342.	Menomoni	<p>the W. side of Fox river will remain to them as heretofore for a hunting ground until the President of the U. S. shall deem it expedient to extinguish their title. In that case the Menomonees promise to surrender it immediately upon being notified of the desire of the Government to possess it.</p> <p>The provisions of the foregoing treaty were ratified by the U. S. Senate, subject to the following provisos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That for the purpose of establishing the rights of the New York Indians on a permanent and just footing, the said treaty shall be ratified with the express understanding that two townships of land on the E. side of Winnebago lake, equal to 46,080 acres, shall be laid off (to commence at some point to be agreed on) for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, in lieu of the lands occupied by them on the E. side of Fox river. 2. That there shall be one township of land adjoining the foregoing, equal to 23,040 acres, laid off and granted for the use of the Brothertown Indians, in lieu of the lands occupied by them on the E. side of Fox river. 3. That a new line shall be run parallel to the southwestern boundary line or course of the tract of 500,000 acres described in this treaty as above, and set apart for the New York Indians, to commence at a point on the W. side of the Fox river 1 mile above the Grand Shute, and at a sufficient distance from the said boundary line, as established by the first article of this treaty, as shall comprehend the additional quantity of 200,000 acres on and along the W. side of Fox river without including any of the confirmed private land claims on the Fox river, and which 200,000 acres shall be a part of the 500,000 acres intended to be set apart for the Six Nations of New York Indians and the St Regis tribe, and that an equal quantity to that which is added on the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of said tract on the Oconto creek, to be determined by a commissioner to be appointed by the President of the U. S., so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St Regis tribe shall not exceed the quantity originally stipulated by the treaty.
Feb. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 348.	Seneka of Sandusky river.	<p>The Seneca tribe, residing on Sandusky river in the state of Ohio, desiring to exchange their lands for other territory W. of the Mississippi, it is agreed between them and the U. S.—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the Seneca tribe cede to the U. S. the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by section 6 of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, containing 30,000 acres, and described as follows: "Beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section granted to William Spicer; thence down the river on the E. side with the meanders thereof at high-water mark to a point E. of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning E. so far that a N. line will include the quantity of 30,000 acres." Said tribe also cede a tract of land reserved for their use by the second article of the treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows: "10,000 acres of land to be laid off on the E. side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the S. side of their reservation of 30,000 acres, which begins on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom said William Spicer's section," making in the whole of this cession 40,000 acres. 2. That the U. S. agree to cause said tribe of Senecas, numbering about 400, to be removed to the W. of the Mississippi river, and will grant them by patent in fee simple as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land adjacent to the northern boundary of the lands previously granted to

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	161	Wisconsin 1.
	162	Wisconsin 1.
These boundaries were again modified by treaty of Oct. 27, 1832.		
	163	Ohio (detail).
These boundaries were altered by treaty of Dec. 29, 1832.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1831 Feb. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 348.	Seneka of Sandusky river.	the Cherokee nation, and adjoining the boundary of the state of Missouri, which tract shall extend 15 miles from E. to W. and 7 miles from N. to S., containing about 67,000 acres.
July 20	Lewistown, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 351.	Seneca and Shawnee (mixed band residing at and around Lewistown).	<p>The Seneca and Shawnee Indians residing at and around Lewistown, in the State of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the lands granted to them by patent in fee simple by the sixth article of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, containing 48 square miles, and described in said treaty as follows: "Beginning at the intersection of the line run by Charles Roberts in the year 1812, from the source of the Little Miami river to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the U. S. to establish the western boundary of the Virginia military reservation with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville in 1795 from the crossings above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store and to run from such intersection northerly with the first-mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land granted to Nancy Stewart." And the said Senecas and Shawnees also cede to the U. S. in manner aforesaid one other tract of land, reserved for them by article 2 of treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, which tract is described in said treaty as follows: "8,960 acres to be laid off adjoining the W. line of the reserve of 48 square miles at Lewiston."</p> <p>In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to cause said band of Senecas and Shawnees, about 300 in number, to be removed to W. of the Mississippi river, and will grant them, by patent in fee simple, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain on the same, a tract of land to contain 60,000 acres, to be located, under the direction of the President, contiguous to the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky by treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, and the Cherokee settlements. The E. line of said tract shall be within 2 miles of the W. line of the lands granted to the Senecas of Sandusky and the S. line shall be within 2 miles of the N. line of the lands held by the Cherokees, and said two miles between the aforesaid lines shall serve as a common passway between the before-mentioned tribes, to prevent them from intruding on each other's lands.</p>
Aug. 8	Wapaghkonnetta, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 355.	Shawnee (residing at Wapaghkonnetta and Hog creek).	<p>The tribe or band of Shawnee Indians residing at Wapaghkonnetta and on Hog creek, in the state of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the lands previously granted to them, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A tract of land 10 miles square, the center of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonnetta, granted to the said Indians by patent in fee simple by the sixth section of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, and also a tract granted to said Shawnees by article 2, treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, and described as containing 12,800 acres adjoining the E. line of the reserve of 10 miles square at Wapaghkonnetta. 2. A tract of land containing 25 square miles, adjoining the tract granted at Wapaghkonnetta and to include the Shawnee settlement on Hog creek and to be laid off as nearly as possible in square form, which tract was granted to said Shawnees by patent in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817. <p>In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. agree to cause said band or tribe of Shawnees, to the number of about 400, to be removed to the W. of the Mississippi river, and will grant them, by patent in fee simple, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain 100,000 acres, to be located, under the direction of the President of the U. S., within the tract of land equal to 50 miles square which was granted to the Shawnee Indians of Missouri by article 2 of the treaty of Nov. 7, 1825, and in which it is provided that the grant shall be for the Shawnee tribe within the State of Missouri, "and for those of the same nation now residing in Ohio who may hereafter emigrate to the W. of the Mississippi."</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	164	Ohio (detail).
The boundaries of this tract were altered by treaty of Dec. 29, 1832.		
	165	Ohio (detail).
	166	Ohio (detail).
This band joined the Missouri Shawnee at the new reserve on the W. of the Mississippi, and all occupied it in common.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1831 Aug. 30	Miami bay of Lake Erie.	Stat. L., VII, 359.	Ottawa (residing in Ohio).	<p>With a view to removing to the country W. of the Mississippi the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river and at Oquanoxie's village on the Little Auglaize river cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land reserved for them, respectively, by the sixth article of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain 5 miles square, the center of which tract shall be where the old trace crosses said fork. 2. A tract to contain 3 miles square on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanoxie's village. <p>The band of Ottoway Indians residing at and near the places called Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, on the Miami river of Lake Erie, wishing to become parties to this treaty and not being willing at this time, to stipulate for their removal W. of the Mississippi agree, in consideration of the stipulations herein made for them by the U. S., to cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land reserved to them by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A tract of 6 miles square above Roche de Boeuf, to include the village where Tondagonie (or Dog) formerly lived. 2. A tract of 3 miles square at the Wolf Rapids aforesaid, which was substituted for the 3 miles square granted, by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, to the said Ottoways, to include Presque Isle, but which could not be granted, as stipulated in said treaty, in consequence of its collision with the grant of 12 miles square to the U. S. by the treaty of Greenville in 1795. <p>The U. S. agree to cause the band of Ottoways residing on Blanchard's fork and at Oquanoxie's village, numbering about 200 souls, to be removed to the western side of the Mississippi river, and will grant by patent in fee simple to them and their heirs forever, as long as they shall exist as a nation and remain upon the same, a tract of land to contain 34,000 acres, to be located adjoining the S. or W. line of the reservation granted to the Shawnees of Missouri and Ohio, on the Kansas river and its branches, by treaty of Nov. 7, 1825.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to grant to the band of Ottoways residing at Roche de Boeuf and Wolf Rapids, by patent in fee simple, 40,000 acres of land W. of the Mississippi, adjoining the lands assigned to the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxie's village, or in such other situation as they may select on the unappropriated lands in the district of country designed for the emigrating Indians of the U. S. Whenever said band shall accept of said grant, the U. S. agree to remove and subsist them in the same manner as is provided by this treaty for the removal of the Ottoways of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxie's village.</p>
1832 Jan. 19	McCutchensville, Crawford county, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 364.	Wyandot (band residing at Big Spring).	<p>The band of Wyandots residing at the Big Spring, in the county of Crawford in the state of Ohio, cede to the U. S. the reservation of 16,000 acres, granted to them by article 2 of the treaty of Sept. 17, 1818, described in said treaty as follows: "There shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town and on Blanchard's fork 16,000 acres of land, to be laid off in a square form on the head of Blanchard's fork, the center of which shall be at the Big Spring on the road leading from Upper Sandusky to Fort Findlay."</p>
Mar. 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 366.	Creek.....	<p>The Creek tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. all their land E. of the Mississippi river.</p>
May 9	Payne's Land, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 368.	Seminole.....	<p>The Seminole Indians relinquish to the U. S. all claim to lands occupied by them in the territory of Florida and agree to emigrate to the country W. of the Mississippi river.</p> <p>The U. S. agree that an additional extent of territory for the Seminoles, proportioned to their numbers, shall be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	167	Ohio (detail).
	168	
	169	
	170	
These bands became confederated after their removal to the reservations assigned them by this treaty, and by a subsequent treaty of June 24, 1862, they made a joint cession of the reserves to the U. S. On Kansas map 2 of this schedule the entire reserve of both bands is colored yellow and numbered 435. The tract originally assigned to the Ottawa of Blanchard's fork and Oquanoxa's village is shown within the red lines.	See 435.	Kansas 2.
	171	Ohio (detail).
	172	Alabama.
See note concerning this tract under treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, with the Florida Indians.	173	Florida.
The boundaries of this tract are defined in the treaty of Mar. 28, 1833. (See also treaty of Jan. 4, 1845, with the Creeks and the Seminole for modification of this provision; again modified by treaty of Aug. 7, 1856.)		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1832 Sept. 15	Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois.	Stat. L., vii,370.	Winnebago...	<p>The Winnebago nation hereby cede to the U. S. all lands to which said nation have title or claim lying to the S. and E. of the Wisconsin river and the Fox river of Green bay, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the Pee-kee-tol-a-ka river; thence up Rock river to its source; thence with a line dividing the Winnebago nation from other Indians E. of the Winnebago lake to the Grand Chute; thence up Fox river to the Winnebago lake and with the northwestern shore of said lake to the inlet of Fox river; thence up said river to Lake Puckaway and with the eastern shore of the same to its most southeasterly bend; thence with the line of a purchase made of the Winnebago nation by the treaty at Prairie du Chien, Aug. 1, 1829, to the place of beginning.</p> <p>In consideration of the above cession, the U. S. agree to grant to the Winnebago nation, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that part of the tract of country on the W. side of the Mississippi river known as the Neutral Ground, embraced within the following limits, viz: Beginning on the W. bank of the Mississippi river, 20 miles above the mouth of the upper Ioway river, where the line of the lands purchased of the Sioux Indians, as described in the third article of the treaty of July 15, 1830, begins; thence with said line as surveyed and marked to the eastern branch of the Red Cedar creek; thence down said creek 40 miles in a straight line, but following its windings, to the line of a purchase made of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, as designated in the second article of the aforesaid treaty; thence along the southern line of said last-mentioned purchase to the Mississippi at the point marked by the surveyor appointed by the President of the U. S. on the margin of said river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, the exchange of the two tracts of country to take place on or before the 1st day of June next; that is to say, on or before that day all the Winnebagoes now residing within the country ceded by them as above shall leave the said country when and not before they shall be allowed to enter upon the country granted by the U. S. in exchange.</p>
Sept. 21	Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois	Stat. L., vii,374.	Sauk and Fox.	<p>The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. all lands to which the said tribes have title or claim (with the exception of the reservation hereinafter made) included within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi river at the point where the Sac and Fox northern boundary line as established by article 2 of the treaty of July 15, 1830, strikes said river; thence up said boundary line to a point 50 miles from the Mississippi, measured on said line; thence in a right line to the nearest point on the Red Cedar of the Ioway, 40 miles from the Mississippi river; thence in a right line to a point in the northern boundary line of the state of Missouri 50 miles, measured on said boundary, from the Mississippi river; thence by the last-mentioned boundary to the Mississippi river, and by the western shore of said river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Out of the foregoing cession the U. S. agree to a reservation for the use of the Sacs and Foxes of a tract of land containing 400 square miles, to be laid off under the direction of the President of the U. S., from the boundary line crossing the Ioway river, in such manner that nearly an equal portion of the reservation may be on both sides of said river and extending downwards so as to include Ke-o-kuck's principal village on its right bank, which village is about 12 miles from the Mississippi river.</p>
Oct. 11	Tallahassee, Florida.	Stat. L., vii,377.	Appalachicola.	<p>The Appalachian band cede to the U. S. all title and interest in a reservation of land made for their benefit in the additional article of the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie, in the territory of Florida, on Sept. 18, 1823, and which is described in said article "as commencing on the Appalachian 1 mile below Tuski Hajo's improvements, running up said river 4</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	174	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
By treaty of Nov. 1, 1837, the Winnebago ceded their right to a portion of this tract, except for hunting purposes. By treaty of Oct. 13, 1846, the Winnebago made an absolute cession of the entire tract.	See 267	Iowa 2, Minnesota 2.
This tract was surveyed by Charles de Ward, in Oct., 1835. (See map 168 in the Office of Indian Affairs.) This cession was required of the Sauk and Fox as indemnity for the expenses of the Black-hawk war.	175	Iowa 1.
This reserve was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 28, 1836	See 226	Iowa 1.
	176	Florida.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1832 Oct. 11	Tallahassee, Florida.	Stat. L., VII, 377.	Appalachicola.	miles; thence W. 2 miles; thence southerly to a point due W. of the beginning; thence E. to the beginning point," and agree to remove, with their warriors and families now occupying said reservation and amounting in all to 256 souls, to the W. of the Mississippi river, beyond the limits of the states and territories of the U. S.
Oct. 20	Camp Tippecanoe, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 378.	Potawatomi (band of the Prairie and Kankakee).	The said Potawatamies cede to the U. S. the following-described tract of land, viz: Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan 10 miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence in a direct line to a point on the Kankakee river 10 miles above its mouth; thence with said river and the Illinois river to the mouth of Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence with the southern boundary of the Indian territory to the state line between Illinois and Indiana; thence N. with said line to Lake Michigan; thence with the shore of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning. From the foregoing cession, in addition to 32 sections as individual reserves, the two following reserves were made, viz: 1. For Sho-bon-ier, two sections at his village..... 2. For Wah-pon-seh and Qua-qui-to, five sections each in the prairie near Rock village.
Oct. 20	Council house on Pontitock creek, Chickasaw nation, Mississippi.	Stat. L., VII, 381.	Chickasaw ...	The Chickasaw nation, finding themselves oppressed in their present situation by being made subject to the laws of the States in which they reside, which laws they can not understand, rather than submit to this evil, prefer to seek a home in the West where they may live and be governed by their own laws. Believing they can procure for themselves a home in a country suited to their wants and condition, provided they had the means to pay for the same, they have determined to sell their country and hunt a new home. Therefore, for the consideration hereinafter expressed, the Chickasaw nation cede to the U. S. all the land which they own on the E. side of the Mississippi river, including all the country where they at present live and occupy. In order that the Chickasaws by the foregoing cession should not deprive themselves of a comfortable home it is agreed that unless they shall be able to find a suitable home W. of the Mississippi, promptly after the ratification of this treaty, they are to select out of the ceded lands reservations for each family as follows: To each single man 21 years of age, 1 section; to each family of 5 or under, 2 sections; to each family of 6 and not exceeding 10, 3 sections, and to each family over 10, 4 sections; to each family owning 10 or more slaves, 1 section additional, and to each family owning under 10 slaves, one-half section additional. It is agreed that the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, as formerly owned by them E. of the Mississippi, shall be definitely ascertained and established.
Oct. 24	Castor Hill, St Louis county, Mo.	Stat. L., VII, 391.	Kickapoo.....	The Kickapoo tribe cede to the U. S. the lands assigned to them by the treaty of Edwardsville, July 30, 1819, and supplementary treaty of St Louis, July 19, 1820. The U. S. agree to provide for the Kickapoo tribe a country to reside in SW. of the Missouri river, as their permanent home as long as they remain a tribe. And whereas the said Kickapoo tribe are now willing to remove from the country ceded on Osage river, in the state of Missouri, to the country selected on the Missouri river N. of the lands assigned to the Delawares, it is agreed that the country within the following boundaries shall be assigned and conveyed to the said Kickapoo tribe as their permanent residence, viz: Beginning on the Delaware line 6 miles westwardly of Fort Leavenworth; thence with the Delaware line westwardly 60 miles; thence N. 20 miles; thence in a direct line to the W. bank of the Missouri at a point 26 miles N. of Fort Leavenworth; thence down the W. bank of the Missouri river to a point 6 miles nearly NW. of Fort Leavenworth, and thence to the beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This cession overlapped that made by the members of the Illinois confederacy on Sept. 25, 1818. Its boundaries are shown on map 1 of Illinois by a blue line, and include the area numbered 177.</p>	177	Illinois 1.
<p>The locating commissioners reported, Sept. 16, 1835, their inability to find this village. The reservation was therefore never located, and the right of Shon-ier was purchased by the U. S. at \$1.25 per acre, Oct. 25, 1852. Purchased by the U. S., Feb. 11, 1837. Boundaries not ascertained.</p>		
<p>This cession overlaps the Cherokee cession of Sept. 14, 1816.....</p>	178	Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee.
<p>.....</p>		
<p>These boundaries were altered as described by a supplemental article to this treaty dated Nov. 26, 1832. (See page 740.)</p>	179	Missouri 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1832 Nov. 26	Fort Leavenworth.	Stat. L., VII, 393.	Kickapoo.....	This supplementary article was concluded in order to cure a dissatisfaction with the boundaries prescribed in the treaty of Oct. 24, 1832. The boundaries as changed are as follows: Beginning on the Delaware line where said line crosses the left branch of Salt creek; thence down said creek to the Missouri river; thence up the Missouri river 30 miles when measured on a straight line; thence westwardly to a point 20 miles from the Delaware line, so as to include in the lands assigned the Kickapoos at least 1,200 square miles.
Oct. 26	Tippecanoe river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 394.	Potawatomi ..	<p>The Potawatimies cede to the U. S. all title to the following lands in the state of Indiana, viz: Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan where the line dividing the states of Indiana and Illinois intersects the same; thence with the margin of said lake to the intersection of the southern boundary of a cession made by the Potawatimies at the treaty of the Wabash of 1826; thence E. to the NW. corner of the cession made by the treaty of St Joseph's in 1828; thence S. 10 miles; thence with the Indian boundary line to the Michigan road; thence S. with said road to the northern boundary line as designated in the treaty of 1826 with the Potawatimies; thence W. with the Indian boundary line to the river Tippecanoe; thence with the Indian boundary line as established by the treaty of 1818 at St Mary's to the line dividing the states of Indiana and Illinois, and thence N. with the line dividing the said states to the place of beginning.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the following reservations are made, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the band of Aub-be-naub-bee, 36 sections, to include his village. 2. For the bands of Men-o-mi-nee, No-taw-kah, Muck-kah-tah-mo-way, and Pee-pin-oh-waw, 22 sections. 3. For the bands of O-kaw-wause, Kee-waw-nay, and Neebosh, 8 sections. 4. For the band of Com-o-za, 2 sections..... 5. For the band of Mah-che-saw, 2 sections..... 6. For the band of Mau-ke-kose, 6 sections..... 7. For the bands of Nees-waugh-gee and Quash-qua, 3 sections. 8. For J. B. Shademah 1 section.....
Oct. 26	Castor Hill, St Louis county, Mo.	Stat. L., VII, 397.	Shawnee and Delaware, late of Cape Girardeau.	The Delawares and Shawanoes, late of Cape Girardeau, cede and relinquish to the U. S. all their lands in the state of Missouri, as well as all claims against the U. S. for loss of property and improvements.
Oct. 27	Tippecanoe river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 399.	Potawatomi of Indiana and Michigan.	<p>The Potawatomies cede to the U. S. their title and interest to lands in the States of Indiana and Illinois and in the Territory of Michigan S. of Grand river.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession the following reservations are made, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reservation at Po-ca-gan's village for his band..... 2. A reservation for such of the Potawatomies as are resident at the village of Notta-we-sipa, agreeably to the treaties of Sept. 19, 1827, and Sept. 20, 1828. 3. For the band of Kin-kash, 4 sections..... 4. For the band of Mes-qua-buck, 4 sections, to include his village. 5. For the band of Che-kase, 4 sections, to include his village. 6. For the band of Che-Chaw-kose, 10 sections, to include his village. 7. For the Potawatomies, 2 sections, to include their mills on Tippecanoe river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Ceded by treaties of May 18, 1854, and June 28, 1862, except a portion reserved by the latter treaty. See those treaties.	See 325, 436, 437.	Kansas 2.
.....	180	Indiana.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 11, 1836	See 209	} Indiana (detail).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Aug. 5, 1836.....	See 218	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 22, 1836. Boundaries not ascertained.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec. 4, 1834. The public surveys were not extended over this section of country until after this reserve was ceded to the U. S. and its boundaries were in consequence never definitely located.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 22, 1836. Boundaries not ascertained.		
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec. 10, 1834.....	See 200	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Apr. 22, 1836	See 210	
This cession was already covered by the previous cessions of 1825 and 1829 by the same tribes.	See 125, 126, 150 a	Missouri 2.
.....	181	Indiana.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833.....	See 190	} Michigan 1.
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 27, 1833.....	See 188	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836.....	See 222	} Indiana (detail).
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Mar. 26, 1836.....	See 204	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Mar. 29, 1836.....	See 208	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836.....	See 223	
Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec. 16, 1834. The public surveys were not extended over this section of country until after this reserve was ceded to the U. S., and its boundaries were in consequence never definitely located. The mills were located about 1½ miles E. of Rochester at the W. end of Manitou lake, in S. 9. T. 30, R. 3 E., which was certified to the state of Indiana as a part of the Michigan road grant by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Sept. 7, 1835.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1832 Oct. 27	Tipppecanoe river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 399.	Potawatomi of Indiana and Michigan.	<p>8. For the band of To-i-sas' brother Me-mot-way, and Che-quam-ka-ko, 10 sections to include their village.</p> <p>9. For the band of Ma-sac, 4 sections.....</p> <p>10. For the band of Ash-kum and Wee-si-o-nas, 16 sections, to include their village.</p> <p>11. For the band of Wee-sau, 5 sections of land, including 1 section granted to him by treaty of 1828 and to include his present residence.</p> <p>12. For the band of Mota, 4 sections, to include his village..</p> <p>13. For the band of Men-o-quet, 4 sections, to include his village.</p>
Oct. 27	Castor Hill, St Louis county, Mo.	Stat. L. VII, 403.	Kaskaskia and Peoria, which, with the Michigamea, Cahokia, and Tamaroa bands, now united with the two first-named tribes, formerly composed the Illinois confederacy.	<p>The Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, and the several bands united with them as aforesaid, cede and release to the U. S. the lands granted them by the first section of the treaty of Vincennes of Aug. 13, 1803.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession there is reserved by the Kaskaskias for Ellen Decoigne, daughter of their late chief, the tract of about 350 acres near the town of Kaskaskia, which was secured to said tribe by the act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1793.</p> <p>The Peoria tribe, and the bands aforesaid united therewith, cede to the U. S. all claim to land heretofore reserved by or assigned to them in former treaties, either in the state of Illinois or Missouri.</p> <p>The U. S. cede to the combined tribes of Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the bands aforesaid united with them, 150 sections of land forever, or as long as they live upon it as a tribe, to include the present Peoria village, W. of the state of Missouri, on the waters of Osage river, to be bounded as follows: N. by the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; W. by the western line of the reservation made for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias, and E. by lands assigned the Piankeshaws and Weas.</p> <p>The Peoria and Kaskaskia tribes and the bands of Michigamia, Cahokia, and Tamarois Indians united with them, cede to the U. S. their claims to lands within the states of Illinois and Missouri, and all other claims of whatsoever character against the U. S., including the tract ceded by them by treaty of Sept. 25, 1818, at Edwardsville.</p>
Oct. 27	Green Bay ...	Stat. L., VII, 405.	Menomini....	<p>The Menominees do not object to any of the matters contained in the proviso annexed to the resolution of the Senate of the U. S. dated June 25, 1832, so far as the same relate to the granting of 3 townships of land on the E. side of Winnebago lake to the Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown tribes.</p> <p>The Menominees object to all matters contained in the aforesaid Senate resolution having reference to the establishment of a new boundary line for the New York Indian tract (see description under treaty of Feb. 8, 1831), and in lieu thereof agree as follows: The said Menominee nation hereby agree to cede for the benefit of the New York Indians along the southwestern boundary line of the present 500,000 acres described in the first article of the treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, as set apart for the New York Indians, a tract of land bounded as follows: Beginning on the said treaty line at the old mill dam on Fox river, and thence extending up along Fox river to the little <i>Rapid Croche</i>; from thence running a NW. course 3 miles; thence on a line running parallel with the several courses of Fox river, and 3 miles distant from the river, until it will intersect a line running on a NW. course, commencing at a point 1 mile above the Grand Shute; thence on a line running NW. so far as will be necessary to include between the said last line and the line described as the southwestern boundary line of the 500,000 acres in the treaty aforesaid, the quantity of 200,000 acres; and thence running NE. until it will intersect the line forming the southwestern boundary line aforesaid; and from thence along the said line to the old mill dam, or place of beginning, containing 200,000</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>Ceded Sept. 20, 1836.....</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 22, 1836.....</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836. This reserve overlapped the reserve at Mud creek established by Miami treaty of Oct. 23, 1826. (Dotted black lines.)</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836. This reserve overlapped the reserve of 10 sections at Mud creek established by Miami treaty of Oct. 23, 1826.</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Dec, 17, 1834, and again ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept. 23, 1836.</p> <p>Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Sept 23, 1836.....</p>	<p>See 221</p> <p>See 224</p> <p>See 225</p> <p>See 201</p> <p>See 222</p>	<p>Indiana (detail).</p>
<p>There does not appear to have been any act of Congress of the date and character referred to. This tract was reserved to the Kaskaskia by treaty of Aug. 3, 1803. Boundaries not ascertained.</p> <p>An indefinite relinquishment, already covered by more specific cessions.</p>	<p>See 326, 327, 328</p>	<p>Kansas 2.</p>
<p>An indefinite relinquishment, already covered by more specific cessions.</p> <p>See treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, in this schedule, for the provisions of the Senate resolution.</p>	<p>See 158</p>	<p>Wisconsin 1.</p>

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1832 Oct. 27	Green Bay....	Stat. L., VII, 405	Menomini....	acres, excepting and reserving therefrom the <i>privilege</i> of Charles A. Grignon, for erecting a mill on Apple creek, etc., as approved by the Department of War, Apr. 22, 1831, and all confirmed private land claims on Fox river. And that in exchange for the above a quantity of land equal to that which is added to the southwestern side shall be taken off from the northeastern side of the said tract, described in that article, on the Oconto creek, to be run and marked by the commissioner appointed by the U. S., so that the whole number of acres to be granted to the Six Nations and St Regis tribe of Indians shall not exceed the quantity of 500,000 acres.
Oct. 29	Castor Hill, Missouri.	Stat. L., VII, 410.	Piankishaw and Wea.	The Piankeshaws and Weas cede to the U. S. all right to lands in the states of Missouri and Illinois. The U. S. cede to the Piankeshaw and Wea tribes for their permanent residence, 250 sections of land within the limits of the survey of the lands set apart for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias, bounded E. by the western boundary line of the state of Missouri for 15 miles; N. by the southern boundary of the lands assigned to the Shawanoes; W. by lands assigned to the Peorias and Kaskaskias, and S. by the southern line of the original tract surveyed for the Piankeshaws, Weas, and Peorias, said tract being intended to include the present villages of the said Piankeshaws and Weas.
Dec. 29	Seneca agency, on headwaters of Cowskin river.	Stat. L., VII, 411.	United Seneca and Shawnee.	<p>The united tribe of Seneca and Shawnee Indians hereby cede to the U. S. all the land granted to them on the W. side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, by treaties made respectively with the Senecas of Sandusky and the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees of Lewistown, Ohio, on July 20, 1831, and Feb. 28, 1831.</p> <p>In consideration of said lands described and ceded as above, the U. S. agree to grant by letters patent to the united tribe of Senecas and Shawnees in manner as hereinafter mentioned, the following tract of land lying on the E. side of Ne-o-sho or Grand river, viz: bounded on the E. by the W. line of the state of Missouri; S. by the present established line of the Cherokee Indians; W. by Ne-o-sho or Grand river, and N. by a line running parallel with said S. line and extending so far from the present N. line of the Seneca Indians from Sandusky as to contain 60,000 acres, exclusive of the land now owned by said Seneca Indians, which said boundaries include, however, all the land heretofore granted said Senecas of Sandusky, on the E. side of Grand river, and the U. S. agree to grant said tract of land, by two letters patent,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The N. half, in quantity, to be granted to the mixed band of the Senecas and Shawnees of Ohio. 2. The S. half, in quantity, to the Senecas from Sandusky aforesaid.
1833 Feb. 14	Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river.	Stat. L., VII, 414.	Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi river.	The U. S. agree to possess the Cherokees, and to guarantee it to them forever, of 7,000,000 acres of land, to be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the old western territorial line of Arkansas territory, beginning 25 miles N. from the point where the territorial line crosses Arkansas river; thence running from said N. point S. on the said territorial line to the place where said territorial line crosses the Verdigris river; thence down said Verdigris river to the Arkansas river; thence down said Arkansas to a point where a stone is placed opposite to the E. or lower bank of Grand river at its junction with the Arkansas; thence running S. 44° W. 1 mile;

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>An indefinite relinquishment already covered by more specific cessions.</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>This cession, or rather exchange, was made in order to effect a unification of these bands and also to reconcile a conflict with the Cherokee concerning the boundaries prescribed by treaty of 1828 with that tribe, and in regard to which the latter made some concessions by treaty of 1833.</p>	<p>See 326, 327, 328.</p>	<p>Kansas 2.</p>
<p>This tract comprised the present reserve of the Shawnee (No. 502); also, the present reserve of the Ottawa (No. 501); the present reserve of the Modok (No. 571), and that portion of the present Peoria, etc, reserve (No. 500) lying directly S. of the Quapaw. The Ottawa and Peoria, etc, tracts were ceded to them by the Seneka and Shawnee, Feb. 23, 1867.</p>	<p>See 500, 501, 504.</p>	<p>Indian Territory 2.</p>
<p>This tract comprised the present Seneka reserve (No. 499), and the present Wyandot reserve (No. 498). The present Wyandot tract was ceded to them by the Seneka by treaty of Feb. 23, 1867.</p>	<p>See 498, 499.</p>	
<p>The tract of country assigned to the Cherokee by treaty of 1828 was found to include a portion of the country assigned to the Creeks by treaty with the latter in 1826, and the foregoing modification of the boundaries prescribed by the treaty of 1828 with the Cherokee was made to adjust that conflict.</p>	<p>See 492, 489.</p>	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1833 Feb. 14	Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas.	Stat. L., VII, 414	Cherokee nation west of the Mississippi.	<p>thence in a straight line to a point 4 miles northerly from the mouth of the N. Fork of the Canadian; thence along the said 4 miles line to the Canadian; thence down the Canadian to the Arkansas; thence down the Arkansas to that point on the Arkansas where the eastern Choctaw boundary strikes said river, and running thence with the western line of Arkansas territory, as now defined, to the SW. corner of Missouri; thence along the western Missouri line to the land assigned the Senecas; thence on the S. line of the Senecas to Grand river; thence up said Grand river as far as the S. line of the Osage reservation, extended if necessary; thence up and between said S. Osage line, extended W. if necessary, and a line drawn due W. from the point of beginning to a certain distance W., at which a line running N. and S. from said Osage line to said due W. line will make 7,000,000 acres within the whole described boundaries. In addition to the 7,000,000 acres of land thus provided for and bounded, the U. S. further guarantee to the Cherokee nation a perpetual outlet W. and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying W. of the western boundary of said 7,000,000 acres, as far W. as the sovereignty of the U. S. and their right of soil extend: Provided, however, that if the saline or salt plain on the great western prairie shall fall within said limits prescribed for said outlet, the right is reserved to the U. S. to permit other tribes of red men to get salt on said plain in common with the Cherokees, and letters patent shall be issued by the U. S. as soon as practicable for the land hereby guaranteed.</p> <p>The Cherokee nation relinquish and quitclaim to the U. S. all the right, title, and interest which the Cherokees have or claim to have in and to all the land ceded or claimed to have been ceded to said Cherokee nation by the treaty of May 6, 1828, and not embraced within the limits or boundaries fixed in this present treaty or agreement.</p> <p>It is further agreed by the Cherokee nation that 1 mile square shall be reserved and set apart from the lands guaranteed as above, for the accommodation of the Cherokee agency, and the location of the same shall be designated by the Cherokee nation in conjunction with the agent of the U. S.</p>
Feb. 14	Fort Gibson..	Stat. L., VII, 417.	Muskogee or Creek.	<p>The U. S. agree, with the consent of the Creek and Cherokee delegates, this day obtained, that the Muskogee or Creek country W. of the Mississippi shall be embraced within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of the N. Fork of Canadian river, and run northerly 4 miles; thence running a straight line so as to meet a line drawn from the S. bank of the Arkansas river opposite to the E. or lower bank of Grand river, at its junction with the Arkansas, and which runs a course S. 44° W. 1 mile, to a post placed in the ground; thence along said line to the Arkansas, and up the same and the Verdigris river to where the old territorial line crosses it; thence along said line N. to a point 25 miles from the Arkansas river, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running a line at right angles with the territorial line aforesaid, or W. to the Mexico line; thence along the said line southerly to the Canadian river, or to the boundary of the Choctaw country; thence down said river to the place of beginning. The lines hereby defining the country of the Muskogee Indians on the N. and E. bound the country of the Cherokees along these courses, as settled by the treaty concluded this day between the U. S. and that tribe. The U. S. agree to grant the foregoing lands by patent in fee simple to the Creek nation so long as they shall exist as a nation and continue to occupy the country hereby assigned them.</p> <p>It is mutually agreed that the lands assigned to the Creek nation as above shall be considered the property of the whole Creek nation, including those residing E. of the Mississippi. It is also agreed that the Seminole Indians of Florida, whose removal is provided for by their treaty of May 9, 1832, shall have a permanent home on the lands set apart for the Creeks,</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This definition of boundaries was made to meet the compromise arranged between the Creeks and the Cherokee concerning their conflicting claims.</p> <p>For fulfillment of this provision see treaties of Mar. 28, 1833, with the Seminole, and Jan. 4, 1845, and Aug. 7, 1856, with the Creeks and the Seminole jointly.</p>	See 404, 486, 487.	Indian Territory 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1833 Feb. 14	Fort Gibson..	Stat. L., VII, 417.	Muskogee or Creek.	and the Seminoles will hereafter be considered a constituent part of the Creek nation, but are to be located on some part of the Creek country by themselves. It is agreed that the country above provided for the Creeks shall be taken in lieu of and considered to be the country provided or intended to be provided by the treaty of Jan. 24, 1826, with the Creeks, for their occupation.
Feb. 18	Maumee, Ohio	Stat. L., VII, 420.	Ottawa Indians residing on the Indian reserves on the Miami of Lake Erie and in the vicinity thereof.	The said Ottawa Indians cede to the U. S. all their land on either side of the Miami river of Lake Erie, or on the Miami bay, consisting of the two following tracts, viz: 1. A tract of land granted to said Indians by the U. S. by the treaty of Sept. 29, 1817, containing 34 square miles, and to include Tush-que-gan, or McCarty's village. 2. A tract of land reserved by the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, and described as a tract of 4 miles square on the Miami bay, including the villages where Meskeman and Waugan live.
Mar. 28	Fort Gibson..	Stat. L., VII, 423.	Seminoles.....	The Seminole Indians having by treaty of May 9, 1832, relinquished their claim to land in Florida and agreed to emigrate to the Creek country W. of the Mississippi river, and the consent of the Creeks having been obtained thereto by treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, there is therefore designated and assigned to the Seminole tribe for their separate future residence, forever, a tract within the limits assigned to the Creeks, and lying between the Canadian river and the north fork thereof, and extending W. to where a line running N. and S. between the main Canadian and N. branch will strike the forks of Little river, provided said W. line does not extend more than 25 miles W. from the mouth of said Little river.
May 13	-----	Stat. L., VII, 424.	Quapaw	The Quapaw Indians hereby relinquish and convey to the U. S. all their right and title to the lands given them by the Caddo Indians on the Bayou Treache of Red river. The U. S. agree to convey to the Quapaw Indians 150 sections of land W. of the state line of Missouri and between the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees, not previously assigned to any other tribe of Indians, and which is expressly designed to be in lieu of their location on Red river, and to carry into effect the treaty of 1824, in order to provide a permanent home for them. The U. S. agree to convey the same by patent to them and their descendants as long as they shall exist as a nation or continue to reside thereon, and to protect them in their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.
June 18	Pope's, Fayette county, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 427.	Appalachicola band.	The Appalachian band relinquish all privileges to which they are entitled under treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, at Camp Moultrie, and surrender to the U. S. all right, title, and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit and described as commencing on the Appalachian at a point to include Yellow Hare's improvements; thence up said river 4 miles; thence W. 1 mile; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning, and thence E. to the beginning.
June 18	Pope's, Fayette county, Florida territory.	Stat. L., VII, 428.	Certain chiefs in Florida.	The chiefs and warriors parties to this treaty relinquish all privileges to which they are entitled under the treaty of Sept. 18, 1823, and surrender to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest to a reservation of land made for their benefit in the additional article of said treaty, and which is described as commencing on the Chattahoochie 1 mile below Econchatimico's house; thence up said river 4 miles; thence 1 mile W.; thence southerly to a point 1 mile W. of the beginning, and thence E. to the beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	182	Ohio (detail).
	183	Ohio (detail).
<p>This provision was changed, and by treaty of Jan. 4, 1845, with the Creeks and the Seminole jointly it was provided that the latter might settle anywhere in the Creek country.</p>		
<p>The boundaries of this tract were never surveyed. It is included within the limits of the cession subsequently made by the Caddo, July 1, 1835.</p>		
<p>The Quapaw, by treaty of Nov. 15, 1824, ceded all their lands in Arkansas territory to the U. S. and agreed to accept a district within the territory of the Caddo Indians and to become merged with that tribe. This tract was on Bayou Treache, on the S. side of Red river. It was so subject to overflow as to result in much sickness among them and in the destruction of their crops. The Caddo refused to give them any other location or to incorporate them into their tribe. The Quapaw therefore returned to their old homes in Arkansas, where they became a nuisance to the white settlers. This treaty was made with a view to providing for them and removing them to a new home. The Quapaw, by treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, ceded for the use of the Peoria et al. a portion of the foregoing 150-section reserve, consisting of a tract off the W. end of the same, and which is designated on Indian Territory map No. 2 as No. 504.</p>	<p>See 503, 504, 505</p>	<p>Kansas 2, Indian Territory 2.</p>
	184	Florida.
	185	Florida.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1833 Sept. 21	Oto village on the Platte.	Stat. L., VII, 429.	Oto and Missouri.	The Otoes and Missourias cede to the U. S. all their right and title to the lands lying S. of the following line, viz: Beginning on the Little Nemohaw river at the NW. corner of the land reserved by treaty at Prairie du Chien on July 15, 1830, in favor of certain half-breeds of the Omahas, Ioways, Otoes, Yancton, and Santie bands of Sioux, and running westerly with said Little Nemohaw to the head branches of the same; and thence running in a due W. line as far W. as said Otoes and Missourias have or pretend to have any claim.
Sept. 26	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 431.	Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.	<p>The united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians cede to the U. S. all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan and between this lake and the land ceded to the U. S. by the Winnebago nation at the treaty of Fort Armstrong, made on Sept. 15, 1832, bounded on the N. by the country lately ceded by the Menominees and on the S. by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, made on July 29, 1829, supposed to contain about 5,000,000 acres.</p> <p>In part consideration of the above cession the U. S. agree to grant to said Indians a tract of country W. of the Mississippi river, to be assigned to them by the President of the U. S., to be not less than 5,000,000 acres, and to be located as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river, on the E. side of the Missouri river; thence down the said river to the mouth of Naudoway river; thence due E. to the W. line of the state of Missouri; thence along the said state line to the NW. corner of the state; thence E. along the said state line to the point where it is intersected by the western boundary line of the Sacs and Foxes, thence N. along the said line of the Sacs and Foxes, so far as that when a straight line shall be run therefrom to the mouth of Boyer's river (the place of beginning) it shall include 5,000,000 acres.</p>
Sept. 27	Chicago, Illinois.	Stat. L., VII, 442.	Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi.	<p>The U. S. agree to pay \$2,000 to Wau-pon-eh-see and his band for the 5 sections of land reserved to them by treaty of July 29, 1829.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to pay \$1,500 to Awn-kote and his band for the 4 sections of land reserved to them by treaty of July 29, 1829.</p> <p>The said Indians cede to the U. S. all their land situate in the territory of Michigan S. of Grand river, being the reservation at Notawasepe, of 4 miles square, contained in the third clause of the second article of the treaty made at Chicago on Aug. 29, 1821.</p> <p>The said Indians further cede the reservation of 99 sections of land described in the treaty made at St Joseph on Sept. 19, 1827.</p> <p>The said Indians also cede to the U. S. the tract of land on St Joseph river opposite the town of Niles, and extending to the line of the state of Indiana, on which the villages of To-pe-ne-bee and Pokagon are situated, supposed to contain about 49 sections.</p>
Oct. 9	Grand Pawnee Village on Platte river.	Stat. L., VII, 448.	Confederated Pawnee, viz: Grand Pawnee, Pawnee Loup, Pawnee Republicans, and Pawnee Tappaye residing on the Platte and Loup Fork.	The Confederated bands of Pawnees aforesaid cede to the U. S. all their right and title in and to all the land lying S. of the Platte river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Their claim was very indefinite, but from A. Chouteau's map of 1816 and subsequent maps it does not appear that their claim extended S. of Great Nemaha river.	186	Nebraska.
.....	187	Wisconsin 1, Illinois 2.
The boundaries of this tract were altered by resolution of the U. S. Senate while that body had the approval of the treaty under consideration, which resolution bore date of May 22, 1834. The Indians did not consent to this modification in strict conformity with the resolution of the Senate, but under date of Oct. 1, 1834, still further changed the boundaries so as to read as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Boyer's river; thence down the Missouri river to a point thereon from which a due E. line would strike the NW. corner of the state of Missouri; thence along the said E. line to the NW. corner of said state; thence along the northern boundary line of Missouri till it strikes the line of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians; thence northwardly along said line to a point from which a W. line would strike the sources of the Little Sioux river; thence along said W. line till it strikes the said sources of said river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence down the Missouri river to the beginning, provided the said boundary shall contain 5,000,000 acres; but should it contain more, then said boundaries are to be correspondingly reduced. This change of boundaries was approved by the Senate. The tract thus bounded was ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846. Boundaries not ascertained.	See 265	Iowa 2.
Boundaries not ascertained.	.....	.....
.....	188	Michigan 1.
.....	189	Michigan 2.
.....	190	Michigan 1.
.....	191	Kansas 1, Nebraska.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1834 May 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 450.	Chickasaw ...	<p>The Chickasaws so far have been unsuccessful in finding a country W. of the Mississippi adapted to their wants; should they succeed, however, the U. S. agree to protect and defend them against all intrusions from Indians or whites, and agree not to include them within the limits of any state or territory.</p> <p>By the sixth article of the treaty of Oct. 19, 1818, with the Chickasaws, it was provided that a commissioner should be appointed to mark the southern boundary of the tract ceded by that treaty. It is now agreed that the line which was run and marked on the part of the U. S. by the commissioner appointed in pursuance of said treaty shall be considered the true line to the extent that the rights and interests of the Chickasaws are concerned and no farther.</p> <p>The Chickasaw nation desire to close finally all the business they have on the E. side of the Mississippi, and they therefore cede to the U. S. a tract of land of 4 miles square, reserved to them by the fourth article of the treaty of Oct. 19, 1818.</p>
Oct. 23	Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 463.	Miami.....	<p>The Miami tribe of Indians agree to cede to the U. S. the following-described tracts of land within the state of Indiana, being a part of reservations made to said tribe from former cessions, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of 36 sections at Flat Belly's village, a reserve made by the treaty of Wabash of 1826. 2. One tract of land about 23,000 acres, more or less, a reserve made at Wabash treaty, in 1826, of 5 miles in length on the Wabash river, extending back to Eel river. 3. One tract of 10 sections at White Raccoon's village, reserved at Wabash treaty of 1826. 4. One tract of 10 sections at Mud creek, on Eel river, reserved by treaty of 1826. 5. One reserve of 2 miles square on the Salamany river at the mouth of At-che-pong-qua creek, a reserve made at the treaty of St Mary's in 1818. 6. One tract, being a portion of the 10-mile square reserve made at the treaty of St Mary's of 1818, opposite the mouth of the river Aboutte, commencing at the NE. corner of said reserve, thence S. with the eastern boundary of the same 10 miles to the SE. corner of the reserve; thence W. with the southern boundary 1 mile; thence N. 9 miles; thence W. 9 miles; thence N. 1 mile to the NW. corner of said reserve; thence to the place of beginning. 7. Also a portion of their big reserve made at the treaty of St Mary's of 1818, situated SE. of the Wabash, extending along the Wabash river from the mouth of Salamany river to the mouth of Eel river. The part now ceded shall be embraced within the following bounds, to wit: Commencing on the Wabash river, opposite the mouth of Eel river; running up said Wabash river 8 miles; thence S. 2 miles; thence westwardly 1 mile; thence S. to the southern boundary of said reserve; thence along said boundary line 7 miles to the SW. corner; thence northerly with the western boundary line to the place of beginning. <p>It is agreed that a patent in fee simple shall be issued by the President of the U. S. to John B. Richardville, principal chief of the Miami tribe, for a reserve of 10 sections at the forks of the Wabash, made to said tribe by treaty of Oct. 23, 1826.</p>
Dec. 4	Lake Max-e-nie-kue-kee, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 467.	Potawatomie (Comoza's band).	<p>Com-o-za and his band cede to the U. S. the 2 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie Indians on Tippecanoe river on Oct. 26, 1832.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>See Chickasaw treaty, June 22, 1852. It appears from the records of the General Land Office that no location nor plats giving evidence of the location of this reserve were ever returned to that office. Shortly after the treaty of 1818 it was leased by the Chickasaw to Robert P. Currin for 199 years. Several efforts were made by the lessees to manufacture salt, but they resulted unprofitably and were abandoned.</p>		
-----	192	
-----	193	} Indiana (detail).
-----	194	
-----	195	
-----	196	Indiana.
-----	197	Indiana (detail).
-----	198	Indiana.
<p>From the foregoing cessions the U. S. granted 22½ sections of land to individuals.</p>		
-----	199	Indiana (detail).
<p>This cession having occurred prior to the extension of the public surveys over this region, the reserve of Comoza was never definitely located.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1834 Dec. 10	Camp on Tippecanoe river, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 467.	Potawatomi (Mau-ke-kose or Muck-Rose's band).	This band cede to the U. S. 6 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie Indians on Tippecanoe river, Oct. 26, 1832.
Dec. 16	Potawattimie Mills, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 468.	Potawatomi ..	Cede to the U. S. their title and interest to a reservation made to them at the treaty on the Tippecanoe river on Oct. 27, 1832, of 2 sections of land, to include their mills on said river.
Dec. 17	Logansport, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 469.	Potawato-mi (Mota's band).	Mota and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie Indians on Oct. 27, 1832.
1835 July 1	Caddo agency in State of Louisiana.	Stat. L., VII, 470.	Caddo.....	Said nation agree to cede to the U. S. all their land contained in the following boundaries, to wit: Bounded on the W. by the N. and S. line which separates the U. S. from Mexico between the Sabine and Red rivers wheresoever the same shall be defined and acknowledged to be by the two governments. On the N. and E. by the Red river from the point where the said N. and S. boundary line shall intersect the Red river, whether it be in the territory of Arkansas or the state of Louisiana, following the meanders of said river down to its junction with the Pascagoula bayou. On the S. by the said Pascagoula bayou to its junction with the Bayou Pierre; by said bayou to its junction with Bayou Wallace; by said bayou and Lake Wallace to the mouth of the Cypress bayou; thence up said bayou to the point of its intersection with the first mentioned N. and S. line following the meanders of the said water courses; but if the said Cypress bayou be not clearly definable, so far then from a point which shall be definable by a line due W. till it intersect the said first mentioned N. and S. boundary line, be the contents of land within said boundaries more or less. The said Caddos further agree to remove at their own expense within one year outside the boundaries of the U. S. and territories and to never more return to settle or establish themselves within the same as a nation or tribe.
Dec. 29	New Echota, Georgia.	Stat. L., VII, 478.	Cherokee	The Cherokee nation cede to the U. S. all the lands owned, claimed or possessed by them E. of the Mississippi river, and agree to remove W. of that river. The Cherokees fearing that the land granted to them by the U. S. as described in the treaties of May 6, 1828, and Feb. 14, 1833, will prove insufficient for the accommodation of their whole nation, the U. S. therefore agree to convey to the said Indians and their descendants, by patent in fee simple, the following additional tract of land situated between the W. line of the state of Missouri and the Osage reservation, beginning at the SE. corner of the same and runs N. along the E. line of the Osage lands 50 miles to the NE. corner thereof; and thence E. to the W. line of the state of Missouri; thence with said line S. 50 miles; thence W. to the place of beginning, estimated to contain 800,000 acres. But it is expressly understood that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds the same shall be reserved and excepted out of the lands above granted and a pro rata reduction shall be made in the price to be allowed to the U. S. for the same by the Cherokees, which price it is agreed shall be \$500,000. It is agreed that the military reservation at Fort Gibson shall be held by the U. S., but should the U. S. abandon said post and have no further use for the same, it shall revert to the Cherokee nation. The U. S. agree to extinguish for the benefit of the Cherokees the titles to the reservations within their country made in the Osage treaty of 1825 to certain half breeds.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	200	Indiana (detail).
This reserve was never definitely located, for the reason that the public surveys were not extended over this region until after the foregoing cession was made. The mills were located in sec. 9, T. 30, R. 3 E., on Manitou lake.	201	Indiana (detail).
	202	Arkansas 1, Louisiana.
	203	Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and bordering States.
This is the tract commonly known as the Cherokee Neutral Land. It was ceded in trust to the U. S. by treaty of July 19, 1866, with the condition that it should be sold for the benefit of the Cherokee.	See 490	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1836 Mar. 26	Turkey Creek Prairie, State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 490.	Potawatomi (Mes-quaw-buck's band).	The foregoing chief and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832, on Tippecanoe river, but two of the sections were reserved for the use of Henry Ossum.
Mar. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 491.	Ottawa and Chippewa.	<p>The Ottawa and Chippewa nations of Indians cede to the U. S. all the tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the mouth of Grand river of Lake Michigan on the N. bank thereof and following up the same to the line called for in the first article of the treaty of Chicago of Aug. 29, 1821; thence in a direct line to the head of Thunder Bay river; thence with the line established by the treaty of Saganaw of Sept. 24, 1819, to the mouth of said river; thence N.E. to the boundary line in Lake Huron between the U. S. and the British province of Upper Canada; thence north-westwardly following the said line as established by the commissioners acting under the treaty of Ghent, through the straits, and river St Mary's to a point in Lake Superior N. of the mouth of Gitchey Seebing or Chocolate river; thence S. to the mouth of said river and up its channel to the source thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of the Skonawba river of Green bay; thence down the S. bank of said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line through the ship channel into Green bay to the outer part thereof; thence S. to a point in Lake Michigan W. of the North cape or entrance of Grand river, and thence E. to the place of beginning at the cape aforesaid, comprehending all the lands and islands within these limits not hereinafter reserved.</p> <p>From the foregoing cession said tribes reserve for their own use, to be held in common, the following tracts for the term of five years and no longer except by permission of the U. S.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of 50,000 acres to be located on Little Traverse bay. 2. One tract of 20,000 acres to be located on the N. shore of Grand Traverse bay. 3. One tract of 70,000 acres to be located on or N. of the Piere Marquette river. 4. One tract of 1,000 acres to be located by Chingassanoo or the Big Sail, on the Cheboigan. 5. One tract of 1,000 acres to be located by Mujeekeewis, on Thunder Bay river. <p>There shall also be reserved for the Chippewas living N. of the straits of Michilimackinac the following tracts, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of 3 miles square on the N. shore of said straits between Point-au-Barbe and Mille Coquin river, including the fishing grounds in front thereof. 2. One tract of 3 miles square on the N. shore of said straits between Point-au-Barbe and Mille Coquin river, including the fishing grounds in front thereof. 3. The Beaver islands of Lake Michigan for the use of the Beaver Island Indians. 4. Round island opposite Michilimackinac as a place of encampment for the Indians. 5. The islands of the Chenos with a part of the adjacent N. coast of Lake Huron corresponding in length and 1 mile in depth. 6. Sugar island, with its islets, in the river of St Mary's. 7. Six hundred and forty acres at the mission of the Little Rapids. 8. A tract commencing at the mouth of Pississowining river, S. of Point Iroquois; thence running up said stream to its forks; thence westward in a direct line to the Red Water lakes; thence across the portage to the Tacquimenon river and down the same to its mouth, including the small islands and fishing grounds in front of this reservation. 9. Six hundred and forty acres on Grand island 10. Two thousand acres on the mainland S. of Grand island. 11. Two sections on the northern extremity of Green bay, to be located by a council of chiefs.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	204	Indiana (detail).
This cession overlaps the Chippewa cession by treaty of Sept. 24, 1819.....	205	Michigan 1.
The general note below applies to this reserve.		
Surveyed in 1840. It comprised fractional Tps. 28, 29, and 30 N., R. 10 W., and continued to be occupied as an Indian reservation until the reserves contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, were designated.	206	Michigan 1.
Surveyed in 1840 on Manistee river and occupied as a reservation until 1848, when it was sold.	207	Michigan 1.
<p>GENERAL NOTE.—After the selection by Mr Schoolcraft of the 20,000 and 70,000 acre reserves under this treaty, he was advised that the U. S. might conclude to allow the Indians to remain on the other reserves after the expiration of the five years. He was therefore instructed, Nov. 5, 1840, that the boundaries of all the reserves under this treaty ought to be marked. Aug. 23, 1844, the Indian Office advised the General Land Office that these reserves ought not to be surveyed as public lands, the Indians having been tacitly allowed to remain thereon since the treaty.</p> <p>In 1845 the assent of the Indians was obtained for the extension of the public surveys over these reserves, but no definite boundaries were marked out for them.</p> <p>As late as June 7, 1850, the Indian Office notified the General Land Office that the Indians still occupied these tracts and the latter must not be offered for sale as public lands. This state of affairs, in fact, continued until other provision was made by the treaty of 1855.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1836 Mar. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 491.	Ottawa and Chippewa.	It is understood that the reservation for a place of fishing and encampment made under the treaty of St Mary's of June 16, 1820, remains unaffected by this treaty.
Mar. 29	Tippecanoe river in State of In- diana.	Stat. L., VII, 498.	Potawatomi (band of Wau-ke- wa, Che- kose's only son).	It is agreed that as soon as the said Indians desire it, a deputation shall be sent to the W. of the Mississippi river, and to the country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, to select a suitable place for the final settlement of said Indians, which the U. S. will forever guarantee and secure to said Indians.
Apr. 11	Tippecanoe river in State of In- diana.	Stat. L., VII, 499.	Potawatomi (Aub-ba- naub-ba's band, by Pau-koo- shuck, his oldest son.)	The said chief and his band cede to the U. S. the 4 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832.
Apr. 11	Tippecanoe river in State of In- diana.	Stat. L., VII, 499.	Potawatomi (Aub-ba- naub-ba's band, by Pau-koo- shuck, his oldest son.)	Pau-koo-shuck, the chief, and the head men of Aub-ba-naub-ba's band cede to the U. S. the 36 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty on Tippecanoe river, on Oct. 26, 1832.
Apr. 22	Indian agen- cy in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 500.	Potawatomi (bands of O - k a h - m a u s e , Kee - waw - nay, Nee - bosh, and Mah - che - saw).	The above-named Pau-koo-shuck and his band agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Pottawatomie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Apr. 22	Indian agen- cy in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 500.	Potawatomi (bands of O - k a h - m a u s e , Kee - waw - nay, Nee - bosh, and Mah - che - saw).	The foregoing chiefs and their bands cede to the U. S. the following lands, viz: 1. Eight sections of land reserved for the bands of O-kaw-mause, Kee-waw-nay, and Nee-bosh by the treaty of Oct. 26, 1832. 2. Two sections of land reserved for the band of Mah-che-saw by the treaty of Oct. 26, 1832.
Apr. 22	Indian agen- cy in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 501.	Potawatomi (bands of Nas - waw - kee and Qu a s h - quaw).	The above-named bands agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided by the U. S. for the Potawattamie nation within two years.
Apr. 22	Indian agen- cy in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 501.	Potawatomi (bands of Nas - waw - kee and Qu a s h - quaw).	The foregoing bands cede to the U. S. 3 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty concluded on Tippecanoe river, Oct. 26, 1832.
Apr. 23	Not stated....	Stat. L., VII, 502.	Wyandot tribe in Ohio.	The foregoing bands agree to give possession of said 3 sections of lands and to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided by the U. S. for the Potawattamie nation within two years.
Apr. 23	Not stated....	Stat. L., VII, 502.	Wyandot tribe in Ohio.	The Wyandot tribe of Indians in Ohio cede to the U. S. a strip of land 5 miles in extent on the E. end of their reservation in Crawford county in said state.
Apr. 23	Not stated....	Stat. L., VII, 502.	Wyandot tribe in Ohio.	Said tribe also cede 1 section of land lying in Cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword creek, being the 1 mile square specified and set forth in the treaty made with said tribe Sept. 29, 1817.
Apr. 23	Not stated....	Stat. L., VII, 502.	Wyandot tribe in Ohio.	Said tribe also cede 160 acres of land, which is to be received in the place and stead of an equal quantity set apart in a supplemental treaty with said Indians Sept. 17, 1818.
May 9	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 503.	Swan - creek and Black- river bands of the Chip- pewa nation residing in Mich- igan.	The U. S. agree to furnish said Indians 8,320 acres, or 13 sections, of land W. of the Mississippi or NW. of St Anthony's falls, to be located by an agent or officer of the Government.
May 9	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 503.	Swan - creek and Black- river bands of the Chip- pewa nation residing in Mich- igan.	The Swan-creek and Black-river bands of Chippewas cede to the U. S. the following tracts, reserved for them by treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, viz: 1. One tract of 3 miles square, or 5,760 acres, on Swan creek, of Lake St Clair. 2. One tract of 1½ sections near Salt creek of said lake. 3. One tract of one-fourth of a section at the mouth of the river Au Vaseau, contiguous to the preceding cession. 4. One tract of 2 sections near the mouth of Black river, of the River St Clair.
May 9	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 503.	Swan - creek and Black- river bands of the Chip- pewa nation residing in Mich- igan.	The U. S. agree to furnish said Indians 8,320 acres, or 13 sections, of land W. of the Mississippi or NW. of St Anthony's falls, to be located by an agent or officer of the Government.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	208	Indiana (detail).
	209	Indiana (detail).
Boundaries not ascertained.		
Boundaries not ascertained.		
	210	Indiana (detail).
This reserve comprised sec. 35, T. 1 S., R. 17	211 } 212 }	Ohio (detail).
This reserve comprised the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 2, T. 2 S., R. 17. The exchange was made in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 26, 1824.	213 }	
This tract really contained only 534 acres. See remarks under treaty of Nov. 17, 1807.	214 } 215 }	Michigan 1.
This tract really contained 262.7 acres. See remarks under treaty of Nov. 17, 1807.	216 }	
This tract really contained only 1,200 acres. See remarks under treaty of Nov. 17, 1807.	217 }	
	See 417, 418	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1836 Aug. 5	Yellow river, Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 505.	Potawatomi (bands of Po-pin-awaw, Notaw-kah, and Mac-kah-tah-mo-ah).	The foregoing bands cede to the U. S. 22 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty between the U. S. and the Potawattamie tribe of Indians on Tippecanoe river on Oct. 26, 1832.
Sept. 3	Cedar Point, on Fox river, near Green bay, in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 506.	Menomoni . . .	<p>The said Menomonie nation agree to cede to the U. S. all of that tract or district of country included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Wolf river and running up and along the same to a point on the N. branch of said river, where it crosses the extreme N. or rear line of the 500,000-acre tract heretofore granted to the New York Indians; thence following the line last mentioned in a northeastwardly direction 3 miles; thence in a northwardly course to the upper forks of the Menomonie river, at a point to intersect the boundary line between the Menomonie and Chippewa nation of Indians; thence following the said boundary line last mentioned in an eastwardly direction as defined and established by the treaty of the Little Bute des Mort in 1827, to the Smooth Rock or Shos-kin-aubie river; thence down the said river to where it empties into Green bay, between the Little and Great Bay de Noquet; thence up and along the W. side of Green Bay (and including all the islands therein not heretofore ceded) to the mouth of Fox river; thence up and along the said Fox river and along the W. side of Winnebago lake (including the islands therein) to the mouth of Fox river, where it empties into said lake; thence up and along said Fox river to the place of beginning (saving and reserving out of the district of country above ceded and described all that part of the 500,000-acre tract granted by the treaties between the Menomonies and the U. S. made on Feb. 8, 1831, and Oct. 27, 1832, which may be situated within the boundaries hereinbefore described), the quantity of land contained in the tract hereby ceded being estimated at about 4,000,000 acres.</p> <p>The said Menomonie nation also cede to the U. S. all that tract of country lying upon the Wisconsin river in said territory, and included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point upon said Wisconsin river 2 miles above the grant or privilege heretofore granted by said nation and the U. S. to Amable Grignon; thence running up and along said river 48 miles in a direct line; and being 3 miles in width on each side of said river; this tract to contain 8 townships, or 184,320 acres.</p>
Sept. 10	-----	Stat. L., VII, 510.	Sioux of Wabashaw's tribe.	The said tribe cede to the U. S. and quit claim all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river, and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.
Sept. 17	Fort Leavenworth, on Missouri river.	Stat. L., VII, 511.	Iowa tribe and the band of Sauk and Fox of the Missouri (residing W. of the state of Missouri).	<p>The said Indians cede to the U. S. and quit claim all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river, and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to assign to the Ioway tribe and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes the small strip of land on the S. side of the Missouri river lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary line and the Grand Nemahar river, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahar, making 400 sections to be divided between the said Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacks and Foxes and the upper half to the Ioways.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	218	Indiana (detail).
	219	Michigan 1, Wisconsin 1.
	220	Wisconsin 1.
This tract was covered by a previous cession by the Osage by treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		
This tract was covered by a previous cession by the Osage by treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.	See 323, 428, 429, 430, 324.	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1836 Sept. 20	Chippewana- ung, Indi- ana.	Stat. L., VII, 513.	Potawato- mi, bands of To-i-sa's brother Me- mat-way and Che- quaw-ka-ko.	The foregoing Indians cede to the U. S. 10 sections of land reserved for them by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The said chiefs and their band agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Potawattamie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Sept. 22	Chippewana- ung, Indi- ana.	Stat. L., VII, 514.	Potawatomi Ma-sac's, band.	The foregoing chief and his band cede to the U. S. 4 sections of land reserved for him and his band by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 27, 1832. The said chief and his band agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Potawattamie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Sept. 23	Chippewana- ung, Indi- ana.	Stat. L., VII, 515.	Potawatomi	The chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Patawattamies of the Wabash cede to the U. S. all the land belonging to said tribe in the state of Indiana and designated in the treaty of 1832 as reservations for the use of the following bands, viz: 1. For the band of Kin-krash, 4 sections 2. For the band of Che-chaw-kose, 10 sections 3. For the band of Ash-kum and Wee-si-o-nas, 16 sections 4. For the band of We-saw, 4 sections 5. For the band of Mo-ta, 4 sections 6. For the bands of Mi-no-quet, 4 sections The said chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Patawattamies of the Wabash agree to remove to the country W. of the Mississippi river provided for the Patawattamie nation by the U. S. within two years.
Sept. 27	-----	Stat. L., VII, 516.	Sauk and Fox.	The said Indians cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.
Sept. 28	On the right bank of the Mississippi river in the county of Debuque and territo- ry of Wis- consin, oppo- site Rock Island.	Stat. L., VII, 517.	Sauk and Fox.	The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. the reservation of 400 sections of land made to the Sacs and Foxes by the second article of the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832, as the same has been surveyed and laid off by order of the President of the U. S. The Ioway Indians having set up a claim to a part of the lands ceded by this treaty, it is provided that the President of the U. S. shall cause the validity and extent of said claim to be ascertained and upon a relinquishment thereof to the U. S. to cause a fair value to be paid to said Ioways therefor, and to deduct such amount from the consideration agreed to be paid to the Sacs and Foxes. The said confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians agree to remove from the lands ceded by this treaty by the 1st day of Nov., 1836, and it is expressly agreed that no band or party of said tribe shall plant, fish, or hunt on any portion of said ceded country after the date mentioned.
Oct. 15	Bellevue, Upper Mis- souri.	Stat. L., VII, 524.	Oto, Missouri, Omaha, and Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux.	The said Indians cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river and S. of a line running due W. from the NW. corner of the state to the Missouri river, and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	221	} Indiana (detail).
The tract as shown on the map includes the cession of Sept. 20, 1836.....	See 221	
The tract as shown on the map also includes the tract ceded by Mi-no-quet and his band by this treaty.	222	
This cession overlaps the cession of 10 sections at Mud creek on Eel river by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, with the Miami.	223	
This cession overlaps the cession of 10 sections at Mud creek on Eel river by treaty of Oct. 23, 1834, with the Miami.	224	
Previously ceded by treaty of Dec. 17, 1834.....	225	} Indiana (detail).
This tract is included within the cession made by Kin-krash and his band by this treaty.	See 201 See 222	
This cession is covered by the previous cession by the Osage in treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		
	226	Iowa 1.
This cession is covered by the previous cession by the Osage in treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1836 Nov. 30	-----	Stat. L., VII, 527.	Wahpekuta, Sisseton and Upper Medewaka nations tribes of Sioux.	The said Indians cede and quitclaim to the U. S. all right and interest in and to the lands lying between the state of Missouri and the Missouri river and do fully exonerate the U. S. from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, as to the entire and absolute disposition of said lands, fully authorizing the U. S. to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.
1837 Jan. 14	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 528.	Saginaw tribe of the Chip- pewa nation.	<p>The said tribe cede to the U. S. the following tracts of land lying within the boundaries of Michigan, viz:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One tract of 8,000 acres on the river Au Sable. 2. One tract of 2,000 acres on the Misho-wusk or Rifle river. 3. One tract of 6,000 acres on the N. side of the river Kaw-kawling. 4. One tract of 5,760 acres upon Flint river, including the site of Reaums village and a place called Kishkaw-bawee. 5. One tract of 8,000 acres on the head of the Cass (formerly Huron) river, at the village of Otusson. 6. One island in the Saganaw bay, estimated at 1,000 acres, being the island called Shaingwaukokaug, on which Mukokoosh formerly lived. 7. One tract of 2,000 acres at Nababish on the Saganaw river. 8. One tract of 1,000 acres on the E. side of the Saganaw river. 9. One tract of 640 acres at Great Bend on Cass river. 10. One tract of 2,000 acres at the mouth of Point Augrais river. 11. One tract of 1,000 acres on the Cass river at Menoquet's village. 12. One tract of 10,000 acres on the Shiawassee river at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick. 13. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Little Forks on the Tetabwasing river. 14. One tract of 6,000 acres at the Black Bird's town on the Tetabwasing river. 15. One tract of 40,000 acres on the W. side of the Saganaw river. 16. One tract of 10,000 acres at Big Rock on Shiawassee river. <p>The said Indians shall have the right of living upon the tracts at the river Augrais and Musho-wusk or Rifle rivers on the W. side of Saganaw bay, for the term of five years, during which time no white man shall be allowed to settle on said tracts under a penalty of \$500.</p> <p>The said tribe agrees to remove from the state of Michigan as soon as a proper location can be obtained, either W. of lake Superior or at such place W. of the Mississippi and SW. of the Missouri river as the legislation of Congress may indicate.</p> <p>The U. S. agree to pay to said tribe as one of the parties to the treaty of Nov. 17, 1807, the sum of \$1,000 to quiet their claim to two reservations of land of 2 sections each, lying in Oakland county, Mich., which were ceded to the U. S. by the Pot-towattomies of St Joseph's on Sept. 19, 1827.</p>
Jan. 17	Doaksville near Fort Towson in Choctaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 605.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	It is agreed by the Choctaws that the Chickasaws shall have the privilege of forming a district within the limits of their country, to be held on the same terms that the Choctaws now hold it, except the right of disposing of it (which is held in common by the Choctaws and Chickasaws), to be called the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw nation. The said Chick-

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This cession is covered by the previous cession by the Osage in treaty of Nov. 10, 1808.		
When the public surveys were extended over this region, there were no Indians living on this tract, and, the surveyors having no one to point out to them the desired limits of the reserve, it was never surveyed as an Indian reserve. The Indians reserved a right of residence on this tract for five years.....	227	} Michigan 1.
.....	228	
.....	229	
.....	230	
.....	231	
.....	232	
.....	233	} Michigan 2
The Indians reserved a right of residence on this tract for five years.....	234	
.....	235	
.....	236	
See note concerning this tract under treaty of Sept. 24, 1819. An error was made in copying the treaty whereby this reserve became confused with the one at Big Rock. The intention was to cede both the 3,000-acre tract at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick and the 10,000-acre tract at Big Rock. The language of the treaty cedes "10,000 acres on Shiawassee river, at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick." To correct this error a supplemental article to the treaty was concluded Oct. 27, 1841.	237	} Michigan 1.
.....	238	
.....	239	
.....	240	} Michigan 1.
See note concerning this tract opposite No. 12, or 3,000-acre reserve at Ketchewaundaugumink or Big Lick.	241	
By treaty of Dec. 20, 1837, a reserve was promised this tribe on Osage river, but they declined to remove thereto, and no tract was therefore surveyed for them.		
See treaty of Sept. 19, 1827.		
These boundaries were modified by treaty of Nov. 5, 1854, and again June 22, 1855.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1837 Jan. 17	Doaksville near Fort Towson in Choctaw country.	Stat. L., VII, 605.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	asaw district shall be bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the N. bank of Red river at the mouth of Island Bayou, about 8 or 10 miles below the mouth of False Wachitta; thence running N. along the main channel of said bayou to its source; thence along the dividing ridge between the Wachitta and Low Blue rivers to the road leading from Fort Gibson to Fort Wachitta; thence along said road to the line dividing Musha-la-tubbee and Push-meta-haw districts; thence eastwardly along said district line to the source of Brushy creek; thence down said creek to where it flows into the Canadian river, 10 or 12 miles above the mouth of the S. fork of the Canadian; thence W. along the main Canadian river to its source, if in the limits of the U. S., or to those limits; and thence due S. to Red river and down Red river to the beginning.
Feb. 11	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 532	Potawatomi bands of Chee-chaw-kose, Ash-kum, Wee-saw or Lou-ison, Muck-kose and Qui-qui-to.	The said bands sanction and assent to the provisions of the treaties concluded on Aug. 5 and Sept. 23, 1836, in which were ceded to the U. S. certain lands in the state of Indiana reserved for said bands by the treaties of Oct. 26 and 27, 1832, and hereby cede to the U. S. all their interest in said lands and agree to remove to a country that may be provided for them by the President of the U. S., SW. of the Missouri river, within two years from the ratification of this treaty. The U. S. agree to convey by patent to the Potawatomies of Indiana a tract of country on the Osage river SW. of the Missouri river sufficient in extent and adapted to their habits and wants. The U. S. agree to purchase the "five sections in the prairie near Rock village" reserved for Qui-qui-to in the second article of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1832, for the sum of \$4,000.
July 29	St. Peter's (at the confluence of St Peter's and Mississippi rivers), in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 536	Chippewa	The said Chippewa nation cede to the U. S. the tract of country bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers, between 20 and 30 miles above where the Mississippi is crossed by the 46° of N. latitude, and running thence to the N. point of Lake St Croix, one of the sources of the St Croix river; thence to and along the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi to the sources of the Ocha-sua-sepe, a tributary of the Chippewa river; thence to a point on the Chippewa river 20 miles below the outlet of Lake De Flam-beau; thence to the junction of the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers; thence on an E. course 25 miles; thence southerly on a course parallel with that of the Wisconsin river to the line dividing the territories of the Chippewas and Menomones; thence to the Plover portage; thence along the southern boundary of the Chippewa country to the commencement of the boundary line dividing it from that of the Sioux, half a day's march below the falls on the Chippewa river; thence with said boundary line to the mouth of Wah-tap river at its junction with the Mississippi, and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning.
Sept. 29	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 538	Sioux.....	Said Indians cede to the U. S. all their land E. of the Mississippi river and all their islands in said river.
Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 540	Sauk and Fox..	The Sacs and Foxes make to the U. S. the following cessions, viz: 1. Of a tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres lying W. and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the U. S. in the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the U. S., and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last-mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about 25 miles.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This reserve was set apart in Kansas and the Indians removed to it in 1840, but ceded it in 1846, when, the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi becoming merged with them, they removed to a reserve between the Shawnee and the Delawares. Boundaries not ascertained.</p>	242	Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 1.
<p>This tract was partially surveyed by Charles Bracken in 1839. The line ran from a point on Red Cedar river, 40 miles from the Mississippi, W. 25 miles, 51 chains and 10 links; thence N. 9 degrees and 55 minutes W., 69 miles, 2 chains and 32 links; thence with the cession line of 1832, S. 29½ degrees E., 75 miles, 14 chains and 50 links to beginning. This constituted the upper half of the cession and contained 544,035⁸⁴/₁₀₀ acres. The survey was then suspended on account of sickness of the surveyor.</p>	243	Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 1.
	244	Iowa 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1837 Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 540.	Sauk and Fox.	2. Of all right or interest in the land ceded by said confederated tribes on July 15, 1830, which might be claimed by them under the phraseology of the first article of said treaty.
Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 542	Yankton tribe of Sioux.	The Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians cede to the U. S. all the right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty concluded July 15, 1830, which they might be entitled to claim by virtue of the phraseology employed in the second article of said treaty.
Oct. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 543	Sauk and Fox of Missouri.	The Missouri Sac and Fox Indians make the following cessions to the U. S., viz: 1. Of all right or interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and the boundary line between the Sac and Fox and the Sioux Indians, described in the second article of the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, to the full extent to which said claim was recognized in the third article of said treaty, and of all interest or claim by virtue of the provisions of any treaties since made by the U. S. with the Sacs and Foxes. 2. Of all right to locate for hunting or other purposes on the land ceded in the first article of the treaty of July 15, 1830, which, by the authority therein conferred on the President of the U. S., they may be permitted by him to enjoy. 3. Of all claims or interest under the treaties of Nov. 3, 1804, Aug. 4, 1824, July 15, 1830, and Sept. 17, 1836, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations have been made.
Nov. 1	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 544.	Winnebago...	The Winnebago nation of Indians cede to the U. S. all their land east of the Mississippi river. The said Indians agree, further, to relinquish the right to occupy, except for the purpose of hunting, a portion of the land held by them W. of the Mississippi, included between that river and a line drawn from a point 20 miles distant therefrom on the southern boundary of the neutral ground to a point equidistant from the said river on the northern boundary thereof. But this stipulation shall not be so construed as to invalidate their title to the said tract. The said Indians agree to remove, within eight months from the ratification of this treaty, to that portion of the neutral ground W. of the Mississippi which was conveyed to them in the second article of the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832, and the U. S. agree that the said Indians may hunt upon the western part of said neutral ground until they shall procure a permanent settlement.
Nov. 23	St Louis, Mis- souri.	Stat. L., VII, 547.	Iowa	The Ioway Indians cede to the U. S. all right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty concluded with them and other tribes on July 15, 1830, which they might be entitled to claim by virtue of the phraseology employed in the second article of said treaty.
Dec. 20	Flint River, Michigan.	Stat. L., VII, 547.	Saginaw tribe of Chippewa.	The U. S. agree to reserve a location for said tribe on the head waters of the Osage river, in the country visited by a delegation of the said tribes during the present year, to be of proper extent agreeably to their numbers, embracing a due proportion of wood and water and lying contiguous to tribes of kindred language. Nor shall anything contained in the sixth article of the treaty of Jan. 14, 1837, entitle them at this time to a location in the country W. of Lake Superior.
1838 Jan. 15	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 550.	The several tribes of New York Indians.	The several tribes of New York Indians hereby cede and relinquish to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest to the lands secured to them at Green Bay by the Menomonic treaty of 1831, excepting the following tract, on which a part of the New York Indians now reside, viz: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of the French grants at Green bay and running thence southwardly to a point on a line to be run from the Little Cocalin, parallel to a line

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>-----</p> <p>This tract was fully covered by the previous Osage cession of 1808.</p> <p>Fully covered by previous cessions.</p>	See 151 and 152	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1. Iowa 1.
<p>-----</p> <p>For the nature of these claims, see provisions of foregoing treaties.</p>	See 151	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1.
<p>-----</p> <p>An absolute cession of this entire tract was made by treaty of Oct. 13, 1846</p>	245 See 267	Wisconsin 1. Iowa 2, Minnesota 2.
<p>-----</p> <p>The Indians refused to remove, and the reserve promised on Osage river was not set apart for them.</p>	See 151, 152	Minnesota 1, Missouri 1, Iowa 1.
<p>A portion of this tract was afterward, by treaty of 1854 with the Menomini, assigned to them for their future home.</p>	246	Wisconsin 2.
<p>This was intended for the occupancy of the New York Indians (principally Oneida) settled at Green bay. See also treaty with the Green Bay Oneida, Feb. 3, 1838.</p>	247	Wisconsin 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1838 Jan. 15	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 550.	The several tribes of New York Indians.	<p>of the French grants and 6 miles from Fox river; from thence on said parallel line northwardly 6 miles; from thence eastwardly to a point on the NE. line of the Indian lands, and being at right angles to the same.</p> <p>In consideration of the above cession and relinquishment by the New York Indians the U. S. agree to set apart the following tract of country, situated directly W. of the state of Missouri, as a permanent home for all the New York Indians now residing in the state of New York, or in Wisconsin, or elsewhere in the U. S., who have no permanent homes, which country is described as follows, to wit:</p> <p>Beginning on the W. line of the state of Missouri, at the NE. corner of the Cherokee tract, and running thence N. along the W. line of the state of Missouri 27 miles to the southerly line of the Miami lands; thence W. so far as shall be necessary, by running a line at right angles and parallel to the W. line aforesaid, to the Osage lands, and thence easterly along the Osage and Cherokee lands to the place of beginning, to include 1,824,000 acres of land, being 320 acres for each soul of said Indians as their numbers are at present computed. To have and to hold the same in fee simple to the said tribes or nations of Indians by patent from the President of the U. S., issued in conformity with the provisions of the third section of an act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, with full power and authority in the said Indians to divide said lands among the different tribes or bands in severalty, with the right to sell and convey to and from each other under such laws and regulations as may be adopted by the respective tribes, acting by themselves, or by a general council of the said New York Indians acting for all the tribes collectively.</p> <p>The Oneidas are to have their lands in the Indian territory in the tract set apart for the New York Indians, adjoining the Osage tract, and that hereinafter set apart for the Senecas; and the same shall be so laid off as to secure them a sufficient quantity of timber for their use.</p> <p>It is agreed with the Senecas that they shall have for themselves and their friends, the Cayugas and Onondagas, residing among them, the easterly part of the tract set apart for the New York Indians, and to extend so far W. as to include one-half section of land for each soul of the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas residing among them; and if there shall not be sufficient timber land for their use, the President shall add sufficient thereto for their accommodation.</p> <p>The Tuscarora nation agree to accept the country set apart for them in the Indian territory, and to remove there within five years, and continue to reside there. It is further agreed that they shall have their lands in the Indian country at the forks of the Neasha river, which shall be so laid off as to secure a sufficient quantity of timber for their accommodation. If on examination they are not satisfied with this location, the President shall designate another location for them.</p> <p>The Tuscaroras own in fee simple 5,000 acres of land in Niagara county, New York, conveyed to them by Henry Dearborn, which they wish to sell before removing W. Therefore they convey the same to the U. S., to be held in trust for them, and authorize the President to sell and convey the same and to invest the same for their benefit.</p> <p>The Senecas sell to Ogden and Fellows the tract of land lying in the county of Erie and state of New York commonly known as the Buffalo Creek reservation, and containing by estimation 49,920 acres.</p> <p>Also the tract in the counties of Erie, Chautauque, and Cattaraugus, in said state, commonly known as the Cattaraugus reserve, and containing by estimate 21,680 acres.</p> <p>Also the tract in the county of Cattaraugus commonly known as the Allegany reservation, and containing by estimation 30,469 acres.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The treaty provides that this tract is intended as a home for the Seneka, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuskarora, Oneida, St Regis, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown Indians residing in the state of New York, and was to be divided equally among them according to their respective numbers, viz: On the Seneka reservation—Seneka, 2,309; Onondaga, 194; Cayuga, 130; total, 2,633. Onondaga at Onondaga, 300; Tuskarora, 273; St Regis in New York, 350; Oneida at Green bay, 600; Oneida in New York, 620; Stockbridge, 217; Munsee, 132, and Brothertown, 360.</p> <p>After this tract was set apart the Indians, with few exceptions, refused to remove to and occupy it. The Tonawanda band of Seneka released all their claim to an interest in it by treaty of 1857. After remaining unoccupied for many years the Indian right was declared forfeited and the tract restored to the public domain, except in the case of 10,215.63 acres in the NE. part, which were allotted to 32 of the New York Indians who had removed to and settled upon the reserve. These allotments are colored blue on the map, while the balance of the reserve is red. The occupancy of these 32 Indians was not, however, permanent, and by act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1873, provision was made for the sale of these allotments to white settlers, the proceeds to be paid to the allottees or their heirs. See also acts of June 23, 1874, and Apr. 17, 1878.</p>	248	Kansas 2.
	249	Kansas 2.
	See 39	New York.
By treaty of May 20, 1842, this reserve was transferred back to the Seneka by Ogden and Fellows.	See 45	New York.
By treaty of May 20, 1842, this reserve was transferred back to the Seneka by Ogden and Fellows.	See 38	New York.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1838 Jan. 15	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 550.	The several tribes of New York Indians.	Also the tract lying in Erie and Genesee counties commonly known as the Tonawando reservation, and containing by estimation 12,800 acres.
				The Tuscaroras sell to Ogden and Fellows the tract lying in Niagara county and commonly known as the Tuscarora reservation, or Seneca grant, containing 1,920 acres, being the lands occupied by them and not included in the lands conveyed to them by Henry Dearborn.
Feb. 3	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., VII, 566.	Oneida (First Christian and Orchard parties, re- siding at Green Bay).	The First Christian and Orchard parties of Oneida Indians cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the land set apart for them in the first article of the treaty with the Menomones of Feb. 8, 1831, and the second article of the treaty with the same tribe of Oct. 27, 1832. From the foregoing cession there shall be reserved to the said Indians, to be held as other Indian lands are held, a tract of land containing 100 acres for each individual, and the lines of which shall be so run as to include all their settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green Bay.
Oct. 19	Great Nema- ha agency.	Stat. L., VII, 568.	Iowa	The Ioway tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. . 1. All right or interest in the country between the Mis- souri and Mississippi rivers and the boundary between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, described in the sec- ond article of the treaty made with these and other tribes on Aug. 19, 1825, to the full extent to which such claim is recognized in the third article of said treaty, and all interest or claim by virtue of the pro- visions of any treaties since made by the U. S. with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. 2. All claims or interest under the treaties of Aug. 4, 1824, July 15, 1830, and Sept. 17, 1836, except so much of the last-mentioned treaty as secures to them 200 sections of land, etc.
Nov. 6	Forks of the Wabash, in State of In- diana.	Stat. L., VII, 569.	Miami	The Miami tribe of Indians hereby cede to the U. S. : 1. All that tract of land lying S. of the Wabash river and included within the following bounds, to-wit: Com- mencing at a point on said river where the western boundary line of the Miami reserve intersects the same, near the mouth of Pipe creek; thence S. 2 miles; thence W. 1 mile; thence S. along said bound- ary line 3 miles; thence E. to the Mississinnewa river; thence up the said river with the meanders thereof to the eastern boundary line of the said Miami reserve; thence N. along said eastern bound- ary line to the Wabash river; thence down the said last-named river with the meanders thereof to the place of beginning. 2. The reservation on the Wabash river below the forks thereof, made by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818. 3. The residue of the reservation opposite the mouth of the river Abouette, made by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818. 4. The reservation at the mouth of a creek called Flat Rock, where the road to White river crosses the same, made by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 6, 1818.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Between the contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris, establishing the Tonawanda reservation, and this treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, the area of this reserve was reduced, by arrangement with the state of New York, from 71 square miles to 12,800 acres. This latter area was the quantity purchased by Ogden and Fellows. It is within the limits of the original reserve, and its boundaries are colored red. For the subsequent history of this reserve, see note to treaty of Nov. 5, 1857, in this schedule.	See 40	New York.
The Tuskarora removed in 1780 from Oneida and settled on the site of this reserve. Here the Seneka gave them 1 square mile of land, commonly known as the Seneka grant. It was intended to be numbered among the reservations retained by the Indians in the treaty and contract of Sept. 15, 1797, with Robert Morris, but was inadvertently omitted. The Holland Land Company, however (as grantees of Robert Morris), not only recognized the title of the Tuskarora, but gave them 2 square miles adjoining. These 3 square miles constitute the reserve as shown on the map. Subsequent to 1804 the Tuskarora, having sold their lands in North Carolina, purchased from Henry Dearborn with the proceeds thereof 4,329 acres additional and adjoining their reserve. The boundaries of this addition have not been obtained, though it adjoins the 3-square mile tract on the S. and E. They still occupy the reserve in spite of the conveyance to Ogden and Fellows by this treaty. It overlaps on the 4-mile strip ceded to the British by the Six Nations in 1765.	250	New York.
This is simply a reiteration on the part of the Green Bay Oneida of the cession made by the New York Indians by treaty of Jan. 15, 1838.	See 246	Wisconsin 2.
This constitutes the present Oneida reserve at Green Bay	See 247	Wisconsin 2.
Fully covered by previous cessions.		
Fully covered by previous cessions.		
.....	251	} Indiana (detail).
.....	252	
.....	253	
.....	254	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1838 Nov. 6	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 569.	Miami.....	<p>5. Also the reservation of land made for the use of said tribe at Seek's village, on Ecl river, by the second article of a treaty concluded on Oct. 23, 1826.</p> <p>From the cession first above described the Miami tribe reserve for the band of Me-to-sin-ia the following tract of land, to wit: Beginning on the eastern boundary line of the Big reserve, where the Mississinnewa river crosses the same; thence down said river with the meanders thereof to the mouth of the creek called Forked Branch; thence N. 2 miles; thence in a direct line to a point on the eastern boundary line 2 miles N. of the place of beginning; thence S. to the place of beginning, supposed to contain 10 square miles.</p> <p>The U. S. stipulate to possess the Miami tribe of Indians of, and guaranty to them forever, a country W. of the Mississippi river, to remove to and settle on, when the said tribe may be disposed to emigrate from their present country, and that guaranty is hereby pledged; and the said country shall be sufficient in extent, and suited to their wants and condition, and be in a region contiguous to that in the occupation of the tribes which emigrated from the states of Ohio and Indiana. And when the said tribe shall have emigrated, the U. S. shall protect the said tribe in their rights and possessions against the injuries, encroachments, and oppressions of any persons or tribes whatsoever.</p>
1839 Jan. 11	Fort Gibson, W. of Arkansas.	Stat. L., VII, 576.	Great and Little Osage.	<p>The Great and Little Osage Indians make the following cessions to the U. S.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Of all title or interest in any reservation heretofore claimed by them within the limits of any other tribe. 2. Of all claim or interest under the treaties of Nov. 10, 1808, and June 2, 1825, except so much of the latter as is contained in the sixth article thereof, and the said Indians bind themselves to remove from the lands of other tribes and to remain within their own boundaries. <p>The U. S. agree to purchase the reservations provided for individuals in the fifth article of the treaty of June 2, 1825, at not exceeding \$2 per acre, to be paid to the respective reservees, excepting, however, from this provision the tracts that were purchased in the fourth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of Dec. 29, 1835.</p>
Sept. 3	Stockbridge, Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 580.	Stockbridge and Munsee, residing on Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin territory.	<p>The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (formerly of New York) cede to the U. S. the E. half of the tract of 46,080 acres of land which was laid off for their use on the E. side of Lake Winnebago in pursuance of the treaty made by George B. Porter, commissioner for the U. S., and the Menominee nation of Indians on Oct. 27, 1832, the said E. half hereby ceded to contain 23,040 acres, to be of equal width at the N. and S. ends, and to be divided from the W. half of said tract of 46,080 acres by a line to be run parallel to the E. line of said tract.</p> <p>It is agreed that an exploring party not exceeding three in number may visit the country W., if the Indians shall consider it necessary, and that whenever those who are desirous of emigrating shall signify their wish to that effect the U. S. will defray the expenses of their removal W. of the Mississippi and furnish them with subsistence for one year after their arrival in their new homes.</p>
1840 Nov. 28	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 582.	Miami.....	<p>The Miami tribe of Indians cede to the U. S. all that tract of land on the S. side of the Wabash river, not heretofore ceded and commonly known as "the residue of the Big Reserve," being all of their remaining lands in Indiana.</p> <p>It is further stipulated that the U. S. convey by patent to Me-shing-go-me-sia, son of Ma-to-sin-ia, the tract of land reserved by the second article of the treaty of Nov. 6, 1838, to the band of Ma-to-sin-ia, to be held in trust by said Me-shing-go-me-sia for his band.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
-----	255	Indiana (detail).
By treaty of Nov. 28, 1840, this reserve was held in trust for Me-shing-go-me-sia (son of Me-to-sin-ia) and his band. By act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, the reserve was partitioned among the band and patents issued in severalty. From the foregoing cessions the U. S. granted 50 sections of land to individuals.	256	Indiana (detail).
This tract is described in the twelfth (additional) article of the treaty of Nov. 28, 1840.	See 329, 330	Kansas 2.
This was an indefinite claim and is covered by the cessions of other tribes.		
-----	257	Wisconsin 2.
This plan was never carried out, as the exploring party rendered an unfavorable report.		
The provision below practically reserves from this cession the Me-to-sin-ia tract.	258	Indiana.
This tract was partitioned among the members of this band under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 1, 1872.	See 256	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1840 Nov. 28	Forks of the Wabash, in State of Indiana.	Stat. L., VII, 582.	Miami	It is hereby stipulated that the Miami tribe of Indians shall remove to the country assigned them W. of the Mississippi within five years from this date. And the U. S. stipulates to set apart and assign to the Miamies for their occupancy W. of the Mississippi a tract of country bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri, on the N. by the country of the Weas and Kaskaskias, on the W. by the Pottawatomies of Indiana, and on the S. by the land assigned to the New York Indians, estimated to contain 500,000 acres.
1842 Mar. 17	Upper Sandusky, Crawford county, Ohio.	Stat. L., VII, 607.	Wyandot.....	<p>The Wyandott nation of Indians cede to the U. S. all that tract of land situate in the county of Crawford and state of Ohio commonly known as the residue of the large reserve, being all of their remaining lands in the state of Ohio and containing 109,144 acres more or less.</p> <p>The said nation also cede to the U. S. all their right to the Wyandott reserve on both sides of the river Huron, in the state of Michigan, containing 4,996 acres, and being all the remaining lands claimed or set apart for them in the state of Michigan.</p> <p>In consideration of the foregoing cessions the U. S. grant to the Wyandott nation a tract of land W. of the Mississippi river, to contain 148,000 acres, and to be located upon any lands owned by the U. S. now set apart or that may in future be set apart for Indian use and not already assigned to any other tribe or nation.</p> <p>The chiefs of the Wyandott nation hereby agree to remove their whole people to the W. of the Mississippi river.</p> <p>There shall be reserved from sale and forever devoted to public use 2 acres of ground as near as can be in a square form, to include the stone meetinghouse and burying ground near to and N. of Upper Sandusky; 1 acre to include the burying ground on the bank near the council house at Upper Sandusky, and one-half acre to include the burying ground on the farm of Silas Armstrong, which several lots of ground shall ever remain open and free to all persons for the purpose of interment and houses of worship and for no other purposes whatever.</p>
May 20	Buffalo Creek, New York.	Stat. L., VII, 586.	Seneca	<p>Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph Fellows agree that the Seneca nation (notwithstanding the provisions of the treaty of Jan. 15, 1838), shall and may continue in the occupation of the whole of the two tracts of land called the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations with the same right and title possessed by them before said treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, saving and reserving to the said Ogden and Fellows the right of preemption and all other right and title which they then had to said tracts of land.</p> <p>The Seneca nation in view of the foregoing and other considerations, grant and confirm to said Ogden and Fellows the whole of the two tracts of land commonly called the Buffalo Creek and the Tonnewanda reservations, and all the right and interest therein of said nation.</p>
Oct. 4	La Pointe of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 591.	Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.	The Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior cede to the U. S. all the country within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the mouth of Chocolate river of Lake Superior; thence northwardly across said lake to intersect the boundary line between the U. S. and the Province of Canada; thence up said Lake Superior to the mouth of the St Louis or Fond du Lac river (including all the islands in said lake); thence up said river to the American Fur Company's trading post at the southwardly bend thereof about 22 miles from its mouth; thence S. to intersect the line of the treaty of July 29, 1837, with the Chippewas of the Mississippi; thence along said line to its southeastwardly extremity near the Plover portage on the Wisconsin river; thence northeastwardly along the boundary line between the Chippewas and Menomonees, to its eastern termination (established by the treaty held with the Chippewas,

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>cation</i>
The Miami removed to Kansas in accordance with this provision. The tract thus assigned them was partly ceded by them to the U. S. by treaty of June 5, 1854. The remainder was disposed of partly under provisions of the same treaty and partly in accordance with treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, supplemented by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1873.	See 329, 330	Kansas 2.
The act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1843, provides for the sale of these lands..	259	Ohio (detail).
This reserve was established by treaty of Sept. 20, 1818. An act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1843, provides for the sale of these lands.	260	Michigan 2.
The U. S. failed to give them this tract and they purchased, Dec. 14, 1843, of the Delawares, 39 sections off the E. end of their reserve in Kansas.	See 263	Kansas 2.
After the conclusion of the treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, it was found that many of the Seneca were firm in their determination not to give up the reservations sold to Ogden and Fellows by that treaty. Accordingly a compromise was arranged which resulted in this treaty of 1842 whereby Ogden and Fellows agreed to permit the Seneca to retain the occupancy of the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reserves, and the Seneca on their part agreed to give Ogden and Fellows immediate possession of the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reserves. This agreement was complied with so far as the Buffalo Creek reservation was concerned, but it became necessary in 1857 to negotiate another treaty with the Tonawanda Seneca to adjust differences concerning the occupancy of that reserve.	See 38, 45 See 39, 40	New York. New York.
-----	261	Wisconsin 1, Michi- gan 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1842 Oct. 4	La Pointe of Lake Superior, in Wisconsin territory.	Stat. L., VII, 591.	Chippewa of the Mississippi and Lake Superior.	Menomonees, and Winnebagoes at Butte des Morts, Aug. 11, 1827), on the Skonawby river of Green bay; thence northwardly to the source of Chocolate river; thence down said river to its mouth, the place of beginning; it being the intention of the parties to this treaty to include in this cession all the Chippewa lands eastwardly of the aforesaid line running from the American Fur Company's trading post on the Fond du Lac river to the intersection of the line of the treaty made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, July 29, 1837.
Oct. 11	Sac and Fox agency, Territory of Iowa.	Stat. L., VII, 596.	Sauk and Fox.	The confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S. all the lands W. of the Mississippi river to which they have any claim or title. The Indians reserve a right to occupy for three years from the signing of this treaty all that part of the land above ceded which lies W. of a line running due N. and S. from the painted or red rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about 8 miles in a straight line from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines. Upon the ratification of this treaty the U. S. agree to assign a tract of land suitable and convenient for Indian purposes to the Sacs and Foxes for a permanent home for them and their descendants, which tract shall be upon the Missouri river or some of its waters.
1843 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., V, 645.	Stockbridge and Munsee.	Provides for subdivision and allotment in severalty of their remaining lands.
Dec. 14	Agreement between Delawares and Wyandot.	Stat. L., IX, 337.	Delaware and Wyandot.	By the terms of this agreement the Wyandot purchased of the Delawares 39 sections off the E. end of their reserve on Kansas river.
1845 Jan. 4	Creek agency.	Stat. L., IX, 821.	Creek and Seminole.	The Creeks agree that the Seminoles may settle in any part of the Creek country, and the U. S. agree that the N. and W. boundaries of the Creek country shall be distinctly marked.
1846 Jan. 14	Methodist mission in the Kansas country.	Stat. L., IX, 842.	Kansa	The Kansas tribe cede to the U. S. 2,000,000 acres of land on the E. part of their country, embracing the entire width, 30 miles, and running W. for quantity. It being doubtful whether there would be a sufficiency of timber left for the use of the Kansas after taking off the foregoing cession, it was agreed that if such should prove to be the case after survey the President should cause to be selected and laid off for the Kansas tribe a suitable country near the western boundary of the land ceded by this treaty. In consideration of which the Kansas cede to the U. S. the balance of the reservation not ceded by the first article of this treaty.
June 5 and 17	Agency on Missouri river near Council Bluffs and Potawatomi creek.	Stat. L., IX, 853.	Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa.	These tribes cede to the U. S. all the lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever, and especially the tracts or parcels of land ceded to them by the treaty of Chicago, and subsequent thereto, and now in whole or in part possessed by their people, lying and being N. of the river Missouri and embraced in the limits of the territory of Iowa. Also all that tract of country lying and being on or near the Osage river and W. of the state of Missouri. These cessions, however, were not to affect the title of said Indians to any grants or reservations made to them by former treaty.
Aug. 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., IX, 871.	Cherokee	Patent to be issued to Cherokee nation for their lands. "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokees agree that country assigned them by treaties of 1833 and 1835 shall belong to whole nation.
Aug. 6	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., IX, 55.	Stockbridge and Munsee.	Repeals act of Mar. 3, 1843

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
As shown on the map, a red line through the middle separates the part immediately ceded from the portion to be surrendered at the end of three years.	262	Iowa 1.
A tract was assigned them adjoining the Shawnee on the S. It overlapped and included a portion of the tract assigned to the Potawatomi by treaty of Feb. 11, 1837. The latter, however, ceded their tract by treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, which left the title clear for the Sauk and Fox. The extent of the overlap is shown on Kansas map 2.	See 419, 494	Kansas 2.
Part of the tribe refused to be governed by this act, and Congress repealed it by act of Aug. 6, 1846.		
This agreement was approved by act of Congress, July 25, 1848	263	Kansas 2.
Disagreements having arisen between the Creeks and the Seminole, a treaty was concluded Aug. 7, 1856, by which the Creeks ceded to the Seminole, for the separate use of the latter, a tract between Canadian river and its north fork and from the mouth of Pond creek to 100° W. longitude.		
Insufficient timber was found to exist, and the contingent cession of their whole reserve became effective. The U. S. thereupon selected for them another reserve, as agreed.	264	Kansas 1.
This tract was supposed to join the Shawnee lands on the S., but upon survey was found to include a part of the latter tract. The Shawnee, however, ceded this portion of their reserve in 1854, and all trouble was obviated.	See 420, 421	Kansas, 2.
Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, Potawatomi of the Prairie; Potawatomi of the Wabash, and Potawatomi of Indiana become united under common designation of Potawatomi nation.	265	Iowa 2.
The reserve assigned the Sauk and Fox by treaty of Oct. 11, 1842, overlaps this tract. (For description see treaty of Feb. 11, 1837.)	266	Kansas 2.
This tract lay on both sides of Kansas river, between the Shawnee and the Delaware.	See 433, 434	Kansas 2.
A patent dated Dec. 31, 1838, had already been issued to the Cherokee for their lands under the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of the treaty of 1835 and the act of Congress approved May 28, 1830.		
It was found impracticable to carry this act into effect, and to adjust all difficulties a new treaty was concluded Nov. 24, 1848, by which the Indians agreed to cede all remaining lands and remove W. of the Mississippi.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1846 Oct. 13	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., IX, 878.	Winnebago...	Cede all claim to land and especially to "Neutral ground" assigned them by treaty of Sept. 15, 1832. U. S. agree to give them a tract of not less than 800,000 acres N. of St Peter's river and W. of the Mississippi.
1847 Aug. 2	Fond du Lac of Lake Su- perior.	Stat. L., IX, 904.	Chippewa of the Missis- sippi and Lake Su- perior.	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers; thence up the Crow Wing river to the junction of that river with the Long Prairie river; thence up the Long Prairie river to the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians; thence southerly along said boundary line to a lake at the head of Long Prairie river; thence in a direct line to the sources of the Watab river; thence down the Watab river to the Mississippi river; thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning. Also all the interest and claim which the said Indians, parties to this treaty, have in a tract of land lying upon and N. of Long Prairie river and called One day's hunt.
Aug. 21	Leech Lake ..	Stat. L., IX, 908.	Chippewa (Pillager band).	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at the south end of Otter-Tail lake; thence southerly on the bound-ary line between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians to Long Prairie river; thence up said river to Crow Wing river; thence up Crow Wing river to Leaf river; thence up Leaf river to the head of said river; and from thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.
1848 July 25	Act of Con- gress.	Stat. L., IX, 337.	Delaware and Wyandot.	Approves agreement of Dec. 14, 1843, between Delawares and Wyandots.
July 29	Act of Con- gress.	Stat. L., IX, 264.	Catawba	Provides for removal of Catawba Indians W. of the Mississippi as soon as a home shall be obtained for them. Appropriation made for Cherokees in North Carolina to be used in their removal W. of the Mississippi whenever they assent.
Aug. 6	Fort Childs, on Grand Island.	Stat. L., IX, 949.	Pawnee (Four confeder- ated bands).	Cede tract therein described as follows: Commencing on the S. side of the Platte river 5 miles W. of post "Fort Childs;" thence due N. to the crest of the bluffs N. of said Platte river; thence E. and along the crest of said bluffs to the termina-tion of Grand island, supposed to be about 60 miles distant; thence S. to the southern shore of said Platte river; and thence W. and along the southern shore of said Platte river to the place of beginning.
Oct. 18	Lake Pow- a w - h a y - Kou - n a y, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., IX, 952.	Menomini	A plat of this tract is inserted in this treaty. Cede all their lands in the state of Wisconsin U. S. give them all land ceded by Chippewas Aug. 2 and Aug. 21, 1847, except tract assigned to Winnebagoes, Oct. 13, 1846.
Nov. 24	Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., IX, 955.	Stockbridge ..	Cede to U. S. the remaining township granted to them by Menomonce treaty of Feb. 8, 1831. To remove in one year to lands to be set apart for them, W. of the Mississippi river, of not less than 72 sections.
1849 Sept. 9	Valley of Cheil- le [Chelly.]	Stat. L., IX, 974.	Navaho	U. S. agree at an early date to fix boundaries of Navajo country.
Dec. 30	Abiquiu, New Mexico.	Stat. L., IX, 984.	Uta	U. S. agree at an early date to fix boundaries of Utah country.
1850 Apr. 1	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., IX, 987.	Wyandot	The Wyandots cede to the U. S. all claim they have under treaty of Mar. 17, 1842, to a reservation of 148,000 acres in Indian territory, the U. S. paying them for this claim at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.
1851 Mar. 19	-----	-----	Si-yan-te, Po- to-yan-ti, Co- co-noon, A- pang - a s s e, Aplache, and A-wall-a-che.	Reserve a tract between Mercede and Tuolumne river Cede claim to all other country

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
.....	267	Iowa 2, Minnesota 2.
The Winnebago ceded this tract by treaty of Feb. 27, 1855	See 361	Minnesota 2.
As the boundary line between these Indians and the Pillager was indefinite, it was agreed that the U. S. should not occupy this tract until this line should be defined and settled to the satisfaction of the Pillager.	268	Minnesota 1.
.....	269	Minnesota 1.
Negotiations with the Cherokee failed to obtain their consent to furnish the Catawba a reserve without payment of its value, for which purpose there were no funds available. Never carried into effect, except in the cases of a few individuals who consented to and did remove.	270	Nebraska 1.
.....	271	Wisconsin 1.
They refused to remove and occupy this tract, and by treaty May 12, 1854. relinquished all right to it and were assigned a reserve on Wolf river in Wisconsin.	See 321	Minnesota 2.
See note to treaty of Feb. 5, 1856	272	Wisconsin 2.
See note to treaty of Feb. 5, 1856.		
See note to treaty of June 1, 1868.		
This tract consisted of 39 sections purchased by them from the Delawares, Dec. 14, 1843. This division in severalty was made and the lands disposed of by the individual allottees.	See 263	Kansas 2.
.....	273	{ California 1.
.....	274	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1851 Apr. 29			How-ech-ee, Chook-chanee, Chowchillie, Poho-nee-chee, Nook-choo, Pit-cat-chee, Casson, Toom-na, Tall-in-chee, Pas-ke-sa, Wach-a-et, I-tach-ee, Cho-e-nem-nee, Cho-ki-men-a, We-mal-che, and No-to-no-to.	Reserve a tract between Chowchilla and Cah-wia rivers.....
May 13			Ta-che, Cah-wia, Yo-kol, To-lum-ne, Wic-chum-ne, Hol-cuma, To-e-ne-che, Tu-huc-mach, In-tim-peach, Choinuck, Wemil-che, and No-to-no-to.	Reserve a tract between Cah-wia and Chowchilla rivers.....
May 30			Ko-ya-te, Wola-si, Newchow-we, Wack-sa-che, Pal-wis-ha, Po-ken-well, and Ya-wil-chine.	1. Reserve a tract between Cah-wia and King's rivers 2. Reserve a tract on King's river Parties to treaties of Apr. 29, May 13, and May 30, 1851, cede all territory not reserved by said treaties.
May 28			I-o-no-hum-ne, We-chilla, Su-ca-ah, Co-to-plan-enee, Chap-pah-sim, and Sage-wom-nee.	Reserve a tract on Stanislaus river Cede all claim to territory outside of reserve.....
June 3			Chu-nute, Wo-wol, Yo-lum-ne, and Co-ye-tie.	1. Reserve a tract for Chu-nute and Wo-wol tribes between Tulare and Buena Vista lakes. 2. Reserve a tract for Yo-lum-ne and Co-ye-tie tribes between Tule river, Paint creek, Emigrant road, and Sierra Nevadas. Cede all claims to territory outside of reserved tracts.....
June 10			Cas-take, Tejon, San Imiri, Uva, Carise, Buena Vista, Se-nah-ow, Ho-lo-cla-me, So-ho-nut, To-ci-a, and Hol-mi-uk.	Reserve a tract between Tejon pass and Kern river Cede all claim to territory outside of reserved tract.....

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	275	California 1.
	276	
	277	
	278	
	279	
	280	
	281	
	282	
	283	
	284	
	285	
	286	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded.	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1851 July 18			Das-pia, Ya-ma-do, Yol-la-mer, Wai-de-pa-can, On-o-po-ma, Mon-o-da, Wan-nuck, Nem-shaw, Be-no-pi, and Ya-cum-na.	Reserve a tract between Bear and Yuba rivers Cede all claim to other territory
July 23	Traverse des Sioux, Min-nesota.	Stat. L., x, 949.	Sioux (Sis-se-ton and Wah-peton bands).	These bands cede to the U. S. all their lands in the state of Iowa, and also all their lands in the territory of Minnesota lying E. of the following line, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Buffalo river with the Red river of the North; thence along the western bank of said Red river of the North to the mouth of the Sioux Wood river; thence along the western bank of said Sioux Wood river to lake Traverse; thence along the western shore of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the junction of Kameska lake with the Tchay-kas-an-data or Sioux river; thence along the western bank of said river to its point of intersection with the northern line of the state of Iowa, including all the islands in said rivers and lake. The U. S. set apart for their use all that tract of country on either side of the Minnesota river, from the western boundary of the lands herein ceded, E. to the Tchay-tam-bay river on the N., and to Yellow Medicine river on the S. side, to extend on each side a distance of not less than 10 miles from the general course of said river, the boundaries of said tract to be marked out by as straight lines as practicable.
Aug. 1			Mi-chop-da, Es-ki-un, Ho-lo-lu-pi, To-to, Su-nu, Che-no, Bat-si, Yut-duc, and Sim-sa-wa.	Reserve a tract on Feather river Cede all claim to other territory
Aug. 5	Mendota, Min-nesota.	Stat. L., x, 954.	Sioux (Med-ewakanton and Wah-pekuta)	Cede same lands ceded by See-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands, treaty of July 23, 1851. Reserve tract 10 miles wide on each side of Minnesota river.
Aug. 16			Noe-ma-noe-ma, Y-lac-ca, and Noi-me-noi-me.	Reserve a tract on Sacramento river Cede all claim to other territory
Aug. 20			Ca-la-na-po, Ha-bi-na-po, Da-no-ha-bo, Mo-al-kai, Che-com, How-ku-ma, Chan-el-kai, and Me-dam-a-rec.	Reserve a tract on Clear lake Cede all claim to other territory
Aug. 22			Sai-nell, Yu-ki-as, Mas-su-ta-ka-ya, and Po-mo.	Cede all claim to territory and agree to remove to Clear lake reserve.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	287 288	} California 1.
Senate struck out this provision and agreed to pay 10 cents per acre for this tract, also to give another tract in lieu thereof. Subsequently, by act of Congress, July 31, 1854, the original treaty provision was allowed to stand. It seems that all the rights and claims of these Indians under this treaty not consummated were abrogated and annulled by the first section of the act of Feb. 16, 1863.	289 (See 414, 440)	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1, Iowa 1.
	290 291	} California 1.
Same remarks apply to this as to reserve by third article of treaty of July 23, 1851.	See 289 See 414, 440	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1, Iowa 1. Minnesota 1.
	293 294	} California 1.
	295 296	
	297	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1851 Sept. 9			Co-lu, Wil-lay, Co-ha-ma, Tat-nah, Cha, Doc-duc, Cham-et-ko, and Toc-de.	Reserve a tract on Sacramento river. Cede all claim to other territory
Sept. 17	Fort Laramie.	Revised Indian Treaties, 1047.	Sioux, Chey-enne, Ara-paho, Crow, Assiniboin, Gros Ven-tre, Man-dan, and Arikara.	<p>Boundaries of the Sioux or Dahcotah nation defined: Commencing at the mouth of the White Earth river, on the Missouri river; thence in a southwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; thence up the N. fork of the Platte river to a point known as the Red Butte, or where the road leaves the river; thence along the range of mountains known as the Black hills to the head waters of Heart river; thence down Heart river to its mouth; and thence down the Missouri river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Boundaries of the Gros Ventre, Mandan, and Arriekara nations defined as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Heart river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone river; thence up the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Powder river, in a southeasterly direction, to the head waters of the Little Missouri river; thence along the Black hills to the head of Heart river; and thence down Heart river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Boundaries of the Assinaboin: Commencing at the mouth of Yellowstone river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Muscle-shell river; thence from the mouth of the Muscle-shell river in a southeasterly direction until it strikes the head waters of Big Dry creek; thence down that creek to where it empties into the Yellowstone river, nearly opposite the mouth of Powder river; and thence down the Yellowstone river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Boundaries of the Blackfoot: Commencing at the mouth of Muscle-shell river; thence up the Missouri river to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky mountains, in a southerly direction, to the head waters of the northern source of the Yellowstone river; thence down the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard creek; thence across to the head waters of the Muscle-shell river; and thence down the Muscle-shell river to place of beginning.</p> <p>Boundaries of the Crow: Commencing at the mouth of Powder river, on the Yellowstone; thence up Powder river to its source; thence along the main range of the Black hills and Wind River mountains to the head waters of the Yellowstone river; thence down the Yellowstone river to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard creek; thence to the head waters of the Muscle-shell river; thence down the Muscle-shell river to its mouth; thence to the head waters of Big Dry creek; and thence to its mouth.</p> <p>Boundaries of the Chey-enne and Arrapahoe: Commencing at the Red Butte, or the place where the road leaves the N. fork of the Platte river; thence up the N. fork of the Platte river to its source; thence along the main range of the Rocky mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the crossing of the Santa Fé road; thence in a northwesterly direction to the forks of the Platte river; and thence up the Platte river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>The foregoing nations, however, do not abandon any rights or claims they may have to other lands.</p>
Sept. 18			Cu-lee, Yas-see, Loc-lum-ne, and Wo-pum-ne.	Reserve a tract on Consumnes river. Cede all claim to other territory

¹ Treaty of Fort Laramie never ratified.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	298 299	} California 1.
The tract herein described included only a portion of what was subsequently recognized as Sioux territory.		
These Indians subsequently claimed to own country on the N. side of the Missouri river also, and by treaty of July 27, 1866, ceded it. This treaty was never ratified, and their relations with the government remained unsettled until, by Executive order of Apr. 12, 1870, they were assigned a reserve in lieu of the country assigned them by Fort Laramie treaty of 1851. This reserve, with the exception of a small tract on the N. side of Missouri river, comprised part of their recognized territory by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851, the remainder of that tract being considered as ceded.	See 529, 620, 621	Dakota 1, Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
The Assiniboin ceded this country by treaty in 1866, which treaty was never ratified, but by their acceptance of a home on the reserve for the Blackfoot, Blood, Gros Ventre, Piegan, and River Crow, established Apr. 15, 1874, they practically relinquished it.	300	Montana 1, Dakota 1.
See the third article of the treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, which designates this country as a common hunting ground for various tribes.	See 398, 399	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
A portion of this tract was ceded by treaty of May 7, 1868. Another portion was relinquished by agreement of June 12, 1880, and the remainder constitutes a portion of their present reserve.	See 619, 635, 517	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
Their W. and S. boundaries as herein defined follow the Rocky mountains from the source of N. fork of Platte river to the head waters of the Arkansas and thence down the Arkansas to the crossing of the Santa Fé trail. This treaty evidently contemplated that their southern boundary should leave the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the main Arkansas river near the present site of Leadville. Commissioner Greenwood, however, who visited them in 1860, carried the southern limit of their country to the head waters of the Purgatory or Las Animas branch of the Arkansas, and the tract reserved by them in the treaty of Feb. 18, 1861, includes a part of this latter country. The Comanche also possessed an indefinite claim to portions of this region. See treaty of Feb. 18, 1861, for the cession.	See 426, 477	Nebraska, Wyoming 1, Colorado 1, Kansas 1.
	301 302	} California 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1851 Oct. 6			Poh-lik, or Lower Klamath, Peh-tuck, or Upper Klamath, and Hoo-pah, or Trinity river.	Reserve a tract on Klamath river Cede all claim to other territory
Nov. 4			O-de-i-lah, I-ka-ruck, Ko-se-tah, I-da-kar-i-waka-ha, Wat-sa-he-wa, and E-eh.	Reserve a tract on the upper Klamath river. Cede claim to all other territory
1852 Jan. 5			San Luis Rey, Kah-wè-a, and Co-com-cah-ra.	Reserve a tract in SW. California. Cede claim to all other territory.
Jan. 7			Diegueño	Reserve a tract on S. line of California. Cede claim to all other territory
June 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 974.	Chickasaw	Question of title to reserve of 4 miles square on Big Sandy, in Tennessee, set apart by treaty of Oct. 19, 1818, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.
July 1	Santa Fe, New Mexico.	Stat. L., x, 979.	Apache	U. S. to settle and adjust Apache boundaries.
1853 Sept. —			Tejon, Castake, San Imirio, et al.	Superintendent Beale establishes a reserve, called Tejon Pass
Sept. 10	Table Rock, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., x, 1018.	Rogue River Indians	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 1 mile below the mouth of Applegate creek, on the south side of Rogue river, running thence southerly to the highlands dividing the waters of Applegate creek from those of Althouse creek; thence along said highlands to the summit of the Siskiyou range of mountains; thence easterly to Pilot rock; thence northeasterly to the summit of the Cascade range; thence northerly along the said Cascade range to Pitt's peak, continuing northerly to Rogue river; thence westerly to the head of Jump-off-jo creek; thence down said creek to the intersection of the same with a line due N. from the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning. Indians to retain temporary occupancy of a portion of the ceded country until a reserve is assigned them, bounded as follows: Commencing on the N. side of Rogue river, at the mouth of Evans creek, thence up said creek to the upper end of a small prairie bearing in a northwesterly direction from Table mountain, or Upper Table rock; thence through the gap to the S. side of the cliff of the said mountain; thence in a line to Rogue river, striking the southern base of lower Table rock; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	303 304	California 1.
The first of these tribes was commonly called Upper Klamath; the next three, Shasta Valley Indians; and the last two, Scotts Valley Indians.	305 306	
	307 308	
	309 310	
See treaty of May 24, 1834.		
The U. S. never formally complied with the provision of this treaty by establishing the specific boundaries of the Apache, but according to the reports of Superintendent Merriwether and Lieutenant Mowry, in 1854 and 1857, respectively, the various bands of Apache occupied or claimed the country extending from the Comanche territory on the E. to Colorado river on the W. and lying S. of the Uta, Navaho, and Paiute. Within these general limits, however, were small tracts occupied by other tribes, such as Pima and Maricopa, Papago, Yuma, Moki, etc.		
This reserve was surveyed, shortly after its location, by H. D. Washburn, and contained about 75,000 acres. Nov. 25, 1856, the Secretary of the Interior ordered its reduction to 25,000 acres, to bring it within the limits prescribed by act of Mar. 3, 1855. The boundaries of the reduced reserve were never surveyed. Subsequently, ex-superintendent Beale and others obtained patents under old Spanish grants for most of the land covered by the original reserve. Measures were therefore taken to remove the Indians and to abandon the reserve. The last of the Indians were removed to Tule River reserve, as reported by Superintendent Wiley, July 11, 1864. The tract shown on the map exhibits the boundaries of the reserve as originally surveyed.	311		California 2.
	312	Oregon 1, California 2.
The boundaries of the country reserved under this clause are shown by dotted red lines. It was known as Table Rock reserve, and was abandoned and the Indians removed in 1855.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation.
1853 Sept. 19	Cow Creek, Oregon ter- ritory.	Stat. L., X, 1027.	Umpqua (Cow Creek band).	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing on the N. bank of the south fork of Umpqua river, at the termination of the highlands dividing the waters of Myrtle creek from those of Day's creek; thence running easterly along the summit of said range to the headwaters of Day's creek; thence southerly, crossing the Umpqua river, to the headwaters of Cow creek; thence to the dividing ridge between Cow creek and Grave creek; thence southwesterly along said divide to its junction with the ridge dividing the waters of Cow creek from those of Rogue river; thence westerly and northerly around on said ridge to its connection with the spur terminating opposite the mouth of Myrtle creek; thence along said spur to a point on the same NW. of the eastern line of Isaac Baily's land claim; thence SE. to Umpqua river; thence up said river to the place of beginning. Indians to retain temporary occupancy of a portion of the ceded country until a reserve is assigned them, which reserved portion was bounded as follows: Commencing on the S. side of Cow creek, at the mouth of Council creek, opposite William H. Riddle's land claim, thence up said creek to the summit of Cañon mountain; thence westerly along said summit 2 miles; thence northerly to Cow creek, at a point on the same 1 mile above the falls; thence down said creek to place of beginning.
1854 Mar. 15	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., X, 1038.	Oto and Mis- souri.	These tribes cede to U. S. all their country W. of the Missouri river, excepting a strip of land on the waters of the Big Blue river, 10 miles in width, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main branch of the Big Blue river in a W. or SW. direction from Old Fort Kearney, at a place called by the Indians the "Islands;" thence W. to the western boundary of the country hereby ceded; thence in a northerly course with said western boundary 10 miles; thence E. to a point due N. of the starting point and 10 miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning. It was stipulated that this reserve should be 25 miles long by 10 wide, if the bounds described failed to give this extent. Relinquish all claim to any land on E. side of Missouri river... Grant right of way for roads and railroads through their reserve.
Mar. 16	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., X, 1043.	Omaha.....	Cede country described as follows: All their lands W. of the Missouri river and S. of a line drawn due W. from a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri, due E. of where the Ayoway river disembogues out of the bluffs to the western boundary of the Omaha country, reserving their territory N. of said line, with the understanding that if it should prove unacceptable other lands shall be assigned them, not exceeding 300,000 acres. Relinquish all claim to any land on E. side of Missouri river... Grant right of way for construction of roads and railroads through their reserve.
May 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., X, 1048.	Delaware	They cede to the U. S. all right in lands lying W. of the state of Missouri, situate in the fork of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, described in supplementary article to treaty of Oct. 3, 1818; Sept. 24, 1829, and Oct. 19, 1829; also their interest in the "outlet" mentioned in said supplementary article, excepting land sold the Wyandots, and excepting that part of said country lying E. and S. of a line beginning at a point on the line between the land of the Delawares and half-breed Kansas, 40 miles in adirect line W. of the boundary between the Delawares and Wyandots; thence N. 10 miles; thence in an easterly course to a point on the S. bank

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	313	Oregon 1.
	314	Nebraska.
The boundaries of the new reservation were changed by supplemental treaty of Dec. 9, 1854, and it was finally located farther to the S. and E.	See 595 and 626.	Nebraska (eastern portion).
This claim was indefinite, and is more specifically covered by cessions of other tribes.		
According to the report of their agent, in 1842, the Omaha claimed the country bounded by Missouri river on the E., by Shell creek on the W., by Platte river on the S., and by the Ponka country on the N.	315	Nebraska.
This proposed reserve N. of Ayoway (Iowa) river was found to be unsuitable, and the President assigned them a reserve fronting on Missouri river and including the waters of Blackbird creek.	See 467, 570, 636, 637.	Nebraska.
This relinquishment was indefinite, and referred to territory already covered by more specific cessions of other tribes.		
	316	Kansas 2.
Reserve partly ceded May 30, 1860, and partly by treaty, July 4, 1866.	See 425, 488.	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1854 May 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1048.	Delaware	of Big Island creek, which shall also be on the bank of the Missouri river where the usual high-water line of said creek intersects the high-water line of said river. Article 12 grants right of way for roads, highways, and railroads. Four sections within this cession to be confirmed to "Christian Indians" upon payment of \$2.50 per acre.
May 10	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1053.	Shawnee	Cede tract granted them by treaties of Nov. 7, 1825, and Aug. 8, 1831, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the western boundary of the state of Missouri 3 miles south of where said boundary crosses the mouth of Kansas river; thence continuing S. and coinciding with said boundary for 25 miles; thence due W. 120 miles; thence due N until said line shall intersect the southern boundary of the Kansas reservation; thence due E., coinciding with the southern boundary of said reservation, to the termination thereof; thence due N., coinciding with the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the southern shore of the Kansas river; thence along the southern shore of said river to where a line from the place of beginning drawn due W., will intersect the same; estimated at 1,600,000 acres. U. S. grant them 200,000 acres of the ceded tract for future home, to be selected between the Missouri state line and a line parallel thereto and W. thereof, 30 miles distant, which parallel line shall be drawn from the Kansas river to the southern boundary of the country herein ceded. Part of this tract was allotted in severalty and sold by allottees, and part was retained in common by Black Bob's band. Sundry small tracts were set apart for missionary and church societies. Right of way was granted for roads and railroads through the reserve.
May 12	Falls of Wolf river, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., x, 1064.	Menomini	Cede all lands assigned to them by treaty of Oct. 18, 1848 U. S. give them for future home a tract on Wolf river, in Wisconsin, commencing at the SE. corner of T. 28 N., R. 16 E. of fourth principal meridian, running W. 24 miles; thence N. 18 miles; thence E. 24 miles; thence S. 18 miles to the place of beginning, the same being townships 28, 29, 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16.
May 17	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1069.	Iowa	Ioways cede to the U. S. all their interest in lands assigned them by treaty of Sept. 17, 1836, except that portion embraced in the following bounds: Beginning at the mouth of the Great Nemahaw river, where it empties into the Missouri; thence down the Missouri river to the mouth of Noland's creek; thence due S. 1 mile; thence due W. to the S. fork of the Nemahaw river; thence down the said fork with its meanders to the Great Nemahaw river, and thence with the meanders of said river to the place of beginning. Grant one-half section to Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and one-half section to John B. Roy. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
May 18	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1074.	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	Cede tract assigned them by treaty of Sept. 17, 1836 Reserve tract of 50 sections, to be selected either within or without the limits of ceded tract. Reserve one section, including mill and farm, for two years. Grant one-fourth section to Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
May 18	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1078.	Kickapoo	Cede part of tract assigned them by treaties of Oct. 24 and Nov. 26, 1832. Reserve 150,000 acres in western portion thereof for future home. Reserve 1 section for Peter Cadue. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Sold by the Christian Indians to A. J. Isacks May 29, 1857, and sale confirmed by act of Congress, June 8, 1858.	317	Kansas 2.
Although in terms the Shawnee ceded their whole reserve by the first article of the treaty, by the second article the U. S. regranted them 200,000 acres of the same tract. Thus the cession actually comprised the reserve less the 200,000 acres.	318	Kansas 2.
This tract also includes 24,138.31 acres intended to be allotted to absent Shawnee on their return home. Many never returned, and the land was sold to actual settlers under act of Congress approved Apr. 7, 1869. See act of Mar. 3, 1879, providing for its disposition.	319	Kansas 2.
-----	320	Kansas 2.
A part of this tract was within the limits of the 500,000-acre tract sold by the Menomini to the New York Indians by treaty of Feb. 8, 1831, and by the latter ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Jan. 15, 1838. Two townships of this tract were ceded by treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, for location of the Stockbridge and Munsee.	321 322 See 246, 403	Minnesota 2. Wisconsin 2.
The reserve provided for the Sauk and Fox of the Missouri, by treaty with them of May 18, 1854, comprised a portion of this cession. By treaty of Mar. 6, 1861, the Iowa ceded all that portion of their reserve lying W. of Noharts creek for the occupancy of the Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	323 See 428, 430 430	Kansas 2.
-----	324 See 323, 427	Kansas 2. Nebraska (eastern portion).
This reserve was selected partly from lands ceded by the Iowa, May 17, 1854, and partly from the public land. It was ceded to the U. S., Mar. 6, 1861.	325 See 436, 437	Kansas 2. Kansas 2.
-----	325 See 436, 437	Kansas 2.
A portion of this tract was relinquished by treaty, June 28, 1862	See 436, 437	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1854 May 30	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1082.	Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankishaw and Wea.	Cede part of tract assigned them by treaties of Oct. 27 and Oct. 29, 1832. Reserve a quantity equal to 160 acres for each member of the tribe. Reserve a quantity equal to 10 sections as a national reserve. Grant 1 section to American Indian Mission Association. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
June 5	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1093.	Miami.....	Cede tract assigned them by amended treaty of Nov. 28, 1840. Reserve 70,000 acres for future home. Reserve 640 acres for school purposes. Grant right of way for roads and railroads.
July 31	Act of Congress.	.....	Sioux on Minnesota river.	President authorized to confirm them in reservations described in treaties of July 23 and Aug. 5, 1851.
Sept. 1	.....	.....	Nome Lackee, Nome Cult, Nir-muck, et al.	Superintendent Henley establishes a reserve called Nome Lackee.
Sept. 30	La Pointe, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., x, 1109.	Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.	Chippewas of Lake Superior cede to the U. S. all the lands heretofore owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi river E. of the following boundary: Beginning at a point where the E. branch of Snake river crosses the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country; running thence up the said branch to its source; thence nearly N. in a straight line to the mouth of East Savannah river; thence up the St Louis river to the mouth of East Swan river; thence up the East Swan river to its source; thence in a straight line to the most westerly bend of Vermillion river; thence down the Vermillion river to its mouth. The U. S. set apart and reserve for the Chippewas of Lake Superior the following tracts of land: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands, all unsold lands in townships in Michigan, 51 N., R. 33 W.; 51 N., R. 32 W.; E. ½ 50 N., R. 33 W.; W. ½ 50 N., R. 32 W.; and all of 51 N., R. 31 W., lying W. of Huron bay. 2. For the La Pointe band, a tract bounded as follows: Beginning on the S. shore of Lake Superior, a few miles W. of Montreal river, at the mouth of a creek called by the Indians Ke-che-se-be-we-she; running thence S. to a line drawn E. and W. through the center of T. 47 N.; thence W. to the W. line of said township; thence S. to the SE. corner of T. 46 N., R. 32 W.; thence W. the width of 2 townships; thence N. the width of 2 townships; thence W. 1 mile; thence N. to the lake shore; thence along the lake shore, crossing Shagwaw-me-quon point to the place of beginning. 3. Also 200 acres on the northern extremity of Madeline island for a fishing ground. 4. For the other Wisconsin bands, a tract lying about Lac de Flambeau equal in extent to 3 townships.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>These lands were patented to the allottees and sold by them from time to time under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Ceded and sold to actual settlers under twenty-first article of the treaty of Feb. 23, 1867.</p>	326	} Kansas 2.
	327	
	328	
	329	
<p>See act Mar. 3, 1873, for sale of unallotted portion of this reserve. The tracts selected for this reserve contained 70,633.55 acres. Of this reserve, 60,025.58 acres were allotted to individuals. This is colored scarlet, while the remainder or unallotted portion is colored yellow.</p>	330	}
	331		California 2.
<p>This was done and the reserves continued to be occupied by the Indians until ceded by them. The portion lying N. of Minnesota river was ceded June 19, 1858. After the Sioux outbreak of 1862, Congress, by act of Mar. 3, 1863, took possession of the remainder.</p>		
<p>This reserve was surveyed by Nicholas Gray in Sept., 1857, and contained 25,139.71 acres. It was practically abandoned by Superintendent Hanson in July, 1861. He recommended its sale. July 7, 1870, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs officially notified the General Land Office that it was no longer needed for Indian purposes.</p>	332	Minnesota 1.
<p>An Executive order was issued Mar. 7, 1855, formally withdrawing these lands from market. This order covered, among other lands, the whole of T. 51 N., R. 31 W., instead of only that part of it W. of Huron bay. Although the part E. of Huron bay was subsequently relinquished, the Indians claimed compensation for it, which was granted them by act of Congress, June 22, 1874.</p>	333	Michigan 2.
<p>This tract constitutes the present La Pointe or Bad River reserves.....</p>	334	Wisconsin 2.
<p>Surveyed by A. C. Stuntz in 1863, as originally selected, and bounded by crimson lines. An alteration was made in the boundaries by order of the Secretary of the Interior June 22, 1866. The reserve as altered is colored yellow. By act of Congress May 29, 1872, provision was made for the sale of the reserve and the removal of the Indians, with their consent, to Bad River reservation. The Indians refused to give their assent to removal and the law was not carried into effect.</p>	335	Wisconsin 2.
	336	Wisconsin 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1854 Sept. 30	La Pointe, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., x, 1109.	Chippewa of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.	<p>The U. S. set apart and reserve for the Wisconsin bands of Chippewa the following tract of land:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. A tract on Lac Court Orielles, equal in extent to three townships, the boundaries to be determined. 6. For the Fond du Lac bands, a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at an island in the St Louis river above Knife portage, called by the Indians Paw-paw-some-me-tig; running thence W. to the boundary line heretofore described; thence N. along said boundary line to the mouth of Savannah river; thence down the St Louis river to the place of beginning. If said tract contains less than 100,000 acres, a strip sufficient to make this amount shall be added to the S. side. 7. For the Grand Portage band, a tract bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock a little to the E. of the eastern extremity of Grand Portage bay; thence along the lake shore to the mouth of a small stream called by the Indians Maw-ske-gwaw-caw-maw-se-be, or Cranberry Marsh river; thence up said stream across the point to Pigeon river; thence down Pigeon river to a point opposite the starting point; thence across to the place of beginning. 8. For the Ontonagon and La Pointe bands, each 4 sections, to be selected near the lake shore. 9. Also 1 section for Chief Buffalo, to be selected from the ceded land. 10. Each mixed-blood head of a family entitled to select 80 acres. 11. Bois forte band to have right to select reservation hereafter on same terms as above-named bands.
Nov. 4	.....	Stat. L., x, 1116.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	East boundary of Chickasaw district, as established by treaty of 1837, altered.
Nov. 18	Council ground, Rogue river, Oregon.	Stat. L., x, 1122.	Chasta, Sco- ton, and Grave Creek.	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point in the middle of Rogue river, 1 mile below the mouth of Applegate creek; thence northerly on the western boundary of the country heretofore purchased of the Rogue River tribe by the U. S. to the head waters of Jump-off-Jo creek; thence westerly to the extreme northeastern limit of the country purchased of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas; thence along that boundary to its extreme southwestern limit; thence due W. to a point from which a line running due S. would cross Rogue river midway between the mouth of Grave creek and the great bend of Rogue river; thence S. to the southern boundary of Oregon; thence E. along said boundary to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskiyou mountains, or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased of the Rogue River tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Indians to remove to Table Rock reserve.</p>
Nov. 29	Calapooia creek, Ore- gon terri- tory.	Stat. L., x, 1125.	Umpqua and Calapooia.	Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Commencing at the NW. corner of the country purchased of the Galeese Creek and Illinois River Indians, Nov. 18, 1854; thence E. to the boundary of the Cow creek purchase; thence northerly along said boundary to its northeastern extremity; thence E. to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; thence northerly to the main falls of the North Umpqua river; thence to Scott's peak, bearing easterly from the head waters of Calapooia creek; thence northerly to the connection of the Calapooia mountains with the Cascade range; thence westerly along the summit of the Calapooia mountains to a point whence a due S. line would cross Umpqua river at the head of tide water; thence on that line to the dividing

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks.</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Selection for this reserve approved by the Secretary of the Interior Mar. 1, 1873, and remainder of lands which were withdrawn Nov. 22, 1859, and Apr. 4, 1865, were restored to the public domain. See act of Congress, May 29, 1872. The reserve as originally selected and surveyed in 1863 by A. C. Stuntz is bounded by crimson lines. The reserve as finally approved by the Secretary of the Interior is colored yellow.	337	Wisconsin 2.
See act of Congress, May 29, 1872. Under this act the reserve was appraised and offered for sale on the representation that the Indians had given their consent. The Indians, however, with few exceptions refused to remove, declaring that their alleged assent to the sale of the reserve was fraudulent, and the project of removal failed.	338	Minnesota 2.
This constitutes the present Grand Portage reserve.....	339	Minnesota 2.
These lands were designated by Executive order Sept. 25, 1855, and comprised lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of secs. 14 and 15; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15; secs. 22 and 23; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26 and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27; all in T. 53 N., R. 38 W.	340	Michigan 2.
An addition of 18 sections to this reservation as originally selected was made by Executive order in 1856. The original reservation is colored red; the added portion is colored yellow.	341, 342	Wisconsin 2.
Scrip was issued which entitled these mixed-bloods to locate 80 acres of land each.		
This reservation was partially selected by them at Vermilion lake, but its boundaries were never accurately located and defined, and by treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, they ceded all claim to it.		
This boundary was again altered by treaty of June 22, 1855, so as to extend only to 98° W. instead of 100° W.		
These were sometimes called the Galeese (Galice) Creek and Illinois River Indians.	343	Oregon 1.
This tract was reserved with the understanding that the Indians might be located elsewhere if thought proper by the President. It was decided to remove them, and their whole country was considered as ceded.	344	Oregon 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1854 Nov. 29	Calapooia creek, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., x, 1125.	Umpqua and Calapooia.	ridge between the waters of Umpqua and Coose rivers; thence along that ridge and the divide between Coquille and Umpqua rivers to the western boundary of the country purchased of the Galeese Creek Indians or of the Cow Creek Indians, as the case may be; thence to the place of beginning. Reserving to the Indians, parties to this treaty, the lands embraced in the following limits: Commencing at a point 3 miles due S. of the mouth of a small creek emptying into the Umpqua river near the western boundary of John Churchill's land claim at the lower end of Cole's valley; thence N. to the middle of the channel of Umpqua river; thence up said river to a point due S. of the highest peak of the ridge immediately W. of Allan Hubbard's land claim; thence to said peak; thence along the summit of the ridge dividing the waters to its termination at or near the mouth of Little Canyon creek; thence crossing the Umpqua river in a westerly direction to the highlands opposite the mouth of said creek; thence following the divide until it reaches a point whence a line drawn to the place of beginning will run 3 miles S. of the extreme southern bend of the Umpqua river between these two points; thence to the place of beginning.
Dec. 9	Nebraska City, Nebraska.	Stat. L., xi, 605.	Oto and Missouri.	Changes boundaries of reservation made by treaty of Mar. 15, 1854, as follows: It is agreed that the initial point of their reservation, in lieu of that stated, shall be a point 5 miles due E. thereof; thence W. 25 miles; thence N. 10 miles; thence E. to a point due N. of the starting point, and 10 miles therefrom; thence to the place of beginning.
Dec. 26	Medicine creek, Washington territory.	Stat. L., x, 1132.	Niskwali, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, S'Homamish, Stehchass, T'Peeksin, Squaiatl, and Sa-heh-wamish.	Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Commencing on the eastern side of Admiralty inlet at Point Pully; thence southeasterly, following the divide between the waters of the Puyallup and Dwamish (or White) rivers, to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the summit of said range to a point opposite the main source of the Skookum Chuck creek; thence to and down said creek to the coal mine; thence northwesterly to the summit of the Black hills; thence northerly to the upper forks of the Satsop river; thence northeasterly, through the portage known as Wilkes' portage, to Point Southworth, on the western side of Admiralty inlet; thence around the foot of Vashon's island easterly and southeasterly to the place of beginning. Reserving, however, for the use of said Indians the small island called Klah-che-min, situated opposite the mouths of Hammersley's and Totten's inlets. Reserve 2 sections on Puget's sound, near mouth of She-nah-nam creek. Reserve 2 sections on S. side of Commencement bay President may remove them to other reservations whenever he sees fit.
1855 Jan. 22	Point Elliott, Washington territory.	Stat. L., xii, 927.	Dwamish, Suquamish, and other allied tribes.	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at Point Pully, on the eastern side of Admiralty inlet; thence eastwardly along the N. line of lands ceded by the Nisqually, to the summit of Cascade range of mountains; thence northwardly along the summit of said range to the forty-ninth parallel; thence W. along said parallel to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia; thence through the middle of said gulf and the main channel through the Canal de Arro to the Straits of Fuca, and crossing the same through the middle of Admiralty inlet to Suquamish head; thence southwestwardly, through the peninsula, and following the divide between Hood's canal and Admiralty inlet to the portage known as Wilkes' portage; thence northeastwardly, following the line of lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid, to Point Southworth, on the western side of Admiralty inlet; thence round the foot of Vashon's island eastwardly and south-

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks.</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See remarks page 797.		
The tract assigned them by treaty of Mar. 15, 1854, was found to be without sufficient timber. A new tract was selected for them, which, like its predecessor, was outside of original Oto limits and within the Kaw cession of 1825. Part of this tract was relinquished and sold under act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876. The remainder was likewise disposed of under act of Mar. 3, 1881, and the Indians removed to Indian Territory.	345	Washington 1.

This constitutes the present Squaxin Island reserve	346	Washington (north-western.)
See remark under the sixth article.		
See remark under the sixth article. Pursuant to the authority of the sixth article of this treaty the President, by Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857, enlarged boundaries and changed locations of above reserves as specified in said order.	347	Washington 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 Jan. 22	Point Elliott, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 927.	Dwamish, Suquamish, and other allied tribes.	<p>eastwardly to the place of beginning, including all the islands comprised within said boundaries, and right or interest said tribes and bands have to any lands in the U. S.</p> <p>Reserve 2 sections at Port Madison.....</p> <p>Reserve 2 sections on N. side of Hwhomish bay.....</p> <p>Reserve peninsula at SE. end of Perry's island, called Shaisquihl (Swinomish reservation).</p> <p>Reserve island of Chah-choo-sen in Lummi river between the two mouths of that river.</p> <p>Reserve 36 sections on NE. shore of Port Gardner, including Tulalip bay, for an agricultural school and home of Indians, W. of Cascade mountains.</p>
Jan. 22	Dayton, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., X, 1143.	Calapooia and confederated bands of Willamette valley.	<p>Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of the first creek emptying into said river from the S. below Oak point; thence S. to the first standard parallel N. of the base line in the Government survey; thence W. to the summit of the coast range of mountains; thence southerly along the summit of said range to the Calapooia mountains; thence easterly along the summit of said mountains to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence along said summit northerly to the middle of Columbia river at the Cascade falls; thence down the middle of said river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Suitable district of country to be set apart for their future home.</p>
Jan. 26	Point no Point, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 933.	Skllallam.....	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of the Okeho river on the Straits of Fucha; thence southeasterly along the westerly [easterly?] line of territory claimed by the Makah tribe to the summit of the Cascade range; thence still southeastwardly and southerly along said summit to the head of the W. branch of the Satsop river; down that branch to the main fork; thence eastwardly and following the line of lands heretofore ceded to the U. S. by the Nisqually and other bands, to the summit of the Black hills, and northeastwardly to the portage known as Wilkes portage; thence northeastwardly, following the line of lands heretofore ceded to the U. S. by the Dwamish, Suquamish, and other bands, to Suquamish head; thence northerly, through Admiralty inlet, to the Straits of Fuca; thence westwardly through said straits to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve 6 sections at the head of Hood's canal.....</p>
Jan. 31	Neah bay, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 939.	Makah.....	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of the Okeho river, on the Straits of Fuca; thence westwardly with said straits to Cape Classett or Flattery; thence southwardly along the coast to Osett or the Lower Cape Flattery; thence eastwardly along the line of lands occupied by the Kwe-deh-tut or Kwill-eh-yute tribe to the summit of the Coast Range mountains; thence northwardly along the line of lands ceded to the U. S. by the S'Kllallam tribe to the place of beginning, including all islands lying off the same on the straits and coast.</p> <p>Reserve the following tract: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore round Cape Classett or Flattery to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of said cape a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook; and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.</p>
Jan. 31	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., X, 1159.	Wyandot....	Tribal relations dissolved and Wyandotts to become citizens of the U. S.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>Enlarged by Executive order, Oct. 21, 1864. The enlargement is shown on map of Washington along Admiralty inlet (number 465). These two sections were adjoining, and formed part of the Tulalip reserve mentioned below.</p> <p>Northern boundary fixed by Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873, to render more certain the indefinite language of the treaty.</p> <p>Enlarged by Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. For the enlargement, see map of Washington along Admiralty inlet (number 555).</p> <p>See Executive order of Dec. 23, 1873, more specifically defining the boundaries of this reserve.</p>	348	Washington (north-western).
	349	
	350	
	351	
	352	Oregon 1.
Reserve set apart by Executive order of June 30, 1857	See 404.	Oregon 1.
.....	353	Washington (north-western).
Enlarged by Executive order of Feb. 25, 1874. For enlargement, see map of Washington along Admiralty inlet (number 559).	354	
.....	355	
Enlarged by Executive order of Oct. 26, 1872, which was superseded by Executive order of Jan. 2, 1873, and again by Executive order of Oct. 21, 1873, which cancels and takes the place of both preceding orders.	356	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 Jan. 31	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1159.	Wyandot.....	<p>Cede to U. S. tract sold to them by Delawares, Dec. 14, 1843, the same to be subdivided and reconveyed to Wyandotts individually.</p> <p>Reservees, under article 14, treaty of Mar. 17, 1842, to be permitted to locate elsewhere on any government land W. of Missouri and Iowa.</p>
Feb. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., x, 1155.	Chippewa of the Missis- sippi.	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at a point where the E. branch of Snake river crosses the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country E. of the Mississippi as established by treaty of July 29, 1837; thence up the said branch to its source; thence nearly N. in a straight line to the mouth of East Savannah river; thence up the St Louis river to the mouth of East Swan river; thence up said river to its source; thence in a straight line to the most westwardly bend of Vermillion river; thence northwestwardly in a straight line to the first and most considerable bend in the Big Fork river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence down Rainy Lake river to the mouth of Black river; thence up that river to its source; thence in a straight line to the northern extremity of Turtle lake; thence in a straight line to the mouth of Wild Rice river; thence up Red river of the North to the mouth of Buffalo river; thence in a straight line to the southwestern extremity of Otter Tail lake; thence through said lake to the source of Leaf river; thence down said river to its junction with Crow Wing river; thence down Crow Wing river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence to the commencement on said river of the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country as established by treaty of July 29, 1837; thence along said line to the place of beginning. Also all interest they may have in any other lands in Minnesota or elsewhere.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Mille Lac as follows: Fractional Ts. 42 N., R. 25 W.; 42 N., R. 26 W.; 42 and 43 N., R. 27 W. Also the three islands in the southern part of Mille Lac.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Rabbit lake, beginning at a point half mile E. of Rabbit lake; thence S. 3 miles; thence westwardly in a straight line to a point 3 miles S. of the mouth of Rabbit river; thence N. to the mouth of said river; thence up the Mississippi river to a point directly N. of the place of beginning; thence S. to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Gull lake, beginning at a point half mile SW. from the most southwestwardly point of Gull lake; thence due S. to Crow Wing river; thence down said river to the Mississippi; thence up said river to Long Lake portage; thence in a straight line to the head of Gull lake; thence in a southwestwardly direction as nearly in a direct line as practicable, but no point thereof at less distance than half mile from said lake to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Pokagomon lake as follows: The boundaries to be as nearly as practicable at right angles, and so as to embrace within them Pokagomon lake; but nowhere to approach nearer said lake than half a mile therefrom.</p> <p>Reserve a tract at Sandy lake, beginning at the mouth of Sandy Lake river; thence S. to a point on an E. and W. line 2 miles S. of the most southern point of Sandy lake; thence E. to a point due S. from the mouth of West Savannah river; thence N. to the mouth of said river; thence N. to a point on an E. and W. line 1 mile N. of the most northerly point of Sandy lake; thence W. to Little Rice river; thence down said river to Sandy Lake river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve the islands in Rice lake and one-half section of land on said lake.</p> <p>Reserve 1 section for Hole-in-the-day.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Leech lake for Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, beginning at the mouth of Little Boy river; thence up said river to Lake Hassler; thence through the center of said lake to its western extremity; thence in a</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks.</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map.</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
.....	See 263	Kansas 2.
The E. branch of Snake river (the point of beginning of this cession) did not rise so far N. as was believed, but had its head S. of the cession line of 1837, so that this cession begins at a point on the line of 1837, due N. of head of E. branch of Snake river.	357	Minnesota 1.
This tract was not, as at first supposed, within the limits of the cession by this treaty, but was within the limits of a tract already ceded by treaty of July 29, 1837. Conditionally ceded by treaty of May 7, 1864. See that treaty.	See 454	Minnesota 2.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 456	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 453	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 457	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864	See 455	Minnesota 1.
Ceded by treaty May 7, 1864. Included with Sandy Lake reserve.....	See 455	Minnesota 1.
Enlarged by Executive orders Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874. The original reserve as herein provided for is colored green on Minnesota map No. 1, and is numbered 358. The original reserve is also shown in connection with the additions by Executive orders of Nov. 4, 1873 (No. 550) and May 26, 1874	358	Minnesota 1, 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 Feb. 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., X, 1155.	Chippewa of the Missis- sippi.	<p>direct line to the most southern point of Leech lake; thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Winnibigoshish lake for Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, beginning at a point where the Mississippi river leaves Lake Winnibigoshish; thence N. to the head of the first river; thence W. by the head of the next river to the head of the third river, emptying into said lake; thence down the latter to said lake; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve tract at Cass lake for Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands, beginning at the mouth of Turtle river; thence up said river to the first lake; thence E. 4 miles; thence southwardly in a line parallel with Turtle river to Cass lake; thence so as to include all the islands in said lake to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Missionaries and others legally residing in ceded country to have the privilege of purchasing 160 acres each. Half-breeds to have 80 acres each. Right of way granted for roads.</p>
Feb. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., X, 1172.	Winnebago...	<p>Cede tract granted them by treaty of Oct. 13, 1846.</p> <p>U. S. grant them 18 miles square on Blue Earth river in Minnesota.</p> <p>Missionaries and others legally residing in ceded country to have the privilege of purchasing 160 acres each. Half-breeds to have 80 acres each.</p>
May 14	Executive order.	Rep. Com. Ind. Affrs. for 1882, p. 273.	Chippewa in Michigan.	<p>President sets apart tract in Isabella and Emmet counties, Michigan, for their occupancy.</p>
June 9	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 945.	Walla-walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at the mouth of Tocannon river; thence up said river to its source; thence easterly along the summit of the Blue mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nez Perces, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Shoshonees or Snake Indians; thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder river) to the source of Powder river; thence to the head waters of Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the Columbia river; thence up the channel of the Columbia river to the lower end of a large island below the mouth of Umatilla river; thence northerly to a point on Yakama river called Tomah-luke; thence to Le Lac; thence to White Banks, on the Columbia below Priest's Rapids; thence down the Columbia river to the junction of the Columbia and Snake rivers; thence up Snake river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve tract within the following boundaries: Commencing in the middle of the channel of Umatilla river opposite the mouth of Wild Horse creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence southerly to a point in the Blue mountains known as Lee's Encampment; thence in a line to the headwaters of Howtome creek; thence W. to the divide between Howtome and Birch creeks; thence northerly along said divide to a point due W. of the SW. corner of William C. McKay's land claim; thence E. along his line to his SE. corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning. Grant right of way for roads through reserve.</p>
June 9	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 951.	Yakima, etc..	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at Mount Ranier; thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Che-lan and the southern tributaries of Methow river have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Che-lan and Methow river to the Columbia river; thence crossing Columbia on a true</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
(No. 567), on Minnesota map No. 2, the former being colored mauve and the latter two yellow.		
Enlarged by Executive order of May 26, 1874. The original reserve as herein provided for is colored green on Minnesota map No. 1, and is numbered 359. The original reserve is also shown in connection with the addition by Executive order of May 26, 1874 (No. 568), on Minnesota map No. 2, the former being colored mauve and the latter blue.	359	Minnesota 1, 2.
This reserve still retains its original boundaries.....	360	Minnesota 1, 2.
For description see treaty with the Chippewa, Aug. 2, 1847, both cessions referring to the same tract (No. 268).	361	Minnesota 2.
Ceded W. one-half by treaty of Apr. 15, 1859. E. one-half sold for their benefit under act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1863.	See 416, 439	Minnesota 2.
For explanation see note to the treaty of July 31, 1855, with the Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.		
.....	362	Oregon 1, Washington 1.
One section sold for Pendleton town site under act of Aug. 5, 1882.....	363	Oregon 1.
.....	364	Washington 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 June 9	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 951.	Yakima, etc ..	<p>E. course to a point whose longitude is 119° 10', which two latter lines separate said tribes and bands from the Oakinakanne Indians; thence in a true S. course to 47° of latitude; thence E. on said parallel to the main Palouse river, which two latter lines of boundary separate the above tribes and bands from the Spokanes; thence down the Palouse river to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she, or southern tributary of the same; thence in a southeasterly [west?] direction to the Snake river at the mouth of the Tucannon river, separating the above tribes and bands from the Nez Percés; thence down the Snake river to its junction with Columbia river; thence up Columbia river to the "White Banks" below the Priest's rapids; thence westerly to a lake called "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakama river, called Toh-mah-luke; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Columbia river, at the western extremity of "Big Island," between the mouths of the Umatilla river and Butler creek; all of which latter boundaries separate said tribes and bands from the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians; thence down the Columbia river to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade mountains; thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve the following tract: Commencing on Yakama river at the mouth of Attah-nam river; thence westerly along said Attah-nam river to the forks; thence along the southern tributary to the Cascade mountains; thence southerly along the main ridge of said mountains, passing S. and E. of Mount Adams, to the spur whence flow the waters of Klickitat and Pisco rivers; thence down said spur to the divide between the waters of said rivers; thence along said divide to the divide separating the waters of Satass river from those flowing into Columbia river; thence along said divide to the main Yakama, 8 miles below the mouth of Satass river; thence up Yakama to the place of beginning.</p>
June 11	Camp Stevens, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 957.	Nez Percé....	<p>Cede the following tract: Commencing at the source of the Wo-na-ne-she, or southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to Snake river, at the mouth of Tucanon river; thence up the Tucanon to its source in the Blue mountains; thence southerly along the ridge of the Blue mountains (?); thence to a point on Grand Ronde river, midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river, 50 miles above the place known as the "Crossing of Salmon river;" thence due N. to the summit of Bitter Root mountains; thence along the crest of Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve the following tract: Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or southern tributary of the Palouse river flows from the spurs of Bitter Root mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of Ti-nat-pan-up creek; thence southerly to the crossing of Snake river, 10 miles below the mouth of Al-po-wa-wi river; thence to the source of Alpowawi river, in the Blue mountains; thence along the crest of the Blue mountains; thence to the crossing of Grand Ronde river, midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of Woll-low-how river; thence along the divide between the waters of Woll-low-how and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river, 15 miles below the mouth of Powder river; thence to Salmon river above the crossing; thence by the spurs of Bitter Root mountains to the place of beginning.</p>
June 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XI, 611.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	<p>Defines boundaries of Choctaw and Chickasaw country as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas river 100 paces E. of old Fort Smith where the western boundary line of the state of Arkansas crosses said river; thence due S. by Red river; thence up Red river to the point where the 100° W.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	365	Washington 1.
This cession comprises two separate tracts.....	366	Oregon 1, Idaho, Washington 1.
Portion of this reserve ceded by treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Sec 441, 442	Idaho, Oregon 1, Washington 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 June 22	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XI, 611.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	<p>longitude crosses the same; thence N. along said meridian to the main Canadian river; thence down said river to its junction with the Arkansas river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Establishes and defines boundaries of Chickasaw district as follows: Beginning on the N. bank of Red river at the mouth of Island bayou, where it empties into Red river, about 26 miles on a straight line below the mouth of False Wachitta; thence a northwesterly course along the main channel of said bayou to the junction of the three prongs of said bayou nearest the dividing ridge between Wachitta and Low Blue rivers, as laid down on Capt. R. L. Hunter's map; thence northerly along the eastern prong of Island bayou to its source; thence due N. to the Canadian river; thence W. along the main Canadian to 98° W. longitude; thence S. to Red river; thence down Red river to the beginning.</p> <p>Remainder of the tract to constitute Choctaw district.</p> <p>Choctaws relinquish all claim to land W. of 100° W. longitude. Choctaws and Chickasaws lease to U. S. their country W. of 98° for location of Wichitas and other tribes.</p> <p>Right of way granted for roads and railroads.</p>
June 25	Wasco, Oregon territory.	Stat. L., XII, 963.	Confederated tribes of middle Oregon.	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing in the middle of Columbia river at the Cascade falls, running thence southerly to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence along said summit to 44° N. latitude; thence E. on that parallel to the summit of the Blue mountains, or the western boundary of the Sho-sho-ne or Snake country; thence northerly along that summit to a point due E. from the head waters of Willow creek; thence W. to the head waters of said creek; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia river; thence down the channel of the Columbia river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve the following tract: Commencing in the middle of the channel of De Chutes river opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands known as Mutton mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes river heading in this peak, to its junction with De Chutes river; thence down the middle channel of said river to the place of beginning.</p>
July 1 1856 Jan. 25	Quinaielt river and Olympia, Washington territory.	Stat. L., XII, 971.	Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute.	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on the Pacific coast, which is the SW. corner of the lands lately ceded by the Makah tribe to the U. S., running thence easterly with and along the southern boundary of said Makah tribe to the middle of the Coast Range of mountains; thence southerly with said range of mountains to their intersection with the dividing ridge between the Chehalis and Quinaiatl rivers; thence westerly with said ridge to the Pacific coast; thence northerly along said coast to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve a tract or tracts to be selected for them by the President.</p>
1855 July 16	Hell Gate, Montana territory.	Stat. L., XII, 975.	Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles.	<p>Cede tract within the following boundaries: Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky mountains at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between the Flat bow or Kootenay river and Clarke's Fork; thence southerly and southeasterly along said divide to 115° longitude; thence in a southwesterly direction to the divide between the sources of the St Regis Borgia and Cœur d'Alene rivers; thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root mountains to the divide between the head waters of the Koos-koos-kee river and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root river; thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the sev-</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See treaties of Jan. 17, 1837, and Nov. 4, 1854.....	367	} Indian Territory 2.
.....	368	
They never had any legitimate claim W. of 100°. This leased district was ceded to the U. S. for the location of other tribes by treaty of Apr. 28, 1866.	See 485	} Oregon 1.
.....	369	
.....	370	Oregon 1.
.....	371	Washington (north-western).
“Quinalt” reserve set apart by Executive order of Nov. 4, 1873, extending the boundaries of the original reserve. The extension is shown on Washington map No. 2.	372 See 551	Washington (north-western). Washington 2.
.....	373	Montana 1, Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 July 16	Hell Gate, Montana territory.	Stat. L., XII, 975.	Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille.	<p>eral tributaries of Bitter Root river from the waters flowing into Salmon and Snake rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky mountains; thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve tract commencing at the source of the main branch of Jocko river; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Bitter Root river from those flowing into the Jocko to a point on Clarke's Fork between the Camash and Horse prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the W. Flathead river to a point due W. from the point halfway in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of Flathead lake; thence on a due E. course to the divide whence the Crow, the Prune, the So-ni-el-em, and Jocko rivers take their rise; thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve in Bitter Root valley to be set apart for Flatheads if deemed desirable.</p>
July 31	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 621.	Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.	<p>U. S. set apart for six bands near Sault Ste Marie all unsold public lands in secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, T. 47 N., R. 5 W.; secs. 18, 19, and 30, T. 47 N., R. 4 W.; secs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, T. 47 N., R. 3 W.; sec. 29, T. 47 N., R. 2 W.; secs. 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15, T. 47 N., R. 2 E.; sec. 34, T. 48 N., R. 2 E.; secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, T. 45 N., R. 2 E.; secs. 1, 12, and 13, T. 45 N., R. 1 E., and sec. 4, T. 44 N., R. 2 E.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for bands who wish to reside E. of Mackinac straits all unsold public lands in T. 42 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W.; T. 43 N., R. 1 W.; T. 44 N., R. 12 W.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for Beaver Island band High island and Garden island in Lake Michigan, being fractional Ts. 38 and 39 N., R. 11 W.; T. 40 N., R. 10 W., and in part 39 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for Cross and Middle Village, L'Arbrechroche, Bear Creek bands, et al. certain unsold public lands as follows: Ts. 34 to 39 (inclusive) N., R. 5 W.; Ts. 34 to 38 (inclusive) N., R. 6 W.; Ts. 34, 36, and 37 N., R. 7 W., and all that part of T. 34 N., R. 8 W., lying N. of Pine river.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for Grand Traverse bands certain unsold public lands described in amendment as follows: Ts. 29, 30, 31 N., R. 11 W.; Ts. 29, 30, 31 N., R. 12 W., and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 29 N., R. 9 W.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for Grand River bands certain unsold public lands described in amendment as follows: T. 12 N., R. 15 W., and Ts. 15, 16, 17, and 18 N., R. 16 W.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for Cheboygan band certain unsold public lands, described in amendment as follows: Ts. 35, 36 N., R. 3 W.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for Thunder Bay bands certain unsold public lands, as follows: Secs. 25 and 36, T. 30 N., R. 7 E., and sec. 22, T. 30 N., R. 8 E.</p> <p>U. S. agree to purchase from Methodist Missionary Society sufficient land for Indians desiring to settle at Iroquois Point.</p> <p>All land within these reserves remaining unassigned after ten years to be sold by U. S., as in case of other public lands.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This reserve is commonly known as Joeko reserve.....	374	Montana 1.
It was decided to be undesirable to set apart this Bitter Root valley reserve, and under act of Congress of June 5, 1872, the Indians were removed to the preceding reservation, known as the Joeko reserve.		
In anticipation of this treaty an Executive order was issued, May 14, 1855, temporarily withdrawing from market for Indian purposes certain townships on the shore of Lake Michigan, in the vicinity of Little Traverse bay. A portion only of these townships was reserved by the treaty and the remainder, not being needed for Indian purposes, was subsequently restored to market in 1860. The townships thus restored were 33 to 39 (inclusive) N. of R. 4 W.; T. 33 N. of Rs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 W., and that part of T. 34 N., R. 8 W., lying S. of Pine river. By Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1855, Sept. 10, 1855, and Apr. 21, 1856, all the lands described in the treaty, not previously included in Executive order of May 14, 1855, together with sundry additional tracts thought necessary for the use of these Indians, were withdrawn from market. The tracts thus withdrawn, in addition to those described in the treaty, were T. 32 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W.; T. 29 N., R. 13 W., and Ts. 11 and 12 N., Rs. 16, 17, and 18 W. Subsequently, by Executive order of Apr. 16, 1864, Ts. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 4 W., and Ts. 34, 37, 38, and 39 N., R. 3 W., were withdrawn from market with a view to consolidating the Ottawa and Chippewa on the Little Traverse reservation, including these latter tracts, but this policy was abandoned, and the order revoked by Executive order of Feb. 14, 1874. Individual allotments were made to the Ottawa and Chippewa (the lists being, however, several times revised and readjusted), as provided for in the treaty, the tribal organization was dissolved, the allotted lands were patented to the allottees, and the surplus was restored to the public domain by act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, and amended by act of Congress, May 23, 1876.	375, 376, 377, 378, 379.	
.....	380, 381	Michigan, (region about Mackinac and Detroit).
.....	382, 383	
.....	384	
.....	385	
.....	386, 387, 388, 389.	
.....	390, 391, 392, 393	
.....	394, 395	
See act of Congress of June 10, 1872, amended by act of May 23, 1876.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 Aug. 2	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 631.	Chippewa of Sault Ste Marie.	Surrender right of fishing and encampment at the falls of St. Mary's secured by treaty June 16, 1820.
Aug. 2	Detroit, Michigan.	Stat. L., XI, 633.	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swancreek, and Black river (parties to treaties of Jan. 14, 1837, and May 9, 1836).	U. S. give Chief O-shaw-waw-no a small island in St Mary's river, containing one-half acre.
Aug. 9	Executive order.	-----	Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.	U. S. set apart all unsold public lands in six adjoining townships in Isabella county, Michigan.
Aug. 11 to Sept. 8	-----	-----	Coast tribes of Oregon.	U. S. set apart all unsold public lands in Ts. 17 and 18 N., Rs. 3, 4, and 5 E.
Sept. 10	Executive order.	-----	Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.	President temporarily withdraws certain lands from market until selections contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, can be made.
Sept. 25	Executive order.	-----	Ontonagon band of Chippewa.	Cede all title to the following lands: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Columbia river at the northwestern extremity of the purchase made of the Calapooia and Molalla bands of Indians; thence running southerly with that boundary to the southwestern point of that purchase; and thence along the summit of the coast range of mountains, with the western boundaries of the purchase made of the Umpquas and Molallas of the Umpqua valley, and of the Scotons, Chastes, and Grave Creeks of Rogue river valley, to the southern boundary of Oregon territory; thence W. to the Pacific ocean; thence northerly along said ocean to the middle of the northern channel of the Columbia river; thence, following the middle of said channel, to the place of beginning: <i>Provided, however,</i> That so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, and such other bands or parts of bands as may, by direction of the President of the U. S., be located thereon: Commencing where the northern boundary of the seventeenth range of townships S. of the base line strikes the coast; thence E. to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships W. of the Willamette meridian, as indicated by John B. Preston's "Diagram of a portion of Oregon territory;" thence N. on that line to the southern boundary of the third range of townships S. of the base line; thence W. to the Pacific ocean, and thence southerly along the coast to the place of beginning.
Oct. 17	On upper Missouri, near Judith river, Nebraska.	Stat. L., XI, 657.	Blackfoot and Flathead nations and Nez Percé tribe.	President temporarily withdraws certain lands from market until selections contemplated by treaty of July 31, 1855, can be made.
				Formal withdrawal of land for reserve, as provided for by sixth clause of article 1, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.
				Blackfoot nation agrees that certain territory assigned them by treaty of Fort Laramie shall be a common hunting ground.
				Certain territory to belong exclusively to the Blackfoot -----

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This tract was in T. 47 N., R. 1 E., comprising fractional secs. 4, 5, and 6, lying along Sault Ste Marie river within the village limits of Sault Ste Marie. It is too small to be indicated on the map. The grant is too small to be noted on the map.</p>		
<p>In anticipation of this treaty the President, by Executive order, May 14, 1855, withdrew from market the whole of Ts. 13, 14, 15, and 16 N., Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 W. After the selection of the six townships provided by treaty the remainder were restored to market. See treaty of Oct. 18, 1864.</p>	396	Michigan 2.
<p>These townships were formally withdrawn from market by Executive order, Apr. 21, 1856. Ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Oct. 18, 1864.</p>	See 464	Michigan 2.
<p>See letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Aug. 4, 1855, and letter of Commissioner of the General Land Office, Aug. 8, 1855. See also note in this schedule opposite the treaty of July 31, 1855.</p>		
<p>Several treaties were concluded between the foregoing dates with the coast tribes by Superintendent Palmer. By these treaties the Indians ceded all claim to lands, but were to have a reservation established for them within the general limits of the cession. The treaties were not ratified, but the U. S. authorities assumed that the cession was binding, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1855, the President set apart the promised reserve. The limits of the cession are therefore shown here as though the treaties were ratified.</p>	397	Oregon 1.
<p>See note in this schedule opposite the treaty of July 31, 1855.</p>		
<p>For the boundaries of the reserve, see treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.....</p>	See 310	Michigan 2.
<p>.....</p>	398	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
<p>This territory for the Blackfeet is described in the treaty as bounded by a line running eastwardly from Hell Gate, or Medicine Rock Passes, to the nearest</p>	399 See 565, 574	Montana 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1855 Oct. 17	On Upper Missouri, near Judith river, Nebraska.	Stat. L., XI, 637	Blackfoot and Flathead nations and Nez Percé tribes.	
Nov. 9	Executive order.	-----	Indians on coast of Oregon.	Assiniboines to have the right to hunt on certain lands. President sets apart a reserve known as Coast reservation (which afterwards, on being reduced, was called Siletz reservation), beginning on the shore of the Pacific ocean at the mouth of a small stream (Tsiltecos river), about midway between Umpqua and Siuslaw rivers; thence easterly to the ridge dividing the waters of these streams, and along said ridge or highland to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships W. of the Willamette meridian; thence N. on said boundary to a point due E. of Cape Lookout; thence W. to the ocean; and thence along the coast to the place of beginning.
Nov. 16	Executive order.	-----	Klamath	President sets apart a reserve of 25,000 acres on both sides of Klamath river in California, the same being a strip commencing at the Pacific ocean and extending 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath river for a distance of 20 miles.
Dec. 21	Dayton, Oregon.	Stat. L., XII, 981.	Molalla	Cede tract within the following boundaries: Beginning at Scott's peak, being the NE. termination of purchase from Umpaquah and Calapooias Nov. 29, 1854; thence southerly on the eastern boundary line of said purchase and the purchase of the Cow Creeks Sept. 19, 1853, and the tract purchased of the Scotens, Chastas, and Grave Creeks, Nov. 18, 1854, to the boundary of the Rogue river purchase made Sept. 10, 1853; thence along the northern boundary of that purchase to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence northerly along the summit of said mountains to a point due E. of Scott's peak; thence W. to the place of beginning. Molels, Umpaquas, and Calapooias to remove to a reserve on head of Yambill river.
1856	-----	-----	Tule River or Madden Farm reservation Indians.	See historical column.
Feb. 5	Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., XI, 663.	Stockbridge and Munsee.	Cede all remaining lands at Stockbridge, Wisconsin.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>source of the Muscle Shell river; thence down the river to the Missouri; down the Missouri to the mouth of Milk river; thence N. to forty-ninth parallel; W. to the main range of the Rocky mountains, and southerly along that range to place of beginning. A treaty was afterward concluded, Sept. 1, 1868, by which the Blackfeet relinquished a portion of this territory. This treaty was never ratified, but with the assent of the Indians, by Executive order of July 5, 1873, a reserve was set apart for the joint occupancy of the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Bloods, Blackfeet, and River Crows. This new reserve was in part composed of territory assigned the Blackfeet by treaty of 1855. It did not, however, comprise all of that territory, for, by the effect of the Executive order of July 5, 1873, a portion of it was relinquished to the U. S. The tract thus relinquished is colored green.</p>		
<p>Modified and partly relinquished by Executive order of Dec. 21, 1865. Another portion relinquished by act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1875.</p>	See 578, 579, 479.	Oregon 1.
<p>This was selected by Superintendent Henley as one of the two additional reserves authorized by act of Congress Mar. 3, 1855. It was surveyed by Deputy Surveyor Lewis in 1857. Dec. 31, 1861, the Indian agent reported the complete destruction of both the reservation and the public property thereon by a freshet, which left the soil covered to the depth of several feet with sand. The Indians were at once removed to Smith River reservation. Though not formally relinquished, the Klamath was not thereafter occupied as an Indian reservation until 1877, when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asked that the War Department remove white trespassers. Recent action has been taken looking to the allotment of land in severalty to those Indians residing on the reserve with a view to restoring the surplus land to the public domain.</p>	400	California 2.
<p>.....</p>	401	Oregon.
<p>This tract was informally established in 1856 as an Indian reservation. In 1857-58 Mr Thomas P. Madden, an employee of the Indian service, entered and obtained title to the land with state-school warrants. It was thereafter known as the Madden farm, containing 1,280 acres, and the U. S. paid him rental therefor until it was abandoned in 1876, and the Indians removed to the new Tule River reservation, established by Executive orders of Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873. In addition to the Madden farm the U. S. occupied and fenced 160 acres adjoining, but that was also entered by an Indian employee as a homestead in 1864.</p>	402	California 2.
<p>Dissensions continuing among the tribe after the treaty of 1839, the act of Congress of March 3, 1843, was passed, providing for the subdivision and allotment in severalty of their remaining lands. A part of the tribe refused to be governed by this act and Congress repealed it Aug. 6, 1846. It was found impracticable to carry this last act into effect, and to settle all difficulties the treaty of Nov. 24, 1848, was concluded, by which the Indians agreed to</p>	See 272	Wisconsin 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1856 Feb. 5	Stockbridge, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., xi, 663.	Stockbridge, and Munsee.	Cede 72 sections in Minnesota set apart by treaty of Nov. 24, 1848. U. S. to select another tract for them near S. boundary of Menomonee reserve.
Feb. 11	Keshena, Wisconsin.	Stat. L., xi, 679.	Menomini	Cede two townships in SW. corner of their reserve for the location of the Stockbridge and Munsee.
Feb. 21	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa of Lake Superior (Buffalo's band.)	President withdraws certain land from market until selections for Buffalo's band are made under treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.
Apr. 21	Executive order.	-----	Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.	President withdraws certain lands from market until selections are made under treaty of July 31, 1855.
May 22	Executive order.	-----	Camel-el-poma et al.	President set apart Mendocino reserve in California in compliance with recommendation of Superintendent Henley of Nov. 17, 1855.
Aug. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xi, 699.	Creeks and Seminoles.	Creeks cede to Seminoles tract within the following boundaries: Beginning on the Canadian river, a few miles E. of the 97° W. longitude, where Ock-hi-appo or Pond creek empties into the same; thence due N. to the N. fork of the Canadian; thence up said N. fork of the Canadian to the southern line of the Cherokee country; thence with that line west to the 100° of W. longitude; thence S. along said meridian of longitude to the Canadian river, and thence down and with that river to the place of beginning. Boundaries of the Creek country defined as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the N. fork of the Canadian river and running northerly 4 miles; thence running a straight line so as to meet a line drawn from the S. bank of the Arkansas river, opposite to the E. or lower bank of Grand river at its junction with the Arkansas, and which runs a course S. 44° W. 1 mile to a post placed in the ground; thence along said line to the Arkansas and up the same and the Verdigris river to where the old territorial line crosses it; thence along said line N. to a point 25 miles from the Arkansas river, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence running W. with the southern line of the Cherokee country to the N. fork of the Canadian river, where the boundary of the cession to the Seminoles, defined in the preceding article, first strikes said Cherokee line; thence down said N. fork to where the eastern boundary line of the said cession to the Seminoles strikes the same; thence with that line due S. to the Canadian river at the mouth of the Ock-hi-appo or Pond creek, and thence down said Canadian river to the place of beginning. Creeks cede all claim to country other than as defined in article 2.
Sept. 4	-----	-----	Round Valley reservation Indians.	Superintendent Henley reports selection of temporary reservation at Round valley or "Nome Cult."

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
cede their remaining lands and to remove W. of the Mississippi. A tract of 72 sections was selected for them in Minnesota, but they refused to remove. This treaty of Feb. 5, 1856, was therefore concluded, and in pursuance of its provisions another tract was purchased for them from the Menomini by treaty concluded with that tribe Feb. 11, 1856.		
The Indians selected a tract at the mouth of Vermillion river, but the U. S. did not approve the selection. A tract was then assigned them on Crow river by consent of the Winnebago, but as they did not remove it was not surveyed or formally set apart for them.		
By treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, with the Menomini, two townships were purchased from them for the location of the Stockbridge and Munsee, and the latter removed thereto. For boundaries of this tract see Menomini treaty of Feb. 11, 1856. By act of Congress of Feb. 6, 1871, the Stockbridge and Munsee sold all but 18 sections of this reserve.	See 403	Wisconsin 2.
By act of Congress of Feb. 6, 1871, the Stockbridge and Munsee sold all but 18 sections of this reserve.	403	Wisconsin 2.
For boundaries of the reservation as actually selected and afterward enlarged, see the treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.	See 341, 342	Wisconsin 2.
For explanatory note see treaty of July 31, 1855.		
This reserve was abandoned for Indian purposes, Mar. 31, 1866, and was restored to the public domain by act of Congress of July 27, 1868.	See 522	California 2.
This tract was ceded to the U. S. by the Seminole, Mar. 21, 1866, for the location of other tribes.	404 See 480	Indian Territory 2.
-----	See 486, 487	Indian Territory 2.
This is an indefinite cession fully covered by other more specific cessions.		
It was first established as an Indian farm for temporary use, but has been ever since continued as an Indian reserve. Nov. 18, 1858, Superintendent Henley was instructed to make public proclamation that the whole of Round valley was reserved. In Mar. 1860, it was surveyed by Andrew J. Hatch. The boundaries thus surveyed are here shown by red lines and contained 25,030.08 acres, having been reduced to the limit authorized by the act of Mar. 3, 1853. A subsequent enlargement and survey was made in 1870, the boundaries of which are shown by blue lines (see Executive order of Mar. 30, 1870). Still later modifications of boundary have been made, for which see act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1873, and Executive order of July 26, 1876.	-----	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1857 Jan. 20	Executive order.	-----	Niskwali and others, parties to treaty of Dec. 26, 1854.	<p>President changes size and location of reserves as authorized by sixth article of the treaty of Dec. 26, 1854, as follows: Enlarges Puyallup reserve at S. end of Commencement bay to accommodate 500 Indians.</p> <p>Enlarges and changes location of Nisqually reserve.....</p> <p>Establishes a new reserve at Muckleshoot prairie.....</p>
June 30	Executive order.	-----	Confederated bands of Willamette valley.	President establishes reserve at Grande Ronde in accordance with treaty of Jan. 22, 1855, consisting of the following lands: Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 8 W., and parts of Ts. 5 and 6 S., R. 7 W., Willamette district, Oregon.
Sept. 24	Table creek, Nebraska territory.	Stat. L., XI, 729.	Pawnee (four confederated bands).	<p>Cede all lands claimed by them, except as herein reserved, which lands are bounded as follows: On the E. by the lands lately purchased by the U. S. from the Omahas; on the S. by the lands heretofore ceded by the Pawnees to the U. S.; on the W. by a line running due N. from the junction of the N. with the S. fork of the Platte river to the Keha-Paha river, and on the N. by the Keha-Paha river to its junction with the Niobrara, L'eau qui Court or Running Water river; thence by that river to the western boundary of the late Omaha cession.</p> <p>Reserve a tract 30 miles in length from E. to W. by 15 miles wide from N. to S., including both banks of the Loup fork of Platte river, the E. line of which shall be at a point not farther E. than the mouth of Beaver creek.</p> <p>Half-breeds to receive scrip entitling them to locate 160 acres each.</p>
Nov. 5	Tonawanda reservation, New York.	Stat. L., XI, 735.	Seneca (Tonawanda band).	<p>Cede all claim to lands W. of Missouri, set apart for New York Indians by treaty of Jan. 15, 1838.</p> <p>Tonawanda band may purchase of Ogden and Fellows a part of or the entire Tonawanda reserve.</p> <p>Tonawanda band to surrender to Ogden and Fellows such portion of the said reserve as they do not purchase.</p>
1858 Mar. 12	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 997.	Ponka	<p>The Poncas cede to the U. S. all lands they own or claim, except the tract bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Neobrara river and running due N. so as to intersect Ponca river 25 miles from its mouth; thence from said point of intersection up said river 20 miles; thence due S. to the Neobrara river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Half-breeds to receive scrip entitling them to locate 160 acres each.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Again enlarged by Executive order of Sept. 6, 1873. This second enlargement embraced only fractional sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., and is too small to be definitely shown on the map. As thus enlarged it constitutes the present Puyallup reserve.	405	Washington (north-western).
As thus enlarged in size and changed in location it constitutes the present Nisqually reserve.	406	Washington (north-western).
Supplemented by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874, and as thus established constitutes the present Muckleshoot reserve. For boundaries see that order.	See 564	Washington 2.
-----	407	Oregon 1.
This cession is overlapped by Sioux cession of June 23, 1875, indicated by a blue line, and Sioux cession of Sept. 26, 1876, indicated by a mauve line. It is also overlapped by the Sioux reserve established by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	408	Dakota 1, Nebraska.
See acts of Congress, Apr. 10, 1876, and June 10, 1872.....	See 590	Nebraska.
Notwithstanding the treaty of 1842 the Tonawanda Seneka refused to remove from their reserve. This treaty of 1857 was therefore negotiated, and under its provisions the Indians repurchased from Ogden and Fellows and their grantees, portions of the reserve amounting in the aggregate to about 7,550 acres. The boundaries of the tracts thus repurchased are shown on the map by scarlet lines. The quantity surrendered is shown between the scarlet lines and the boundaries of the original tract.	See 40	New York.
By the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 the E. line of the Sioux territory was fixed by a line drawn from the mouth of White river in the direction of the forks of the Platte. The Ponka claimed the country beginning at the mouth of Ayoway river; thence up along Elk creek to the Old Omaha village on Elkhorn river; thence westerly to the Black hills; thence along the Black hills to the source of White river; thence down White river to the Missouri, and thence to the beginning, but they were advised by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that their title was recognized only to that portion N. of the Omaha cession and E. of the Sioux line by the treaty of Fort Laramie. The tract herein ceded was therefore considered as comprising the land within these latter limits, subject to the reservation specially made between Ponca and Missouri rivers.	409	Dakota 1.
It was found that from a mistaken wording of the treaty this reserve did not include the tract intended for the Ponka. At the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of July 26, 1860, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed that the line between Rs. 8 and 9 W. should be recognized as the E. boundary of the reservation instead of the line 25 miles from the mouth of Ponca river, thus throwing the reserve about 12 miles to the E. of the literal reading of the treaty. A part of this reserve, lying W. of the range line between Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W., was ceded by treaty of Mar. 10, 1865, in return for the cession of fractional T. 31 N., R. 7 W.; fractional T. 32 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 W.; fractional T. 33 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., and that part of T. 33 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W. lying S. of Ponca creek.	See 471, 472	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1858 Apr. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XI, 743.	Y a n k t o n Sioux.	Cede all claim to land, except as herein reserved, including islands in Missouri river, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Tchan-kas-an-data, or Calumet or Big Sioux river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Pa-hah-wa-kan or East Medicine Knoll river; thence up said river to its head; thence in a direction [direct line?] to the head of the main fork of the Wan-dush-kah-for (?) or Snake river; thence down said river to its junction with the Tchan-san-san, or Jaques or James river; thence in a direct line to the northern point of Lake Kampeska; thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of said outlet with Big Sioux river; thence down Big Sioux to its junction with the Missouri river. Reserve tract of 400,000 acres on Missouri river, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Naw-izi-wa-koo-pah or Chouteau river and extending up the Missouri river 30 miles; thence due N. to a point; thence easterly to a point on Chouteau river; thence down said river to the place of beginning, so as to include 400,000 acres. Make grants of land in ceded country to sundry individuals. Reserve use of Red Pipestone quarry
June 8	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 312.	Munsee or Christian Indians.	Christian Indians sell four sections purchased of the Delawares under treaty of May 6, 1854, and sale confirmed by Congress.
June 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1031.	Sioux (Mede- wakanton and Wah- pekute bands).	Indians to retain as a reserve that part of the tract given them by treaty of Aug. 5, 1851, lying S. of Minnesota river. Senate to decide upon their title to that portion N. of Minnesota river, and if it is pronounced good, the U. S. to pay them for same.
June 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1037.	Sioux (Sis- seton and Wahpeton bands).	Indians to retain as a reserve that part of the tract given them by treaty of July 23, 1851, lying S. of Minnesota river. The Senate to decide upon their title to that portion N. of Minnesota river, and if it is pronounced good, the U. S. to pay them for same.
1859 Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 401.	Pima and Maricopa.	U. S. sets apart tract on Gila river occupied by them as a reservation for their use, bounded as follows: Beginning at Sweetwater station; thence S. 18° 38' E. 1 mile 39.87 chains; S. 74° 26' E. 12 miles 22.67 chains; N. 18° 38' W. 4 miles 70.15 chains; N. 74° 26' W. 12 miles 22.67 chains; thence from initial point N. 74° 26' W. 12 miles 72 chains; N. 18° 38' W. 4 miles 70.15 chains; S. 76° 26' E. 12 miles 72 chains; S. 18° 38' E. 1 mile 38.60 chains, containing in the aggregate 100 square miles.
Apr. 15	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1101.	Winnebago...	Winnebagoes retain E. portion of their reservation, as follows: Ts. 106 and 107 [N.] R. 24 [W.], and 106 and 107 R. 25, and the two strips of land immediately adjoining them on the E. and N. Western portion of their reserve to be sold by the U. S. in trust for their benefit.
July 16	Sac and Fox agency, Kansas ter- ritory.	Stat. L., XII, 1105.	Chippewa of Swan creek and Black river, and Munsee or Chris- tian.	Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas and the Munsee or Christian Indians become united as one band. A portion of reserve by treaty of May 9, 1836, not exceeding 7 sections to be retained as future home. Remainder of tract reserved by treaty of May 9, 1836, to be sold by the U. S. in trust for their benefit.
Sept. 17	Executive or- der.	.....	Chippewa (La Pointe band).	Secretary of Interior approves and reports to General Land Office selections for reserve on Madeline island, as per treaty of Sept. 30, 1854.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
.....	410	Dakota 1.
This constitutes the present Yankton reserve.....	411	Dakota 1.
.....	412	Minnesota 2.
The President is authorized to purchase another home for them. See Delaware treaty of May 6, 1854. A new home was found for them among the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewa in Kansas, with whom they became confederated.	See 317	Kansas 2.
By act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1863, this reserve was directed to be sold and the Indians provided with a new reserve beyond the limits of any state. See that act.	See 440	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1.
The Senate, by resolution of June 27, 1860, declared in favor of the Indian title..	413	Minnesota 1.
By act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1863, this reserve was directed to be sold and the Indians provided with a new reserve beyond the limits of any state. See that act.	See 440	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1.
Senate, by resolution of June 27, 1860, declared in favor of the Indian title....	414	Minnesota 1.
Enlarged by Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10 and June 4, 1879, and May 5, 1882.	415	Arizona 2.
By act of Congress, Feb. 21, 1863, this reserve was directed to be sold and the President authorized to set apart a new reserve for them outside the limits of any state.	See 439	Minnesota 2.
.....	416	Minnesota 2.
The interest in this reservation was purchased for the Munsee or Christian Indians in pursuance of authority conferred by act of Congress of June 8, 1858.	417	Kansas 2.
.....	418	Kansas 2.
In two segregated tracts, with No. 417 lying between them	418	Kansas 2.
See treaty of Sept. 30, 1854	See 335	Wisconsin 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1859 Oct. 1	Sac and Fox agency, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., xv, 467.	Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.	By this treaty a portion of the reservation of these tribes, described as follows, was retained for their use in severalty: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of their reservation 6 miles W. of the N.E. corner of the same; running thence due S. to the southern boundary of the same 20 miles; thence W. along the southern boundary 12 miles; thence due N. to the northern boundary of said reservation 20 miles; thence E. along said boundary line 12 miles, to the place of beginning; estimated to contain about 153,600 acres. Remainder of their reserve to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit.
Oct. 5	Kansas agency, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., XII, 1111.	Kansa	A portion of their reservation to be retained. Retained portion bounded as follows: Commencing at the SW. corner of said reservation; thence N. with the W. boundary 9 miles; thence E. 14 miles; thence S. 9 miles; thence W. with the S. boundary 14 miles, to the place of beginning. Remainder of reservation to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit.
.....	.....	.....	Western Shoshoni.	A reserve was selected and set apart by agent Jarvis at Ruby Valley, Nevada.
Nov. 19	.....	.....	Chow - chilla, Poho-neche, Chook-chancie, et al.	Superintendent McDuffie reports abandonment of Fresno River reservation.
1860 May 14	.....	.....	Gila Apache ..	Commissioner of Indian Affairs approved agent Steck's selection of Gila Apache reservation and requested the General Land Office to respect it. It was bounded as follows: Commencing at Santa Lucia spring, and running N. 15 miles; thence W. 15 miles; thence S. 15 miles; thence E. 15 miles to the place of beginning.
May 30	Sarcoxierville, Delaware reservation.	Stat. L., XII, 1129.	Delaware	A portion of their reserve allotted to them in severalty and retained for future home. Remainder of reserve sold to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company. The tract retained to contain sufficient land for allotments to such "Absentee" Delawares as may return. Certain tracts reserved temporarily for mill, school, and mission purposes. Certain tracts reserved for chiefs and interpreter.
June 27	Resolution of U. S. Senate.	Stat. L., XII, 1042.	Sioux in Minnesota.	U. S. Senate declares in favor of the title of Sioux in Minnesota to tract on N. side of Minnesota river, as provided for by treaty of June 19, 1858.
1861	.....	.....	Wachte, Noto-noto, We-melche, et al.	Kings River reserve probably abandoned in the fall of 1861.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This tract was commonly known as the Diminished reserve. The unallotted portion of it was sold, from time to time, with the trust lands. The remainder was ceded by treaty of Feb. 18, 1867. As a whole the Diminished reserve is shown on the map.	See 494	Kansas 2.
These lands were commonly known as trust lands and were sold by the U. S. from time to time on sealed bids. A remnant of them remained unsold by the U. S. at the time of the treaty of 1867 and provision was made by that treaty for their final disposal, but for the purposes of this work the Indian title to the whole tract was extinguished by this treaty of 1859, and it is shown on the map accordingly.	419	Kansas 2.
This reserved tract is here shown as a whole. The tribe subsequently removed to Indian territory upon a new reserve, and their reserve in Kansas was sold under provisions of acts of Congress approved May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880.	420	Kansas 2.
These lands were sold, from time to time, under provisions of this treaty and acts of Congress approved May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880. The tract is here shown as a whole.	421	Kansas 2.
This reserve was 6 miles square. After being occupied and cultivated for several years it was abandoned and subsequently became a station for the Overland Stage Company.	422	Nevada.
Special Agent J. Ross Browne reported, Nov. 4, 1859, that this reserve, so far as the agricultural portion of it was concerned, consisted of a farm which had been rented of private parties since 1854. It was originally established as a temporary Indian reserve and no official survey was, so far as known, made of its boundaries, although by report of Superintendent Henley, Aug. 15, 1857, it was stated that he had selected it as the last of the five permanent reserves authorized by act of Mar. 3, 1853. Its location is laid down (but by what authority is not known) on a map of California in the Indian Office files bearing number 186. The location thus indicated is accepted for want of a more definite one.	423	California 2.
This reserve was 15 miles square and was at first supposed to be partly in Arizona and partly in New Mexico. It was afterward found to be entirely in New Mexico. In 1861 the Texas troops made a raid into New Mexico, in consequence of which the U. S. agent was compelled to abandon the reserve. For several years thereafter the Apache were hostile and the reserve was not again occupied. Aug. 28, 1867, the Commissioner of the General Land Office asked that it be restored to the public domain.	424	New Mexico 2.
This reserve was sold by the Delawares to the Missouri River Railroad Company by treaty of July 4, 1866.	See 488	Kansas 2.
	425	Kansas 2.
See treaties of June 19, 1858. By the foregoing resolution the Indians were allowed 30 cents per acre for these lands.		
The information about this reserve is very indefinite. It was established about the same time as the Fresno River reservation. It was a farm belonging to private parties, containing about 350 acres of arable land, and was situated on the right bank of Kings river, 10 miles from the foothills of the Sierra Nevada.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1861 Feb. 18	Fort Wise, Kansas territory.	Stat. L., XII, 1163.	Arapaho and Cheyenne of Upper Arkansas.	Cede all land claimed by them except one reserved tract. Reserve tract for future home, described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Sandy fork of the Arkansas river and extending westwardly along the said river to the mouth of Purgatory river; thence along up the W. bank of the Purgatory river to the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico; thence W. along said boundary to a point where a line drawn due S. from a point on the Arkansas river 5 miles E. of the mouth of the Huerfano river would intersect said northern boundary of New Mexico; thence due N. from that point on said boundary to the Sandy fork to the place of beginning.
Mar. 6	Great Nemaha agency, Nebraska territory.	Stat. L., XII, 1171.	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri, and the Iowa.	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri cede their reservation as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the S. fork of Great Nemaha river; thence up the SW. bank of the Great Nemaha with its meanders, to the mouth of the W. fork; thence up the W. fork with its meanders to the 40° N. latitude where a stone marks the SW. corner of the Sac and Fox reserve; thence E. along the fortieth parallel to the W. bank of the S. fork of the Great Nemaha 14 miles, 27 chains 60 links to the SE. corner of said reservation; thence down the S. fork with its meanders to the place of beginning. The Iowas cede to the Sacs and Foxes the following tract W. of Nohearts creek: Beginning at the point where the southern line of the Iowa reserve crosses Nohearts creek; thence with said line to the S. fork of Nemaha (known as Walnut creek); thence down the middle of said S. fork to its mouth and the middle of the Great Nemaha; thence down the middle of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Nohearts creek; thence in a southerly direction in the middle of Nohearts creek to the place of beginning. Certain chiefs and others to make individual selections. Iowas retain balance of their reserve for future home.
July 2	Leavenworth, Kansas.	Stat. L., XII, 1177.	Delaware	Confirms the sale to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad of lands under treaty of May 30, 1860.
Oct. 3	Executive order.	.....	Uintah Uta...	President sets apart Uintah valley, Utah, for various bands of Utes in Utah, so as to include the entire valley of Uintah river within Utah territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side. Remainder of country claimed by them taken possession of by U. S. without formal purchase.
Nov. 15	Potawatomi agency, Kansas.	Stat. L., XII, 1191.	Potawatomi ..	A portion of their reserve to be held in common. The lands set apart for the "rest of the tribe," known as the Prairie band of Pottawatomes, are as follows: Secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36 of T. 7 S., R. 13 E.; secs. 25 to 36, both inclusive, of T. 7 S., R. 14 E.; secs. 28 to 33, both inclusive, of T. 7 S., R. 15 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, T. 8 S., R. 13 E.; all of T. 8 S., R. 14 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, T. 8 S., R. 15 E.; secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, T. 9 S., R. 13 E.; secs. 1 to 18, both inclusive, of T. 9 S., R. 14 E.; secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, and 18, T. 9 S., R. 15 E., containing 77,357.67 acres. Of this amount of land 28,229.24 acres have been allotted to 265 members of the band under the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., p. 388). A portion of their reserve to be allotted in severalty to individuals. A portion of their reserve to be sold to the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See explanatory note opposite unratified treaty of Sept. 17, 1851, at Fort Laramie..	426	Nebraska, Kansas 1, Colorado 1, Wyoming 1.
Ceded by treaty of Oct. 14, 1865.....	See 477	Colorado 1.
This covers a part of the cession previously made by the Iowa, but afterward selected by the Sauk and Fox of the Missouri for a reserve.	323, 427	Nebraska (eastern portion).
Act of Congress of Aug. 15, 1876, provides for the sale, with the Indians' consent, of W. 10 sections of this reserve.		
W. 10 sections	428	Kansas 2.
Remainder	429	Kansas 2.
This constitutes their present reserve	430	Kansas 2.
.....	See 425	Kansas 2.
This constitutes the present Uintah valley reserve. These bands were the Timpanoy, Uintah, Pah Vant, San Pitche, Pi-edé, Seuvarit, etc.	431	Utah 1.
By treaty of June 8, 1865, with the various bands of Uta in Utah territory, they ceded all their claim to land (except the Uintah reserve) in that territory. The treaty, however, failed of ratification.	432	Arizona 1, Utah 1, Nevada, Colorado 1.
This is the tract now known as the Potawatomi reserve in Kansas and is occupied by those commonly termed the "Prairie band of Potawatomi."	433	Kansas 2.
The portion to be sold to the railroad company comprised all that should be left of the original reserve after the "reserve in common" should be set apart and after the individual allotments should have been made out of the remainder. The individual allotments were sold from time to time by the allottees, who became citizens of the U. S., but who afterward, on their own petition, were assigned a reserve as Indians in Indian Territory.	434	Kansas 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1862 June 24	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1237.	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	Tribal relations to be dissolved in five years and the Ottawas to become citizens of U. S. Allotments to be made in severalty to members of the tribe. 20,000 acres to be sold for the benefit of the school fund. Lands granted to Baptist church and sundry individuals. Remainder of reserve to be sold for the benefit of the tribe by the U. S.
June 28	Kickapoo agency, Kan- sas.	Stat. L., XIII, 623.	Kickapoo.....	A portion of their reservation to be set apart and held in common. A portion of their reservation to be allotted to individuals. A portion of their reservation to be sold to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company.
1863 Feb. 21	Act of Con- gress.	Stat. L., XII, 658.	Winnebago...	President authorized to set apart reserve for Winnebago, commencing at the SW. corner of T. 106 N., R. 27 W., of meridian No. 4 (as surveyed by John Ball, deputy surveyor, under contract of June 20, 1854); thence E., by the line between Ts. 105 and 106 N., 24 miles, to the SE. corner of T. 106 N., R. 24 W.; thence N., by the range line between Ts. 23 and 24 W., 1 mile; thence E. 1 mile; thence N., parallel with range line between Ts. (Rs.) 23 and 24, 12 miles, to a point 1 mile N. of the line between Ts. 107 and 108 N.; thence W., parallel with said line, 25 miles, to the range line between Ts. (Rs.) 27 and 28 W.; thence by said range line 13 miles S. to the place of beginning, including an area equal to 18 miles square. Upon their removal the reserve of the Winnebago in Minnesota to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit.
Mar. 3	Act of Con- gress.	Stat. L., XII, 819.	Sioux (Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medewakanton, and Wahpekute bands).	President authorized to set apart for them a reserve beyond the limits of any State, and to remove them thereto. Their reserve in Minnesota to be sold by U. S. for their benefit. Commencing at a point on the right bank of the Minnesota river, opposite to and due S. from the middle of the mouth of Little Rock river; thence S. 12 miles and 44.30 chains; thence N. 65° 49' W. 59 miles and 35.70 chains; thence N. 62° 17' W. 69 miles; thence N. 43° 52' W. 12 miles and 60 chains, to treaty line of cession of 1851; thence in a northerly direction 10 miles, to the southern extremity of Lake Traverse; thence down the Minnesota river to the place of beginning.
Mar. 11	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XII, 1249.	Chippewa of Mississippi and Pilla- ger and Lake Win- nibigoshish bands of Chippewa.	This treaty was canceled and superseded by the treaty of May 7, 1864.
June 9	Council grounds, Lapwai valley.	Stat. L., XIV, 647.	Nez Percé....	The Nez Percé tribe relinquish to the U. S. the lands heretofore reserved for their use and occupancy, excepting so much thereof as is hereinafter set apart for a new reservation. They reserve the tract included within the following boundaries: Commencing at the NE. corner of Lake Wa-ha; thence northerly to a point on the N. bank of Clearwater river, 3 miles below the mouth of the Lapwai; thence down the N. bank of Clearwater to the mouth of Hatwai creek; thence due N. to a point 7 miles distant; thence eastwardly to a point on the N. fork of Clearwater, 7 miles from its mouth; thence to a point on Oro Fino creek, 5 miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the N. fork of the S. fork of Clearwater, 5 miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the S. fork of Clearwater, 1 mile above the bridge on the road leading to Elk city (so as to include all the Indian farms now within the forks); thence in a straight line westwardly to the place of beginning. Robert Newell is to receive a patent for the tract confirmed to him.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>See act of Congress of June 10, 1872; also treaty of Feb. 18, 1833. These allotted lands, school lands, trust lands, etc, were so intermingled with each other that it is impossible to show the distinction between them upon a map of the scale of that accompanying this work. It is really unnecessary, however, for, so far as the Indians themselves were concerned, their title to the whole reserve was practically relinquished by this treaty of 1862, and subsequent treaty provisions or legislation were merely regulative of the method of disposing of remnants thereof for the benefit of the Indians.</p>	435	Kansas 2.
<p>This constitutes the present Kickapoo reservation in Kansas.....</p>	436	Kansas 2.
<p>The portion allotted to individuals and that sold to the railroad company are so intermingled that it would be impossible to clearly indicate the boundaries of each upon a map of this scale. So far as the tribal title was concerned, it passed by this provision to the allottees, many of whom have received patents for their allotments and in some instances sold them to third parties.</p>	437	Kansas 2.
<p>This reserve was established by Executive order of July 1, 1863, and ceded to U. S. by treaty of Mar. 8, 1865. By treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, with the Sioux, it was made a part of the "Big Sioux reserve" in Dakota.</p>	See 468	Dakota 2.
<p>.....</p>	439	Minnesota 2.
<p>This reserve was established by Executive order of July 1, 1863, at Crow creek, Dakota. By treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, with the Sioux, it was included within the limits of the "Big Sioux reserve."</p> <p>.....</p>	440	Dakota 1 Minnesota 1.
<p>.....</p>		
<p>For the original reservation, see treaty of June 11, 1855</p>	441	Idaho, Oregon 1, Washington 1.
<p>This is their present reserve</p>	442	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1863				
July 1	Executive order.	-----	Sioux of the Mississippi.	President sets apart a reserve at Crow creek, Dakota, under authority of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1863, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Crow creek, in Dakota; follow up said channel about 14 miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka creek; thence due N. and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians about 3 miles to a large stone mound; thence due E. 20 miles; thence due S. to the Cedar Island river or American creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri river; thence up said channel to place of beginning.
July 1	Executive order.	-----	Winnebago...	President sets apart a reserve adjoining Crow Creek reserve under authority of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1863.
July 2	Fort Bridger, Utah territory.	Stat. L., XVIII, 685.	Shoshoni (Eastern bands).	Boundaries of the Shoshonee country partly defined.....
July 30	Box Elder, Utah territory.	Stat. L., XIII, 663.	Shoshoni (Northwestern bands).	Agree to provisions of treaty of July 2, 1863 Boundaries claimed defined on the E. and W.
Oct. 1	-----	Stat. L., XVIII, 689.	Shoshoni, (Western bands).	Boundaries defined, as follows: On the N. by Wong-goga-da mountains and Shoshonee River valley; on the W. by Sunon-to-yah mountains or Smith Creek mountains; on the S. by Wico-bah and the Colorado desert; on the E. by Po-ho-no-be valley or Steptoe valley and Great Salt Lake valley.
				President authorized to establish reservations for them when deemed advisable.
Oct. 2	Old crossing of Red Lake river, Minnesota.	Stat. L., XIII, 667.	Chippewa (Red Lake and Pembina bands).	Cede tract within following boundaries: Beginning at the point where the international boundary between the U. S. and British Possessions intersects the shore of the Lake of the Woods; thence in a direct line southwestwardly to the head of Thief river; thence down the main channel of said river to its mouth, on Red Lake river; thence in a southeasterly direction in a direct line toward the head of Wild Rice river to the point where such line would intersect the northwestern boundary of a tract ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, by the Pillager and Lake Winnebigoshish bands; thence along said boundary line to the mouth of Wild Rice river; thence up the main channel of Red river to the mouth of the Shayenne; thence up the main channel of Shayenne river to Poplar Grove; thence in a direct line to the Place of Stumps, otherwise called Lake Chicot; thence in a direct line to the head of the main branch of Salt river; thence in a direct line due N. to the point where such line would intersect the international boundary; thence eastwardly along said boundary to the place of beginning. Half-breeds and mixed bloods to be entitled to 160 acres each out of ceded lands. One section each reserved for Moose Dung and Red Bear. Unceded lands still retained by them.
Oct. 7	Conejos, Colorado territory.	Stat. L., XIII, 673.	Uta (Tabeguache band).	Define their boundaries. Cede all territory except one reserved tract. Reserve tract bounded as therein recited and amended by the Senate.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
.....	443	Dakota 2.
Ceded by treaty of Mar. 8, 1865	See 468	Dakota 2.
For disposal of this country see treaty of July 3, 1868.		
This treaty was with Pocatigo's band, who claimed that portion of the Shoshoni country lying between Port Neuf mountains and Raft river. This country comprised a portion of that ceded by treaty of July 3, 1868.		
Associated with these bands more or less intimately were the Bannock. The reports concerning their respective boundaries are involved in much confusion and contradiction. The truth seems to be that both tribes ranged in large measure and with equal freedom over the same vast extent of territory, with the exception that in Nevada the Bannock were seldom found S. of 41° N. latitude. No formal purchase of the territorial claim of these tribes or bands was made, but the U. S. took possession of the same, assuming the right of satisfying their claim by assigning them such reservations as might seem essential for their occupancy, and supplying them in such degree as might seem proper with necessaries of life.	444	Utah 1, Nevada, California 2, Oregon 1, Idaho.
For a separate definition of the boundaries of the Shoshoni-Goship, see treaty with that band of Oct. 12, 1863.		
For reservations established under this authority see Lemhi reserve, by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1875; Carlin Farms reserve, by Executive order of May 10, 1877, and Duck Valley reserve, by Executive order of Apr. 16, 1877. A reservation had also been established in 1859 at Ruby valley, but after a few years of occupancy it was abandoned.		
This cession is overlapped by the Sisseton and Wahpeton cession of Sept. 20, 1872, and also by a small SE. corner of the Devils Lake reserve, established by treaty of Feb. 19, 1867.	445	Minnesota 1, Dakota 1.
.....	446	Minnesota 1.
This treaty was practically superseded by treaty of Mar. 2, 1868, with the Confederated bands of Uta. A treaty was, however, concluded in the meantime by Superintendent Irish on June 8, 1865, with the various bands of Uta, wherein they ceded all claim to land in Utah, except the Uintah reserve. The treaty, however, was not assented to by the Senate.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1863 Oct. 12	Tuilla valley, Utah territory.	Stat. L., XIII, 681.	Shoshoni-Go-ship.	Define their boundaries as follows: On the N. by the middle of the Great Desert; on the W. by Steptoe valley; on the S. by Tooodoe or Green mountains; on the E. by Great Salt lake, Tuilla and Rush valleys. President authorized to establish reservations for them when deemed advisable.
1864 Jan. 15	Executive order.	-----	Apache -----	President directs establishment of a reserve in New Mexico, 40 miles square, around Bosque Redondo as the center.
Apr. 8	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIII, 39.	California Indians.	Authorizing the establishment of four Indian reservations within the limits of the state.
Apr. 16	Executive order.	-----	Ottawa and Chippewa in Michigan.	President withdraws certain lands from market for intended consolidation of Indians on Little Traverse reserve.
May 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIII, 63.	Uta -----	Provides for vacation and sale of certain Indian reserves, viz: } <i>Spanish Fork reserve.</i> —Beginning at the SW. corner of reserve, which is 10 chains S. and 2.02 chains W. of the NW. corner of sec. 26, T. 8 S., R. 1 E.; thence E. 7 miles and 20 chains to the SE. corner of said reserve; thence N. 20.73 chains to the Spanish Fork creek; thence down the left bank of said creek to its mouth; thence southwestwardly along the shore of Lake Utah to a point due N. from the place of beginning; thence S. 3 miles and 26 chains to the place of beginning. <i>Corn Creek reserve.</i> —Beginning at the SW. corner of reserve, which is 8.10 chains E. and 8.50 chains S. of the NW. corner of sec. 35, T. 23 S., R. 6 W., being a point in the ledge of Black Rock on the S. side of the road leading from Corn creek to Beaver; thence E. 12 miles; thence N. 12 miles; thence W. 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles to the place of beginning. <i>San Pete reserve.</i> —Beginning at the SW. corner of the reserve, which is 2.15 chains S. and 7.70 chains W. of the NW. corner of sec. 35, T. 20 S., R. 1 W.; thence E. 12 miles; thence N. 12 miles; thence W. 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles to the place of beginning. <i>Deep Creek reserve.</i> —Beginning at the SW. corner of the reserve, which is 28 chains N. and 31.62 chains W. of the SE. corner of sec. 7, T. 9 S., R. 19 W., said point being pointed out by settlers as the line established by Agent Jarvis; thence E. 12 miles; thence N. 12 miles; thence W. 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles to the place of beginning.
May 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIII, 693.	Chippewa of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Chippewa.	Cede to the U. S. the Gull Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, except one-half section granted to Rev. Jno. Johnson and H. Day. Cede to the U. S. the Mille Lac reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, except one section granted to Shaw-voshkung. Cede to U. S. the Sandy Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, except one section granted to Mis-qua-dace. Cede to the U. S. the Rabbit Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. Cede to the U. S. the Pokagomin Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. Cede to the U. S. the Rice Lake reservation established by treaty of Feb. 22, 1855. The U. S. set apart for the Chippewas of the Mississippi all lands in following boundaries except the reservations described in third clause of article 2 of treaty of Feb. 22, 1855: Beginning at a point 1 mile S. of the most southerly point of Leach lake; thence in an easterly course to a point 1 mile S. of the most southerly point of Goose lake; thence due E. to a point

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>These were but a single band of the numerous bands of Western Shoshoni. The boundaries here defined formed a portion of the general Shoshoni country, and were also taken possession of by the U. S. without formal purchase, as set forth in the note opposite the treaty of Oct. 1, 1863, with the Western Shoshoni. But inasmuch as a separate treaty was concluded with the Shoshoni-Goship specifically defining their boundaries, their country is here shown as a separate tract.</p>	447	Utah 1, Nevada.
<p>The Navaho were subsequently removed to this reserve. Difficulties ensuing between the two tribes, the Apache, in 1865, abandoned the reserve. In 1868, in consequence of the treaty with the Navaho June 1, that tribe removed to a new reserve therein provided for them, and the Bosque Redondo reserve was abandoned. July 21, 1871, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advised the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the reserve was no longer needed for Indian purposes.</p>	448	New Mexico 2.
<p>The four reserves recognized under this act were Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule River.</p> <p>See explanatory note to the treaty of July 31, 1855.</p>		
<p>Partly repealed by act of June 18, 1878, and reserves restored to public domain. The first three of these reserves were established in 1856 by U. S. Indian Agent Garland Hurt for different bands of the Uta. The Deep Creek reserve was established in 1859 by Agent Jarvis for the Snakes and the Gosi Uta. A general treaty was made by Superintendent Irish with the different bands of Uta on June 8, 1865, by which the latter agreed to cede the four reservations above named, containing 291,480 acres, at 62½ cents per acre, and also to cede all claim to other territory in Utah outside of the Uintah reservation. The treaty, however, failed of ratification.</p>	449, 450, 451, 452	Utah 1.
-----	453	Minnesota 1.
<p>By article 12 the Mille Lac Indians were not to be compelled to surrender their reserve so long as they refrained from molesting the persons and property of the whites, and they still continue to occupy it.</p>	454	Minnesota 2.
-----	455	} Minnesota 1.
-----	456	
-----	457	
<p>Included with the Sandy lake reserve.</p> <p>A portion of this reserve was ceded by treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1864 May 7	Washington, D. D.	Stat. L., XII, 693.	Chippewa of the Missis- sippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnibi- goshish bands of Chippewa.	due S. from the intersection of the Pokagomin reservation and the Mississippi river; thence on the dividing line between Deer river and lakes and Mashkordens river and lakes until a point is reached N. of the first-named river and lakes; thence in a direct line northwesterly to the outlet of Two Routs lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to Turtle lake; thence southwesterly to the head water of Rice river; thence northwesterly along the line of the Red Lake reservation to the mouth of Thief river; thence down the center of the main channel of Red Lake river to a point opposite the mouth of Black river; thence southeasterly in a direct line with the outlet of Kice lake to a point due W. of place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
July 8	Order Secretary Interior.	-----	Chehalis, Klatsop, Chinook, Klikitatand other tribes.	Country between Nisqually and Quiniaelt territory on N., Cascade mountains on E., and Columbia river on the S.
July 8	Executive order.	-----	Chehalis, Klatsop, and Chinook.	Secretary of Interior approves selection of reserve made for Chehalis and other Indians by Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as follows: Beginning at the post corner to sections 1 2, 35 and 36 on township line between Ts. 15 and 16 N., R 4 W. of Willamette meridian, being the NE. corner of the reservation; thence W. along the township line 240 chains to the post corner of sections 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence N. on the line between sections 32 and 33 26.64 chains to the SE. corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence W. along the S. boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its SW. corner; thence N. on W. boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence W. 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence N. along section line 40 chains to the post corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence W. on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis river; thence up the Chehalis river with its meanderings, keeping to the S. of Sand island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence N. on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.
April 23	Executive order.	-----	Pai-Ute	President orders establishment of a mill and timber reserve on Truckee river for use of Pyramid Lake reservation Indians, as follows: Beginning at a stone and wooden monument standing about 300 feet S. from the southeasterly bank of Truckee river and marked on E. side "Reserve," said monument having been erected to designate the eastern boundary of the State of California at the crossing of said river by the surveyors appointed to determine and mark said boundary; thence due S. along said boundary line E. of the Truckee river 240 chains to the SW. corner of said reserve; thence due E. 363.34 chains to the SE. corner of said reserve (in sec. 26, T. 18 N., R. 18 E.); thence N. 406.66 chains to NNE. corner of reserve (in sec. 35, T. 19 N., R. 18 E.); thence N. 45° W. 330 chains to the NE. corner of reserve (in sec. 17, T. 19 N., 18 E); thence due W. across Truckee river about three-fourths of a mile above O'Neil's station 130 chains to the NW. corner of said reserve, it being on the boundary line between Nevada and California; thence due S. with said boundary line 400 chains to the place of beginning, again crossing the Truckee river, containing within said boundaries 20, 531.38 acres.
Aug. 21	Under act of Congress April 8, 1864.	Stat. L., XIII, 39.	Hupa (S. Fork, Redwood, and Grouse Creek bands)	Superintendent Wiley locates the whole of Hoopa valley as one of the reserves contemplated by act of Apr. 8, 1864, as follows: Beginning at the SE. corner of the reservation at a post set in mound of rocks marked "H. V. R., No. 3;" thence S. 17½ degrees W. 905.15 chains to the SE. corner of the reservation; thence S. 72½° W. 480 chains to the mouth of Trinity river.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
These tribes originally claimed this territory. The U. S. took possession of it without any treaty, assigning to the Indians first only one small reserve (Chehalis) and afterward another (Shoalwater Bay). The territory thus acquired by the U. S. is here shown.	458	Washington 1.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Oct. 1, 1886, and another reserve established in lieu thereof.	459	Washington (north-western).
The Secretary of the Interior notified the General Land Office, July 13, 1864, that the President had ordered the reservation to be made. July 19, 1864, the Indian Office sent the General Land Office a copy of the Executive order. The reserve was really within the territory claimed by the Washo, although intended to furnish timber for the use of the Pai-Ute at Pyramid lake. It contained 20,000 acres. It was surveyed, but never used for the purpose intended. It became so far lost sight of by the Indian Office that in 1870 Agent Douglass reported that no such reservation existed and that a contrary statement by his predecessor was incorrect. It was thus tacitly abandoned without any formal relinquishment.	460	Nevada.
Oct. 3, 1864, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in approving the action of Superintendent Wiley, directed that particular care be taken in the definition of the boundaries of the reserve. Mar. 3, 1865, Congress appropriated \$60,000 to pay for improvements of white settlers on the reserve. In 1875 the boundaries were surveyed by C. T. Bissell, and by Executive order of June 23, 1876, these boundaries were adopted and declared to be the true boundaries of the Hoopa Valley reserve.	461	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1864 Oct. 14	Klamath lake, Oregon.	Stat. L., XVI,707.	Klamath and M o d o k tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians.	<p>Cede territory within the following boundaries: Beginning at the point where the 44° N. latitude crosses the summit of Cascade mountains; thence following the main dividing ridge of said mountains in a southerly direction to the ridge which separates the waters of Pitt and McCloud rivers from the waters on the N.; thence along said dividing ridge in an easterly direction to the southern end of Goose lake; thence northeasterly to the northern end of Harney lake; thence due N. to 44° N. latitude; thence W. to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reserve, until it is otherwise directed by President of U. S., a tract bounded as follows: Beginning upon the eastern shore of the middle Klamath lake at the Point of Rocks, about 12 miles below the mouth of Williamson's river; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of Wood river; thence up Wood river to a point 1 mile N. of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due E. to the summit of the ridge which divides the upper and middle Klamath lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due E. [W.] of the N. end of the upper lake; thence due E., passing the said N. end of the upper lake, to the summit of the mountains on the E. side of the lake; thence along said mountain to the point where Sprague's river is intersected by the Ish-tish-ea-wax creek; thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the mountain the extremity of which forms the Point of Rocks; thence along said mountain to the place of beginning.</p>
Oct. 18	Isabella, Michigan.	Stat. L., XIV,657.	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river in Michigan.	<p>Relinquish the land on Saginaw bay reserved to them by treaty of Aug. 2, 1855.</p> <p>Relinquish right to purchase unselected lands in Isabella reservation and of locating lands in lieu of lands sold by U. S. upon said reserve.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for them all unsold land in the six townships in Isabella county reserved to them by treaty of Aug. 2, 1855, as follows: N. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 14, and Ts. 15, 16 N., R. 3 W.; the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 14, and T. 15 N., R. 4 W.; and Ts. 14, 15 N., R. 5 W.</p>
Oct. 21	Executive order.	.....	Dwamishetal.	Secretary of Interior enlarges reserve at Port Madison established by treaty of Jan. 22, 1855. Boundaries of addition not given, but are shown on the original plat in the Office of Indian Affairs.
1865 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XII,559.	Colorado River.	Establishes reserve on Colorado river in Arizona, the boundaries of which as finally established by Executive order May 15, 1876, were as follows: Beginning at a point where La Paz arroyo enters the Colorado river and 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point S. of the crest of La Paz mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado river to the top of Mountain peak in California; thence southwestwardly in a straight line to the top of Riverside mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the W. bank of Colorado river; thence down said W. bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
Mar. 6	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV,667.	Omaha.....	Cede tract off N. side of their reservation for purpose of locating Winnebagoes thereon, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Missouri river 4 miles due S. from the N. boundary of said reservation; thence W. 10 miles; thence S. 4 miles; thence W. to the western boundary of the reservation; thence N. to the northern boundary line; thence E. to the Missouri river; thence S. along the river to the place of beginning.
Mar. 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV,671.	Winnebago...	Cede reservation in Dakota established by Executive order July 1, 1863, under act of Congress Feb. 21, 1863, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri river where the western boundary of the Sioux of

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	462	Oregon 1, California 2.
This constitutes the present Klamath reservation. The boundaries had not been determined when the map was drawn (1895), the plat shown being that given temporarily by the General Land Office.	463	Oregon 1,
	464	Michigan 2.
	See 396	Michigan 2.
Enlargement shown on map of Washington, along Admiralty inlet.....	465	Washington (along Admiralty inlet).
An addition established by Executive order of Nov. 22, 1873. See also Executive orders of Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.	466 See 593	Arizona 2.
See treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, and act of Congress of June 22, 1874. See also treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, with the Winnebago.	467	Nebraska 1.
This tract subsequently became and still remains a part of the "Great Sioux reserve," established by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	468	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1865 May 8	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 671.	Winnebago...	the Mississippi reserve intersects the same; thence N. and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians and along said boundary line to the NW. corner of said Sioux reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux reserve 10 miles; thence due N. 20 miles; thence due W. to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll river; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri river; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning. U. S. give them tract ceded by Omahas, Mar. 6, 1865, for future home.
Mar. 10	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xiv, 675.	Ponka	Cede the portion of their reservation under treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, lying W. of the range line between Ts. 32 and 33 N., Rs. 10 and 11 W., of sixth principal meridian, estimated to contain 30,000 acres. U. S. cede to Ponca Indians the following-described fractional townships: T. 31 N., R. 7 W.; fractional T. 32 N., Rs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 W.; fractional T. 33 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W.; also all that part of T. 33 N., Rs. 9 and 10 W. lying S. of Ponca creek; also all the islands in the Niobrara or Running Water river, lying in front of lands or townships above ceded to the U. S.
July 10	Order of Secretary of Interior.	-----	Washo.....	Country claimed by Washoes was taken possession of by settlers between 1855 and 1865 without purchase of their title by U. S.
Aug. 12	Sprague River valley, Oregon.	Stat. L., xiv, 683.	Snake (Wollpah-pe tribe).	Cede tract of country within the following boundaries: Beginning at the Snow peak in the summit of the Blue mountain range near the heads of Grande Ronde and N. fork of John Day's rivers; thence down said N. fork of John Day's river to its junction with the S. fork; thence due S. to Crooked river; thence up Crooked river and the S. 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. Agree to remove to reservation set apart for Klamaths et al. by treaty of Oct. 14, 1864.
Sept. 29	Canville, Kansas.	Stat. L., xiv, 687.	Osage.....	Cede 30 by 50 miles off E. end of reservation, beginning at the SE. corner of their present reservation; thence N. with the eastern boundary thereof 50 miles to the NE. corner; thence W. with the northern line 30 miles; thence S. 50 miles to the southern boundary of said reservation; thence E. with said southern boundary to the place of beginning; provided, that the ceded lands do not extend W. of a line running from a point 1 mile E. of the place where Verdigris river crosses the southern boundary of the state of Kansas. Cede tract 20 miles wide N. and S. off N. side of reservation to be sold by U. S. in trust for their benefit. Grant one section in trust to Catholic mission.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
For metes and bounds see No. 467, treaty with the Omaha, Mar. 6, 1865. To this tract were added 20 sections purchased from the Omaha under act of Congress of June 22, 1874 (deed dated July 31, 1874), for the Winnebago removed from Wisconsin.		
1. The tract purchased from the Omaha Mar. 6, 1865.....	469	} Nebraska (eastern portion).
2. The tract purchased from the Omaha by act of June 22, 1874.....	470	
.....	471	Dakota 1.
The language of the treaty covers in its description not only what is therein added to the Ponka reserve, but also the remnant of their old reserve that was left to them after the cession by the first article of this treaty, which latter tract is shown on Dakota map 1—colored scarlet—as original unceded Ponka territory (No. 472). The addition referred to covers territory previously ceded to the U. S. by the Ponka (see treaty of Mar. 12, 1853) and comprises the country between Missouri and Niobrara rivers lying E. of the line between ranges 8 and 9 W. This whole Ponka reserve was subsequently included within the limits of the reservation assigned to the Sioux by the treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	472	Dakota 1.
By acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, and Mar. 3, 1877, the Ponka were removed to Indian Territory, where they were temporarily located in the country of the Quapaw. By acts of Mar. 27, 1878, and Mar. 3, 1881, provision was made for their removal from the Quapaw reservation to a home purchased for them in the Cherokee domain, where they now reside.		
July 1, 1865, Agent Lockhart recommended the establishment of two reserves of 360 acres each for the Washo in Carson and Washoe valleys. July 10, 1865, the Secretary of the Interior directed that two reserves, containing in the aggregate 8 sections, be set apart for them. Oct. 23, 1865, Agent Parker reported that no suitable lands for such reserves remained vacant, and recommended that no further action be taken. The original country of the Washo is here shown.	473	Nevada, California 2.
This cession conflicts with and overlaps cession of June 9, 1855, by the Walla Walla et al.; also cession of June 25, 1855, by the Middle Oregon tribes; also cession of Oct. 14, 1864, by the Klamath et al. Plat No. 474 is the portion not contained in any other cession; the boundary as given in the description is marked by a scarlet line.	474	Oregon 1.
.....	475	Kansas 1.
.....	476	Kansas 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1865 Oct. 14	Fort Sully, Dakota.	Stat. L., XIV, 699.	Lower Brulé Sioux.	Reserve set apart for them near mouth of White river to include Fort Lookout, 20 miles in a straight line along the Missouri river and 10 miles in depth.
Oct. 14	Camp on Little Arkansas river, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 703.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Reserve set apart as described in treaty and modified by amendment, as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Red creek or Red fork of the Arkansas river; thence up said creek to its source; thence westwardly to a point on the Cimarrone river opposite the mouth of Buffalo creek; thence due N. to the Arkansas river; thence down the same to the beginning. Cede claim to lands therein described as follows: Beginning at the junction of the N. and S. forks of Platte river; thence up the N. fork to the top of the principal range of the Rocky mountains or to Red Buttes; thence southwardly along the summit of the Rocky mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas river; thence down the Arkansas river to the Cimarrone crossing of the same; thence to the place of beginning.
Oct. 17	Camp on Little Arkansas river, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 713.	Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho.	The Apaches assent to the Cheyenne and Arapaho treaty of Oct. 14, 1865, and agree to occupy the same reserve with them.
Oct. 18	Camp on Little Arkansas river, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 717.	Comanche and Kiowa.	Reservation set apart for them, commencing at the NE. corner of New Mexico; thence to the SE. corner of the same; thence northeastwardly to a point on main Red river opposite the mouth of the N. fork of said river; thence down said river to 98° W. longitude; thence due N. on said meridian to the Cimarrone river; thence up said river to the point where the same crosses the southern boundary of the state of Kansas; thence along said boundary to the SW. corner of said state; thence W. to the place of beginning. Cede all claim to land outside of reservation, more especially their claims and rights in and to the country N. of the Cimarrone river, and W. of the eastern boundary of New Mexico.
Nov. 15	Warm Springs, Oregon.	Stat. L., XIV, 751.	Middle Oregon bands.	Relinquish right of hunting on land ceded to U. S. by treaty of June 25, 1855.
Dec. 21	Executive order.	.....	Indians on coast of Oregon.	President releases part of reserve previously set apart at Siletz by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1855. This reservation included the tract of country on the coast of Oregon extending from Cape Lookout on the N. to a point below Cape Perpetua on the S. The portion released by this order was included within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point 2 miles S. of the Siletz agency; thence W. to the Pacific ocean; thence S. along said ocean to the mouth of the Alsea river; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence N. along said eastern boundary to a point due E. of the place of beginning; thence W. to the place of beginning.
1866 Feb. 27	Executive order.	.....	Santee Sioux.	President withdraws certain townships, pending action of Congress setting them apart for Santee Sioux reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This reserve is included within the Big Sioux reservation of Apr. 29, 1868, and its outlines are shown by a dotted red line on Dakota map 1.</p> <p>This was intended only as a temporary reserve, the treaty providing that as soon as practicable a new reserve should be designated, no part of which should be within the state of Kansas. This was done by treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, and the reserve here described was relinquished. As it was never their reserve except in name, and as the same territory is covered by the claims of other tribes, it is not shown on the map.</p> <p>This cession practically covers only the reserve assigned them by treaty of Feb. 18, 1861. The remainder of their country had already been ceded by that treaty and the cession is reiterated here only to satisfy a dispute by some of the Indians on that point.</p>	477 See 426	Colorado 1.
<p>These Apache consisted of but a small fraction of the eastern bands of that tribe. By this treaty they relinquished their interest in the Apache country, but this did not involve the interest of the remainder of the tribe. The territory claimed by the eastern bands of Apache comprised portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and the "Public Land Strip" (in Oklahoma) and overlapped a portion of the country claimed by the Kiowa and Comanche and ceded by them by treaties of Oct. 18, 1865, and Oct. 21, 1867. The original claim of the eastern Apache is shown in part on New Mexico map 1 and is fully shown on the special map of Texas (No. 688).</p>	See 511	Texas (portion of).
<p>This reserve covered a large portion of northwestern Texas (where it overlapped the Apache country), the western portion of Indian Territory (where it overlapped the original Osage and Quapaw countries), and the "Public Land Strip" W. of Indian Territory. It was partly relinquished by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1867. The portion thus ceded comprised all that part within the limits of Texas, the Public Land Strip, and a portion of Indian Territory. See treaty of Oct. 21, 1867. For limits of this reserve by treaty of Oct. 18, 1865, see special map of Texas.</p>	478	Kansas 1, Colorado 1, Texas (portion of).
<p>The country claimed by the Comanche and Kiowa comprised all of western and northwestern Texas and eastern New Mexico (where it overlapped on the claim of the Apache), the western portion of Indian Territory (where it included first, portions of the original Osage and Quapaw countries, and later, portions of the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw, and Chickasaw countries), the Public Land Strip W. of Indian Territory, and portions of Kansas and Colorado S. of Arkansas river. The only country herein ceded not already covered by cessions of other tribes is the portion of Kansas and Colorado referred to and a portion of Texas. For a complete exhibit of the boundaries claimed by the Kiowa, Comanche, and eastern Apache (Jicarilla and Mescalero) at the close of the Mexican war, with the various subsequent modifications, see special map of Texas. The country herein ceded is shown on that map in red, and covers portions of New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas; the reserve (in green) is No. 511.</p>	479	Oregon 1.
<p>Part of remainder of reserve restored to public domain by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875.</p>		
<p>The townships thus withdrawn are bounded by green lines on map of Nebraska (eastern portion) and consisted of Ts. 31 and 32 N., Rs. 5 and 6 W. Boundaries modified by Executive orders of July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1869.</p>		Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1866 Mar. 21	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 755.	Seminole.....	Cede to U. S tract ceded to them by Creeks, Aug. 7, 1856. U. S. grant them for a reserve a portion of the W. one-half of the Creek domain, obtained subsequently by Creek treaty of June 14, 1866, bounded as follows: Beginning on the Canadian river where the line divides the Creek lands according to the terms of their sale to the U. S. by treaty of Feb. 6, 1866, following said line due N. to where said line crosses the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence up said fork of the Canadian river a distance sufficient to make 200,000 acres by running due S. to the Canadian river; thence down said Canadian river to the place of beginning.
Apr. 7	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 765.	Chippewa (Bois Forte band.)	Cede all claim to land everywhere and especially to reserve held by them at Vermillion lake. U. S. agree to set apart a reservation of not less than 100,000 acres for their future home. Also reserve of one township on Grand Fork river, at mouth of Deer creek if such location be found practicable. Sundry grants to individuals.
Apr. 28	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 769.	Choctaw and Chickasaw.	Cede to U. S. territory W. of 98° known as the leased district. Cede right of way for railroad. Agree to receive and locate 10,000 Kansas Indians.
June 14	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 785.	Creek.....	Cede to U. S. for location of friendly Indians the W. half of their domain. Cede right of way for railroad. Retain E. half of their domain for their future home. Creeks agree to sale by Seminoles of their domain to the U. S.
July 4	Delaware agency, Kansas.	Stat. L., XIV, 793.	Delaware	U. S. guarantee payment for lands sold to Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company by treaty of 1860. Delawares sell to Missouri River Railroad Company remainder of their reservation. U. S. agree to sell Delawares a reservation in Indian Territory equal to 160 acres for each person removing there.
July 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., XIV, 799.	Cherokee.....	U. S. authorized to settle any civilized Indians on unoccupied lands E. of 96° within Cherokee country. U. S. authorized to settle friendly Indians on unoccupied lands W. of 96°. Cede to U. S. tract of 800,000 acres known as "Neutral land," to be sold in trust for their benefit, being the same conveyed to the Cherokees by the U. S. by the second article of the treaty of 1835, as follows: That tract of land situate between the W. line of the state of Missouri and the Osage reservation, beginning at the SE. corner of the same and run N. along the E. line of the Osage lands 50 miles to the NE. corner thereof; and thence E. to the W. line of the state of Missouri; thence with said line S. 50 miles; thence W. to the place of beginning; estimated to contain 800,000 acres of land; provided, that if any of the lands assigned the Quapaws shall fall within the aforesaid bounds, the same shall be reserved and excepted out of the lands above granted. Cede to U. S. strip lying between Osages and S. boundary of Kansas, to be sold in trust for their benefit. Any lands owned by Cherokees in Arkansas or E. of Mississippi may be sold as their national council shall direct. Cherokees retain remainder of their country for a future home.
July 20	Executive order.	.....	Santee Sioux..	President withdraws certain townships as an addition to Santee Sioux reserve, established by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>Portions of this tract have since been assigned by the U. S. to the Potawatomi and absentee Shawnee and to the Cheyenne and Arapaho for their future home. See Indian Territory map 3.</p> <p>The Seminole having inadvertently settled E. of the W. line of the Creek, a purchase was made for them from the Creek of 175,000 acres additional, to include their improvements, for which see act of Mar. 3, 1873. The tract granted the Seminole by this treaty, together with the additional purchase of 175,000 acres just mentioned, constitute the present Seminole reservation. It is shown on Indian Territory map 3, colored green, the two portions separated by a dotted black line.</p>	480	Indian Territory 2.
	481	Indian Territory 3.
<p>This reserve was provided for by treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, and although partially selected and occupied, its boundaries were never accurately defined. This was laid off so as to include Nett lake</p> <p>No formal designation of this reserve was made until June 30, 1883, when its boundaries were defined by Executive order.</p>	482	Minnesota 1.
	483	Minnesota 1.
	484	Minnesota 1.
<p>.....</p> <p>Portions of this tract have since been assigned to the Potawatomi and absentee Shawnee, Seminole, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, Sauk and Fox, Iowa, and the Kickapoo, as will be seen by reference to Indian Territory map 3, showing location of those reserves.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>See Seminole treaty of Mar. 21, 1866.</p>	485	} Indian Territory 2.
	486	
	487	
<p>.....</p> <p>By agreement between the Delawares and the Cherokee, approved by the President Apr. 11, 1867, the former merged their tribal existence with the latter and took up their residence in the Cherokee country E. of 96°.</p> <p>Under this provision the Delaware, Chippewa, Munsee and Shawnee removed from Kansas and merged their tribal existence with that of the Cherokee.</p> <p>Under this provision reservations have been provided for the Osage, Kansa, Pawnee, Oto and Missouri, Ponka, and the Nez Percés, as will appear on Indian Territory map No. 3.</p>	488	Kansas 2.
	489	Indian Territory 2.
<p>.....</p> <p>See act of Feb. 28, 1877.....</p> <p>No lands were owned by the Cherokee in these localities at this date.</p>	490	Kansas 2.
	491	Kansas 2.
<p>.....</p> <p>The townships thus withdrawn were T. 31 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., fractional T. 32 N., Rs. 7 and 8 W., lying S. of Missouri river, and T. 33 N., R. 5 W., lying S. of Missouri river. These tracts are bounded by scarlet lines on the map. See also Executive orders of Feb. 27, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1869.</p>	492	Indian Territory 2.
		Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1866 Sept. 22	Executive order.	-----	Puyallup and others.	President withdraws parts of secs. 2 and 3, T. 14 N., R. 11 W., for a reservation at Shoalwater bay.
1867 Feb. 18	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 495.	Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.	<p>Cede unsold portion of diminished reserve defined by article 1, treaty of Oct. 1, 1859. The boundaries of the diminished reservation as shown on the map are as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of their reservation 6 miles W. of the NE. corner of the same; thence due S. to the southern boundary of the same 20 miles; thence W. along said southern boundary 12 miles; thence due N. to the northern boundary of said reservation 20 miles; thence E. along said boundary 12 miles to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Cede absolutely to U. S. unsold portion of trust lands described in article 4, treaty of Oct. 1, 1859.</p> <p>U. S. agree to provide them with a new reservation of 750 square miles in Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, 29 chains E. and 27.32 chains S. of the NW. corner of sec. 25, T. 11 N., R. 6 E., Indian meridian, being the point where the Creek Indian line crosses said river; thence N. along said Creek Indian boundary line to a point on the right bank of the Cimarron river, 10.20 chains E. and 3.30 chains N. of the NW. corner of sec. 13, T. 18 N., R. 6 E.; thence up the said Cimarron river, on the right bank thereof, to a point on said bank 58.20 chains N. and 80.20 chains W. from the SE. corner of sec. 20, T. 18 N., R. 4 E.; thence S. to the NE. corner of sec. 19, T. 13 N., R. 4 E.; thence W. on the N. boundary of said sec. 19, 80.67 chains to the NW. corner thereof, being also the range line between ranges 3 and 4; thence S. on said range line to the left bank of the N. fork of the Arkansas river; thence down said river, along the left bank thereof, to the place of beginning, containing 479,668 05 acres of land.</p> <p>Sundry reserves made for individuals.</p>
Feb. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 505.	Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton bands).	<p>Define boundaries of their claim and cede right to construct roads, railroads, etc. through same, as follows: Bounded on the S. and E. by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red river of the North to the mouth of Goose river; on the N. by Goose river and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's lake to the Chief's Bluff at the head of James river; and on the W. by James river to the mouth of Moccasin river, and thence to Kameska lake.</p> <p>Reservation set apart for them at Lake Traverse: Beginning at the head of Lake Traverse; thence along the treaty line of 1851 to Kameska lake; thence in a direct line to Reipan or the NE. point of the Coteau des Prairies; thence passing N. of Skunk lake on the most direct line to the foot of Lake Traverse; and thence along the treaty line of 1851 to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Reservation set apart for them at Devil's lake: Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne river; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen island; thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.</p>
Feb. 23	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 513.	Seneca, Mixed Seneca, and Shawnee, Quapaw, Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankishaw, Wea, Ottawa of Blanchard's fork and Roche de Boeuf, and certain Wyandot.	<p>Senecas cede to U. S. a strip off N. side of their reservation, bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri; on the N. by the N. line of the reservation; on the W. by Neosho river, and running S. for the necessary distance to contain 20,000 acres. Senecas retain remainder of their reservation for future home.</p> <p>Senecas (confederated with Shawnees) cede to U. S., N. one-half of Seneca and Shawnee reservation, bounded on the E. by the state of Missouri; N. by the Quapaw reserve; W. by the Neosho river, and S. by an E. and W. line bisecting the reserve into two equal parts.</p> <p>Shawnees (confederated with Senecas) cede to the U. S. 12,000 acres of their remaining lands, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where Spring river crosses the S. line of the tract last above ceded; thence down said river to the S. line of the Shawnee reserve; thence W. to the Neosho river; thence up said river to the S. line of said ceded tract; thence E. to the place of beginning.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
-----	493	Washington (north-western.)
The diminished reserve is here indicated as a whole, as the same was established by treaty of 1859.	494	Kansas 2.
This has already been shown as a whole with the tract ceded "in trust" by treaty of 1859.	See 419	Kansas 2.
Reserve assigned them in Indian Territory out of tract ceded by the Creeks June 14, 1866. See Indian Territory map 3.	495	Indian Territory 3.
See act of Congress of June 7, 1872; agreement of Sept. 20, 1872; acts of Congress of Feb. 14, 1873, and June 22, 1874.	See 538	Dakota 1.
-----	496	Dakota 1.
The extreme SE. corner of this reserve covers territory included in Chippewa cession of Oct. 2, 1863.	497	Dakota 1.
Assigned to the Wyandot by the thirteenth article of this treaty -----	498	} Indian Territory 2.
-----	499	
Assigned to the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankishaw, and Wea by the twenty-second article of this treaty.	500	
Assigned to the Ottawa by the sixteenth article of this treaty -----	501	} Indian Territory 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1867 Feb. 23	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 513.	Seneca, Mixed Seneca, and Shawnee, Quapaw, Peoria, Kas- kaskia, Pi- ankishaw, Wea, Ot- tawa of Blanchard's fork and Roche de Beuf, and certain Wy- andot.	<p>Shawnees retain remainder of their lands for future home.</p> <p>Quapaws cede strip one-half mile wide in Kansas, being a strip on the N. line of their reservation and containing about 12 sections, except half a section to be patented to Samuel G. Vallier.</p> <p>Quapaws cede portion of their reserve in Indian Territory, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the Neosho river where the S. line of the Quapaw reserve strikes that stream; thence E. 3 miles; thence N. to the Kansas boundary line; thence W. on said line to the Neosho river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.</p> <p>Quapaws retain remainder of their lands for future home.</p> <p>Senecas confederated with Shawnees to dissolve connection and become confederated with Senecas parties to treaty of Feb. 28, 1831.</p> <p>U. S. set apart for future home of Wyandotts the tract ceded by Senecas in article 1 of this treaty.</p> <p>U. S. sell to Ottawas for future home the tract ceded by Shawnees by article 3 of this treaty.</p> <p>Unsold portion of Ottawa trust lands to be sold to Ottawa University.</p> <p>"Ten sections national reserve," under treaty May 30, 1854, to be sold to actual settlers in accordance with the wishes of Kaskaskias.</p> <p>Land ceded by Senecas and Quapaws by second and fourth articles hereof is granted to Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas.</p> <p>Miamis may become confederated with Peorias et al. if they desire.</p>
Feb. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 531.	Potawatomi	<p>A tract 30 miles square to be set apart for Pottawatomies in Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, 55.35 chains E. and 23.67 chains N. of the SW. corner of sec. 21, T. 11 N., R. 5 E.; thence upstream, with the meanders of the right bank of said river, to a point on said right bank 46.30 chains N. and 39.03 chains W. of the SE. corner of sec. 1, T. 12 N., R. 1 W., Indian meridian; thence S. to a point on the left bank of the Canadian river 38.55 chains W. and 26.59 chains S. of the NE. corner of sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 W.; thence down said river, with the meanders of the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank 35 chains E. and 25.50 chains S. of the center of sec. 16, T. 5 N., R. 5 E.; thence N. to the place of beginning.</p> <p>This treaty not to affect rights of those holding their lands in common under previous treaty.</p>
Mar. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xvi, 719.	Chippewa of the Missis- sippi.	<p>Cede lands secured to them by article 2, treaty of May 7, 1864, except portion hereinafter defined.</p> <p>Reserve a tract within the following boundaries: Commencing at a point on Mississippi river opposite the mouth of Wanoman river, as laid down on Sewall's map of Minnesota; thence due N. to a point 2 miles further N. than the most northerly point of Lake Winnebago; thence due W. to a point 2 miles W. of the most westerly point of Cass lake; thence S. to Kabekona river; thence down said river to Leech lake; thence along the N. shore of Leech lake to its outlet in Leech Lake river; thence down the main channel of said river to its junction with the Mississippi river; thence down the Mississippi to the place of beginning.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Subsequently, by agreement of June 23, 1874, ratified by Congress Mar. 3, 1875, the Shawnees sold 4,000 acres in the NE. part of their domain for location of the Modok (see No. 571, Indian Territory map 3).	502	Indian Territory 2.
	503	Kansas 2.
Assigned to the Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankishaw, and Wea by the twenty-second article of this treaty.	504	Indian Territory 2.
See agreement of June 23, 1874, and act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875.	505	Indian Territory 2.
	See 498	Indian Territory 2.
See act of Congress of June 10, 1872. See explanatory note to treaty of June 24, 1862.	See 501	Indian Territory 2.
	See 328	Kansas 2.
See act of Mar. 3, 1873.	See 500, 504	Indian Territory 2.
	506	Indian Territory 3.
This cession comprised two separate tracts. Afterward portions of it were again set apart for the Indians by Executive orders as follows: Oct. 29, 1873, a tract as an addition to the Lake Winnebagoish reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 549; Nov. 4, 1873, a tract as an addition to the Leech Lake reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 550; May 26, 1874, a tract as a second addition to the Leech Lake reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 567, and May 26, 1874, a tract as a second addition to the Lake Winnebagoish reservation, bounded by yellow lines and numbered 568. Thus, it will be observed, the entire cession by this treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, is numbered 507, and shown by solid crimson color, while Nos. 549, 550, 567, and 568, which are within its limits, are simply indicated by yellow boundary lines.	507	Minnesota 2.
Addition established by Executive order of Oct. 29, 1873. This addition was made from the tract previously ceded by the first article of this treaty. See also second addition, by Executive order of May 26, 1874.	508	Minnesota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1867 Mar. 19	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xvi, 719.	Chippewa of the Missis- sippi.	Reserve such portion of their western outlet as falls within the reservation set apart by article 2 of this treaty.
Mar. 20	Executive or- der.	.....	Santee Sioux..	Set apart reservation of 36 townships, to include White Earth lake and Rice lake. President establishes a reserve between Big Sioux and James rivers.
June 14	Executive or- der.	.....	Shoshoni and Bannock, Cœur d'- Alene and others of northern Idaho.	President establishes a reserve known as Fort Hall reserve, on Snake river. President establishes a reserve known as Cœur d'Alene reserve, as follows: Commencing at the head of the Latah, about 6 miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane bridge; thence north-northeasterly to the St Joseph river, the site of the old Cœur d'Alene mission; thence W. to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho territories; thence S. to a point due W. of the place of beginning; thence E. to the place of beginning, including about 250,000 acres.
Oct. 21	Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas.	Stat. L., xv, 581.	Kiowa and Comanche.	U. S. modify boundaries of reservation defined by treaty of Oct. 18, 1865, as follows: Commencing at a point where the Washita river crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to a point 30 miles by river W. of Fort Cobb as now established; thence due W. to the N. fork of Red river, provided said line strikes said river E. of the one hundredth meridian of W. longitude; if not, then only to said meridian; thence S. on said meridian to said N. fork of Red river; thence down said N. fork in the middle of the main channel to the main Red river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to its intersection with the ninety-eighth meridian; thence N. along said meridian to the place of beginning. Relinquish right to occupy territory outside of reduced reser- vation. (For description see No. 478.)
(Memorandum.)			Comanche and other Texas Indians.	By permission of the Texas legislature the U. S., in 1854, set apart two reservations on the waters of Brazos river.
Oct. 21	Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas.	Stat. L., xv, 589.	Kiowa, Coman- che, and Apache.	Apaches confederate with Kiowas and Comanches and agree to occupy same reservation.
Oct. 28	Medicine Lodge creek, Kansas.	Stat. L., xv, 593.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	U. S. set apart a reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the thirty-seventh parallel N. latitude; thence W. on said par- allel to the Cimarrone river; thence down the middle of said Cimarrone river to the Arkansas river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Arkansas river to the place of beginning. Relinquish right to occupy territory outside of reservation....
Nov. 16	Executive or- der.	.....	Santee Sioux..	President withdraws certain townships as an addition to Nio- brara reservation by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866. President relinquishes fractional T. 32 N., R. 6. W., previously withdrawn by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See Executive order of Mar. 18, 1879, making an addition to this reserve. Also Executive order of July 13, 1883, revoking order of Mar. 18, 1879. Under authority of act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1873, one township of the White Earth reserve was purchased for the use of the Pembina band of Chippewa. T. 144 N., R. 42 W., was selected by Special Agent Luce, Feb. 14, 1883, for this purpose.	509	Minnesota 2.
This reserve was never occupied by the Santee Sioux, and the order for its establishment was revoked by Executive order of July 13, 1869.	See 523	Dakota 2.
This reserve was set apart in general terms for the Indians of southern Idaho, and many of the Shoshoni and Bannock established themselves thereon. Subsequently, by treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Shoshoni and Bannock, the President was authorized to set apart a reserve for the Bannock whenever they desired. It was therefore decided to accept the Fort Hall reserve as the one contemplated by the treaty, and it was so done by Executive order of July 30, 1869.	See 524	Idaho.
The Indians refused to accept or occupy this reserve. An agreement was made with them in 1873 by Special Commissioners Shanks, Bennett, and Monteith, by the terms of which another reserve was established for them, and they agreed to relinquish their claim to all other lands in Idaho. Congress failed to ratify this agreement, but the contemplated reservation was set apart by Executive order Nov. 8, 1873, and included the original reserve of June 14, 1867. The boundaries of the original reserve are indicated by a dotted black line.	See 552	Idaho.
.....	510	Indian Territory 3, Texas (portion of).
See explanatory note opposite treaty of Oct. 18, 1865.	511	Texas (portion of).
These reservations were occupied until 1859, when, owing to the hostility of Texas settlers, they were abandoned and the Indians removed to Indian Territory.	512, 513	Texas (portion of).
.....	See 510	Indian Territory 3, Texas (portion of).
Another reservation in lieu of this was established by Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869.		
This relinquishment comprised the reserve set apart by treaty of Oct. 14, 1865. It included part of the Cherokee and Osage lands and a portion of the public domain in Kansas. As it was never their reserve except in name, it is not shown on the map.		
The townships thus withdrawn were T. 32 N., R. 4 W., and sections 7, 16, 17, 18-21, and 28-33 of T. 33 N., R. 4 W., all of 6th principal meridian and lying S. of Missouri river. They are shown on Nebraska map 2, bounded by yellow lines. Boundaries modified by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869. See also Executive orders of Feb. 27 and July 20, 1866.	.....	Nebraska (eastern portion).
This township formed a portion of the reserve set apart by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866. It is shown on Nebraska map 2, colored crimson.	514	Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1868 Mar. 2	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xv, 619.	Uta (Tabe- g u a c h e, M u a c h e, C a- p o t e, W e e- m i n u c h i, Y a m p a, G r a n d R i v- e r, a n d U i n- t a h b a n d s).	U. S. set apart a reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing at that point on the southern boundary line of the territory of Colorado where the meridian of longitude 107° W. from Greenwich crosses the same; running thence N. with said meridian to a point 15 miles due N. of where said meridian intersects the fortieth parallel of N. latitude; thence due W. to the western boundary line of said territory; thence S. with said western boundary line of said territory to the southern boundary line of said territory; thence E. with said southern boundary line to the place of beginning. Utes relinquish all claim to other lands
Apr. 27	Washington, D. C.	Stat. L., xvi, 727.	Cherokee	Reaffirms contract with James F. Joy for purchase of Cherokee neutral land.
Apr. 29	Fort Laramie, D a k o t a territory.	Stat. L., xv, 635.	Sioux	U. S. set apart reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing on the E. bank of Missouri river where the forty-sixth parallel of N. latitude crosses it; thence along low-water mark down said E. bank to a point opposite where the N. line of the state of Nebraska strikes said river; thence W. across said river and along said northern line of Nebraska to the one hundred and fourth meridian; thence N. along said meridian to the forty-sixth parallel of N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to the place of beginning. Said Indians relinquish all right to occupy territory outside the above-defined reservation, but reserve the right to hunt on any lands N. of North Platte and on the Republican fork of Smoky Hill river so long as buffalo may range there in numbers sufficient to justify the chase. Country N. of North Platte river and E. of summit of Big Horn mountains to be considered unceded Indian territory.
May 7	Fort Laramie, D a k o t a territory.	Stat. L., xv, 649.	Crow	U. S. set apart a reservation for their occupancy, as follows: Commencing where the one hundred and seventh meridian crosses the S. boundary of Montana territory; thence N. along said meridian to the mid-channel of Yellowstone river; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana, being the forty-fifth parallel N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning. Crows relinquish all claim to other territory. (See description in treaty of Sept. 17, 1851, with Sioux, Cheyenne, et al.)
May 10	Fort Laramie, D a k o t a territory.	Stat. L., xv, 655.	Cheyenne and A r a p a h o (Northern bands).	Agree to accept a home either on Southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation or on Big Sioux reservation. Cede all claim to territory outside of foregoing reserves.
June 1	Fort Sumner, New Mex- ico terri- tory.	Stat. L., xv, 667.	Navaho	U. S. set apart reservation for their occupancy: bounded on the N. by the thirty-seventh parallel N. latitude; S. by an E. and W. line passing through the site of Old Fort Defiance, in Cañon Bonito; E. by the meridian which passes through Old Fort Lyon or the Ojo-de-Oso (Bear spring); and W. by about meridian 109° 30' W. longitude, provided it embraces the outlet of Cañon-de-Chelly, which cañon is all to be included in this reservation. Relinquish all right to territory elsewhere

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See act of Congress of Apr. 23, 1872; agreement of Sept. 13, 1873; act of Congress of Apr. 29, 1874. Nos. 566, 616, and 617 compose this reservation.	See 566, 616, 617	Colorado 1.
The territory claimed by these bands was in Colorado and eastern Utah, lying N. of the San Juan and E. of Green and Colorado rivers. By treaty of June 8, 1865, with the various bands of the Uta in Utah territory they ceded all claim to land (except the Uintah reservation) in that territory. The treaty, however, failed of ratification.	515	Colorado 1, Utah 1.
See treaty of July 19, 1866.	See 490	Kansas 2.
This reserve covered not only a portion of the original Sioux territory, but also all of the Ponka country, both ceded and unceded. It also included the old Winnebago, Crow Creek, and Yankton reserves on the E. side of Missouri river. Enlarged by Executive orders of Jan. 11, 1875, Mar. 16, 1875, May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876.		
This cession comprises that portion of the Sioux territory assigned them by Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 within the present limits of South Dakota not included in the reservation described in the second article of this treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.	516	Dakota 1.
A portion of this tract was ceded by agreement with the Sioux of June 23, 1875, and the remainder by agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.	See 584, 597	Nebraska 1, Dakota 1, Wyoming 1, Montana 1.
A portion of this reserve was ceded by agreement with the Crow of June 12, 1880, and the remainder is still occupied by them. See Executive order of Oct. 20, 1875, setting apart an addition to this reserve. (This comprises Nos. 619 and 635.)	See 619, 635	Montana 1.
This relinquishment comprises that portion of the country assigned them by unratified Fort Laramie treaty of Sept. 17, 1851, not included within the reserve herein above defined.	517	Montana 1, Wyoming 1.
They became established upon the Big Sioux reservation in Dakota with the Sioux. This is an indefinite cession fully covered by that of other tribes.		
See Executive orders of Oct. 29, 1878, and Jan. 6, 1880, enlarging this reserve	518	Arizona 1, New Mexico 1.
According to the report of Superintendent Merriwether, in 1854 the Navaho country extended from the Rio Grande to the Colorado, and from about 35° to 37° N. latitude. This, in conjunction with other authorities, seems to indicate that the southern boundary of their claim was Little Colorado river to the mouth of Zuñi river, thence to the source of Zuñi river and continuing eastwardly to the Rio Grande. On July 18, 1855, Superintendent Merriwether concluded a treaty with the Navaho by which they ceded a portion of their country.	519	Utah 1, Arizona 1, New Mexico 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1868 June 1	Fort Sumner, New Mexico territory.	Stat. L., xv, 667.	Navaho	.....
July 3	Fort Bridger, Utah territory.	Stat. L., xv, 673.	Shoshoni and Bannock (eastern bands).	Reservation to be set apart for the Bannocks whenever they desire. Reservation set apart for Shoshones (known as Wind River reservation), described as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Owl creek and running due S. to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Papo-Agie rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River mountains to the longitude of N. fork of Wind river; thence due N. to mouth of said N. fork and up its channel to a point 20 miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to head waters of Owl creek and along middle channel of Owl creek to place of beginning. Relinquish all right to other territory
July 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xv, 221.	.....	Congress discontinues Smith River reservation in California and provides for removal of Indians to Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations.
July 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xv, 223.	.....	Congress restores Mendocino Indian reservation to public domain. This tract lay on both sides of Klamath river from its mouth 20 miles up the same; between the S. bank of Noyo river (so as to include that river) and a point 1 mile N. of the mouth of Hale, or Bee-da-loe, creek; extending eastward from the coast for quantity so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast mountains, conforming to their shape.
1869 Apr. 7	Resolution of Congress.	Stat. L., xvi, 53.	Shawnee (absentee).	Congress authorizes sale of their lands under treaty of May 10, 1854, to settlers.
July 13	Executive order.	.....	Santee Sioux.	President rescinds Executive order of Mar. 20, 1867, and restores to the public domain the land described as lying between the Big Sioux on the E. and the James river on the W., and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude.
July 30	Executive order.	.....	Bannock	President establishes Fort Hall reserve as the one contemplated by treaty of July 3, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing on the S. bank of Snake river at the junction of Port Neuf river with Snake river; thence S. 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear river from those of Snake river; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence N. about 50 miles to Blackfoot river; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake river; thence down Snake river to the place of beginning, embracing about 1,800,000 acres and including Fort Hall in its limits.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The treaty was never ratified, but the boundaries of the country the Navaho reserved to themselves under its provisions are shown by dotted black lines. After a war with the Navaho, a treaty of peace was concluded with them Dec. 25, 1858, by Colonel Bonneville and Superintendent Collins, by which it was agreed that the eastern limit of the Navaho country should thenceforth be a line commencing at Pescado spring, at the head of Zuñi river; thence in a direct line to Bear spring, on the road from Albuquerque to Fort Defiance; thence to the pueblo or ruins of Escondido on the Chaco; thence to the junction of the Chaco or Tunicha with the San Juan. Like its predecessor, this treaty was never ratified, but the boundary established by it is shown by a black line.		
See explanatory note opposite Executive order of June 14, 1867. See also Executive order of July 30, 1869.	See 524	Idaho.
This reserve was within the limits of the territory originally claimed by and assigned to the Crow by Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 and was ceded by them by treaty of May 7, 1868. The Shoshoni title being therefore only secondary, it is shown on Wyoming map 2. See agreement of Sept. 26, 1872, and acts of Congress of June 22, 1874, and Dec. 15, 1874, confirmatory of such agreement, whereby the Indians ceded a tract off the southern side of the reserve.	See 539, 540	Wyoming 2.
.....	520	Wyoming 1, Colorado 1, Utah 1, Idaho.
The Klamath River reserve having been destroyed by a freshet, Agent Hanson removed the Indians to Smith River valley, where he reports under date of Feb. 14, 1862, having conditionally purchased the improvements of settlers. Upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior, May 6, 1862, temporarily set apart Ts. 17, 18, and 19 N., R. 1 W., Humboldt meridian, as the Indian reserve, subject to approval and appropriation by Congress. Congress failed to make the appropriation, and rental was paid to the settlers for a number of years; but in 1869 the reserve was abandoned and the Indians were removed to Hoopa valley by Superintendent Whiting.	521	California 2.
The act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1853, authorized the selection of five military reserves for Indian purposes in California not to exceed 25,000 acres each. Nov. 17, 1855, Superintendent Henley transmitted a report of Major Heintzelman with a map showing the tract selected for the Mendocino reservation and recommending its establishment. Aug. 16, 1856, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended issuance of Executive order setting apart this reserve. May 22, 1856, President Pierce issued the desired Executive order. Its actual abandonment for Indian purposes occurred Mar. 31, 1866.	522	California 2.
See note to treaty of May 10, 1854. See also act of Mar. 1, 1881.		
This tract was never occupied as a reserve by the Santee.....	523	Dakota 2.
See explanatory note opposite Executive order of June 14, 1867.....	524	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1869 Aug. 10	Executive order.	-----	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	President establishes a reservation for them on N. fork of Canadian river, in lieu of one designated by treaty of Oct. 28, 1867. This reservation is bounded as follows: Commencing at the point where the Washita river crosses 98° W. longitude; thence N. with said 98° W. longitude to the point where it is crossed by the Red fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron); thence up the middle of the main channel thereof to the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek nation; thence W. on said N. boundary and the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, with the Seminoles to 100° W. longitude; thence S. on said 100° W. longitude to the N. boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence E. along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.
Aug. 31	Executive order.	-----	Santee Sioux..	President restores a portion of Niobrara reservation to public domain and adds certain other lands thereto as follows: The portion restored to the public domain consisted of fractional Ts. 31 N., R. 6 W.; 31 and 32 N., R. 7 W.; and 31 and 32 N., R. 8 W. The lands added to the reservation were T. 31 N., R. 4 W., and that part of E. ½ T. 33 N., R. 4 W., S. of the Missouri river.
1870 Jan. 31	Executive order.	-----	San Pasqual and Pala Valley (Mission Indians.)	President sets apart a reserve for these Indians as follows: Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 1 E., and 1 W., and T. 9 S., R. 1 and 2 W., of San Bernardino meridian.
Mar. 30	Executive order.	-----		President enlarges Round Valley reservation in California by the addition of most of Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 12 W., and 22 and 23 N., R. 13 W., Mount Diablo meridian.
Apr. 12	Executive order.	-----	Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	President sets apart a reservation at Fort Berthold, Dakota, bounded as follows: From a point on the Missouri river 4 miles below the Indian village (Berthold) in a NE. direction 3 miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri river at the junction of Little Knife river with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri river to the mouth of Yellowstone river; along the S. bank of Yellowstone river to Powder river; up Powder river to where Little Powder river unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting point. By the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the boundaries of the territory so assigned them were construed to be as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Heart river; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of Yellowstone river; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder river; thence SE. to the headwaters of the Little Missouri river; thence along the Black hills to the head of Heart river, and down said river to the place of beginning. By virtue of accepting this reserve they relinquished claim to the remainder of the territory assigned them by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851.
July 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 359.	Kickapoo of Mexico and Texas.	Secretary of the Interior to collect roving Kickapoos on borders of Texas and Mexico and place them on a reservation in Indian Territory.
July 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 362.	Great and Little Osage.	Congress makes provision for a reserve for Osages in Indian Territory whenever they consent to remove from Kansas.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
By the terms of an agreement of Oct. 19, 1872, with the Wichita and affiliated bands a portion of this reserve was set apart for those Indians. Congress has, however, failed to ratify the agreement, although the Wichita are occupying the tract. The Cheyenne and Arapaho reserve, as bounded by the Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869, therefore properly includes the tract shown on the map as assigned to the Wichita by agreement of 1872. (This includes No. 540A.)	525	Indian Territory 3.
The land thus restored is colored brown on Nebraska map No. 2. Amended by Executive order of Dec. 31, 1873. The added lands are designated by blue lines.	526	Nebraska (eastern portion).
Trouble arose with the settlers and the reserve was abandoned in Apr., 1871....	527, 528	California 2.
Round valley, or "Nome Cult," as it was then called, was selected for Indian purposes by Superintendent Henley in 1856. Nov. 18, 1858, the Secretary of the Interior ordered public notice to be given that the entire valley had been set apart for an Indian reservation and directed its survey May 3, 1860. See act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1873, and Executive orders of Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and Jan. 26, 1876. The boundaries of the reserve as enlarged by this Executive order (Mar. 30, 1870) are shown by blue lines.	-----	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).
This reservation not only comprised a part of the tract acknowledged to belong to them by the unratified treaty of 1851 at Fort Laramie, but also a tract adjoining on the N. side of Missouri river where they laid claim to additional territory. For the relinquishment of a portion of this reserve see Executive order of July 13, 1880. (This includes No. 620 and part of 621, as shown on the map.)	See 620, 621	Dakota 1, Montana 1.
(The green plats numbered 529 show the portions not included in the reservation.)	529	Dakota 1, Wyoming 1, Montana 1.
See acts of Mar. 3, 1871, and June 22, 1874. The reserve herein contemplated was set apart by Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883.	See 650	Indian Territory 3.
Tract selected by the Osage and set apart by Executive order (of Secretary of the Interior) March 27, 1871. Boundaries amended and confirmed by act of Congress June 5, 1872.	See 534	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded.	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1870 July 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 362.	Great and Little Osage.	Congress makes provision for sale of remaining Osage lands in Kansas.
1871 Feb. 6	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 404.	Stockbridge and Munsee.	All except 18 sections of their reserve to be appraised and sold. 18 sections reserved for their future home.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 566.	Indian tribes	Provides that no treaties shall hereafter be negotiated with any Indian tribe within U. S. as an independent nation or people.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVI, 569.	Kickapoo of Texas and Mexico.	Secretary of the Interior to continue the collection of roving Kickapoos and place them on a reserve in Indian Territory.
Mar. 14	Executive order.	.....	Paiute, Snake, and Shoshoni.	President withdraws for eighteen months tract of country from which to select a reservation known as Malheur reservation.
Mar. 27	Executive order.	.....	Osage.....	Secretary of the Interior designates a reserve for the Osages in Indian Territory.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	.....	Apache (Southern).	President approves selection of reserve known as Tularosa River reservation, embracing the following territory: Beginning at the headwaters of the Tularosa river and its tributaries in the mountains and extending down the same 10 miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	.....	Apache	President approves selection of reservation at Camp Apache, known as White Mountain reservation, described as follows: Starting at the intersection of the boundary between Arizona and New Mexico with the S. edge of the Black mesa and following the southern edge of the Black mesa to a point due N. of Sombrero or Plumoso butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache mountains, following said crest down Salt river to Pinal creek; then up Pinal creek to the top of Pinal mountains; then along the crest of Pinal range, the "Cordilleras de la Gila," the Ahnagra mountains, and other mountains bordering the N. bank of Gila river to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple rock; then following said boundary N. to its intersection with the S. edge of the Black mesa, the starting point.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	.....	Apache	President approves selection of reservation at Camp Grant, bounded as follows: On the N. by the Gila river; W. by a line 10 miles from and parallel to the general course of the San Pedro river; S. by a line at right angles to the western boundary, crossing the San Pedro 10 miles from Camp Grant; E. by a line at right angles to the southern boundary, touching the western base of Mount Turnbull, terminating at the Gila river.
Nov. 9	Executive order.	.....	Apache	President approves selection of reservation at Camp Verde, described as follows: All that portion of country adjoining on the NW. side of and above the military reservation of Camp Verde post, on the Verde river, for a distance of 10 miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about 45 miles.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
(The plat No. 530 shows the remainder of their reservation. See treaty of Sept. 29, 1865, Nos. 475 and 476.)	530	Kansas 1.
The two townships comprising this reserve were purchased from the Menomini by treaty of Feb. 11, 1856. As a secondary cession of the Menomini it is colored blue and numbered 403 on Wisconsin map 2. The 18 sections retained by the Stockbridge are indicated by a scarlet line within the blue outboundaries of the whole reserve.	See 403	Wisconsin 2.
All subsequent purchases of lands from the Indians have been made through the medium of agreements with the various tribes, subject to ratification by Congress.		
See acts July 15, 1870, and June 22, 1874. The reserve herein contemplated was set apart by Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883.	See 650	Indian Territory 3.
The tract thus temporarily withdrawn was described as being between 42° and 44° N. latitude and 117° and 120° W. longitude. The reservation afterward set apart by Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, was only partly within the limits of the country described. The country covered by this Executive order of Mar. 14, 1871, is bounded by green lines and was all relinquished by Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, except the tract bounded by blue lines. For full explanation concerning changes in Malheur reservation, see the note in this schedule opposite Executive order of May 21, 1883.	See 537	Oregon 2.
Set apart in conformity to act of Congress of July 15, 1870. This tract was purchased from the Cherokee as being a portion of their domain W. of 96° W. longitude. It was found that a portion of this reserve upon survey was E. of 96° and its boundaries were accordingly altered. As thus altered they were confirmed by act of Congress of June 5, 1872.	See 534	Indian Territory 3.
Restored to the public domain by Executive order of Nov. 24, 1874	531	New Mexico 2.
Enlarged by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872. Reduced by Executive orders of Aug. 5, 1873; July 21, 1874; Apr. 27, 1876; Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877. The original boundaries of this reserve are shown by blue lines. (It includes Nos. 573, 603, and a part of No. 592.)	See 573, 603	Arizona 2.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872. The boundaries of this reserve are shown by crimson lines. After it was restored to the public domain a portion of the same land was included in the addition made to the White mountain reservation by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872.	See 541	Arizona 2.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Apr. 23, 1875	See 582	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1871 -----	(Memorandum.)	(Memorandum.)	Methow, Okanagan et al.	Territory originally claimed by Methow, Okanagan, Kootenay, Pend d'Oreille, Colville, North Spokane, San Poel, and other tribes.
1872 Apr. 9	Executive order.	-----	Methow, Okanagan et al.	President sets apart reservation known as Colville reservation, in Washington territory, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Columbia where the Spokane river empties into the same; thence up the Columbia river to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel N. latitude; thence E. with said forty-ninth parallel to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark river crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark river to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho territory (117° W. longitude); thence S. along said 117° W. longitude to where the Little Spokane river crosses the same; thence southwesterly with said river to its junction with the Big Spokane river; thence down the Big Spokane river to the place of beginning.
Apr. 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 55.	Uta -----	Secretary of the Interior authorized to negotiate with Utes for cession of the S. part of their reservation by treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.
May 8	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 85.	Kansa -----	Provides for sale of the remaining portion of their "Trust" and "Diminished reserve" lands and their removal to Indian Territory.
May 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 159.	Potawatomi and absentee Shawnee.	Home provided for Shawnees on 30 miles square tract of the Pottawatomies in Indian Territory.
May 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 190.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Secretary of the Interior authorized to negotiate for release of land reserved to Cheyennes and Arapahoes by treaty Oct. 28, 1867. If the above release is made, Cheyennes and Arapahoes to have a reserve assigned them within Creek and Seminole cession of 1866.
May 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 190.	Chippewa of Lake Superior.	Secretary of the Interior authorized to remove (with their consent) Indians from Lac de Flambeau, Lac Court Oreille, and Fond du Lac reservations to Bad River reservation.
June 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 213.	Miami (Mesin-go-mesia's band).	Partition to be made among members of this band of tract reserved for them by treaty of Nov. 28, 1840.
June 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 228.	Great and Little Osage.	Confirm amended reserve selected for Osages in Indian Territory as follows: "Bounded on the E. by the ninety-sixth meridian; on the S. and the W. by the N. line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas river, and on the N. by the S. line of the State of Kansas: <i>Provided</i> , . . . That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians not exceeding 160 acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians, etc."
June 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 228.	Kansa -----	Confirm reserve selected for the Kansas in Indian Territory bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Arkansas river where the southern line of Kansas crosses said river; thence down said river to a point where the township line between townships 26 and 27 crosses said river; thence E. on said township line to a point due S. from the center of section 32; thence N. to the section line between sections 29 and 32; thence due E. to a point due S. of the center of section 27; thence due N. to the state line of Kansas; thence W. along said state line to place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
No treaty was ever made with these Indians for the extinguishment of their territorial rights. The U. S. simply took possession of their country, except such portions as have been set apart by Executive order for their occupancy. The portion of their former country not within the limits of the reservations described in Executive orders of April 9 and July 2, 1872, respectively, is here shown colored mauve.	532	Montana 1, Idaho, Washington 1.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of July 2, 1872. A portion of this territory was again set apart as a reserve for the Spokane by Executive order of Jan. 18, 1881. See Washington map 2.	533	Washington 1.
See agreement of Sept. 13, 1873.....	See 566	Colorado 1.
See acts of Congress June 5, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880. See treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.	See 506	Indian Territory 3.
An agreement was entered into in 1872 between the U. S. and the Arapaho by which the latter agreed to relinquish their interest in the reserve under treaty of 1867, and to accept in lieu thereof a reserve between the N. fork of the Canadian and the Cimarron rivers. This agreement has never been ratified by Congress and the status of the Cheyenne and Arapaho remains unchanged.		
The U. S. agent reported the consent of the Fond du Lac Chippewa and attempted their removal. Most of the band refused to remove, alleging they had never consented. The Lac de Flambeau and Lac Court Oreille bands refused their assent. No further attempt was made to carry the act into effect.	See 256	Indiana (detail).
.....	534	Indian Territory 3.
.....	535	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1872				
June 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 226.	Flathead.....	Provides for removal from Bitter Root valley and their establishment on Jocko reservation.
June 7	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 281.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Secretary of Interior to ascertain and report extent of Indian title to tract described in article 2, treaty Feb. 19, 1867.
June 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 381.	Ottawa and Chippewa.	Undisposed of portion of reservation made by treaty July 31, 1855, restored to market.
June 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 388.	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Beuf.	Undisposed of portion of reservation by treaty of June 24, 1862, to be sold, including that sold to Ottawa University by treaty of Feb. 23, 1867.
June 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 391.	Omaha, Pawnee, Oto, Missouri, and Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	50,000 acres off W. end of their reservation to be appraised and sold, if Omahas consent thereto. 50,000 acres S. of Loup fork to be appraised and sold off Pawnee reservation, if they consent. 80,000 acres off W. end of Otoe and Missouria reservations to be appraised and sold, if they consent.
July 2	Executive order.	-----	Methow, Okanagan et al.	A part or all of Sac and Fox of the Missouri reserve to be appraised and sold, if they consent. President restores to public domain tract reserved by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1872. President sets apart a tract in lieu of the one above relinquished bounded as follows: On the E. and S. by the Columbia river; on the W. by the Okanagan river, and on the N. by British possessions.
Sept. 12	Executive order.	-----	Paiute, Snake, and Shoshoni.	President sets apart reservation known as Malheur, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the N. fork of Malheur river; thence up said N. fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry butte; thence to Soda spring on the Canyon city and Camp Harney road; thence down Silves river to Malheur lake; thence E. to the S. fork of Malheur river; thence down said S. fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning. This embraces Nos. 638 and 646. President restores to public domain remainder of tract temporarily withdrawn by Executive order of Mar. 14, 1871. The lands withdrawn were designated as follows: That portion of the country in the state of Oregon situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from 117° to 120° of longitude; except so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon-road purposes.
Sept. 20	Agreement...	Rev. Stat., 1050.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Cede claim to all lands outside of permanent reserves established by articles 3 and 4, treaty of Feb. 19, 1867.
Sept. 26	Agreement...	Stat. L., XVIII, 291.	Shoshoni.....	Cede a portion of reservation (subject to approval of Congress) established for them by treaty of July 3, 1868, as follows: Situated S. of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock reservations; due E. of the mouth of the Little Papo-Agie at its junction with the Papo-Agie, and running from said point W. to the mouth of the Little Papo-Agie; thence up the Papo-Agie to the N. fork, and up the N. fork to the mouth of the Canyon; thence W. to the western boundary of the reservation. Retain remainder of their reservation which constitutes the present Wind River reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>They were removed and established as herein provided for after several years of partially successful effort.</p> <p>See agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, and act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1873.</p> <p>Amended by act of May 23, 1876. See remarks under treaty of July 31, 1855.</p> <p>See explanatory note to treaty of June 24, 1862.</p> <p>The Omaha consented, but the act was never carried into effect, and it was finally superseded by act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882.</p> <p>The Pawnee consented, but before the act was carried into effect it was repealed by act of Apr. 10, 1876.</p> <p>See acts of Aug. 15, 1876, and Mar. 3, 1879. The act of 1872 was not carried into effect, but was superseded by act of Aug. 15, 1876, which authorized the sale of 120,000 acres of the reserve.</p> <p>This act was not carried into effect and was superseded by act of Aug. 15, 1876, which provided for the sale of 10 sections off the W. end of their reserve.</p>		
.....	See 533	Washington 1.
<p>This constitutes the present Colville reservation.....</p>	536	Washington 1.
<p>An addition to this reserve was made by Executive order of May 15, 1875. Portions of this addition were subsequently relinquished by Executive orders of Jan. 28, 1876, and May 21, 1883. The Fort Harney military reservation was added by Executive order of July 23, 1880. Portions of the original reserve were also relinquished by Executive orders of Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883. See explanatory note to Executive order of May 21, 1883. The tract as reserved by this Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, is bounded by mauve lines.</p>	See 638, 646	Oregon 2.
<p>This restoration includes all the country within green outboundaries except that tract within blue boundaries which was reserved by this Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872. A portion of this relinquishment was again added to the reserve by Executive order of May 15, 1875, and again relinquished by Executive orders of Jan. 28, 1876, and May 21, 1883.</p>	537	Oregon 2.
<p>See acts of Congress of June 7, 1872, and Feb. 14, 1873. Overlaps the Chippewa cession of Oct. 2, 1863.</p>	538	Dakota 1.
<p>See acts of Congress of June 22, 1874, and Dec. 15, 1874, ratifying and confirming this agreement.</p>	539	Wyoming 2.
.....	540	Wyoming 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1872 Oct. 19	Agreement.....		Wichita and affiliated bands.	Cede to the U. S. all claim to lands in Texas, Louisiana, and Indian Territory.
				U. S. set apart a reserve for them in Indian Territory as follows: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river where the ninety-eighth meridian of W. longitude crosses the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98° 40' W. longitude; thence on said line of 98° 40' due N. to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian river; thence down the middle of said main Canadian river to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due S. to the place of beginning."
Oct. 26	Executive order.		Makah.....	President enlarges reservation set apart by treaty of Jan. 31, 1855, by addition of the following tract: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Baadah point (about 4 miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line S. 6 miles; thence in a direct line W. to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the Pacific shore to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the S. side of Cape Flattery a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning.
Dec. 14	Executive order.		Apache.....	President sets apart a reserve to be known as Chiricahua reservation. President restores to public domain reservation established at Camp Grant, Nov. 9, 1871.
Dec. 14	Executive order.		Apache.....	President enlarges White Mountain reservation by tract known as "San Carlos addition," bounded as follows: Commencing at the SE. corner of the White Mountain reservation as now established, and running thence S. to a line 15 miles S. of and parallel to the Gila river; thence W. along said line to a point due S. of the SW. corner of said White Mountain reservation; thence N. to said SW. corner; thence along the southern boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain reservation as follows: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the S. edge of the Black mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black mesa to a point due N. of Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence due S. to said Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache mountains, following said crest down the Salt river to Pinal creek to the top of the Pinal mountains; thence due S. to a point 15 miles S. of the Gila river; thence E. with a line parallel with and 15 miles S. of the Gila river to the boundary of New Mexico; thence N. along said boundary line to its intersection with the S. edge of the Black mesa, the place of beginning.
1873 Jan. 2	Executive order.		Makah.....	President supersedes Executive order of Oct. 26, 1875, and more accurately defines the tract added to the Makah reservation. Only change is omission of "to Baadah point." See Executive order of Oct. 26, 1872.
Jan. 9	Executive order.		Tule river, King's river, Owen's river, et al.	President sets apart a reserve at Tule river, bounded as follows: Commencing on the South Tule river, 4 miles below the Soda springs on said river; thence N. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence E. on the dividing line 10 miles; thence S. to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule river and Deer creek; thence W. on said ridge 10 miles; thence N. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>The lands here purported to be ceded are covered by the claims and previous cessions of other tribes. This agreement has never been ratified although the Indians have been in full occupancy of the reserve for several years. It covers part of the territory assigned to the Cheyenne and Arapaho by Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869.</p>	540 A	Indian Territory 3.
<p>Superseded by Executive order of Jan. 2, 1873, which in turn was superseded by Executive order of Oct. 21, 1873.</p>		
<p>Revoked and canceled by Executive order of Oct. 30, 1876</p>	See 600	Arizona 2
<p>A portion of the country included in the Camp Grant reserve, and which was relinquished by the second paragraph of this order, was by the third paragraph again withdrawn from settlement as a part of the addition made to the White Mountain reservation by that paragraph. The boundaries of this addition are defined by yellow lines on Arizona map 2.</p>	541	Arizona 2.
<p>This San Carlos addition was partly restored to the public domain by Executive order of Aug. 5, 1873. Further reduced by Executive orders of July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.</p>	.....	Arizona 2.
<p>Superseded by Executive order of Oct. 21, 1873.</p>		
<p>Canceled and a new reserve established Oct. 3, 1873</p>	See 607	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1873				
Feb. 14	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 456.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed with amendments.....
Feb. 19	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 466.	New York Indians.	Provides for sale of lands allotted to New York Indians in Kansas.
Mar. 1	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa (Lae Court Oreille band).	Secretary of Interior approves selection of reservation and restores to market balance of land withdrawn Nov. 22, 1859, and Apr. 4, 1865.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 539.	Chippewa (Pembina band).	Provides for removal and establishment of Pembina Chippewas on White Earth reservation.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 626.	Crow	Secretary of Interior authorized to negotiate with the Crows for the cession of a portion of their reservation.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 626.	Creek and Seminole.	Secretary of Interior authorized to negotiate for cession of a portion of the Creek country as follows: A strip of land in the Indian Territory, now occupied by the Seminole nation of Indians, lying E. of the line dividing the Creek lands from the lands ceded to the U. S. in the treaty of June 14, 1866; bounded on the N. by the N. fork of the Canadian river; on the S. by the Canadian river; on the W. by the dividing line between the Creek reservation and the lands ceded under treaty of 1866, above noted, and on the E. by a line running N. and S. between the rivers named, so far E. of said divisional line as will comprise within said described boundaries 175,000 acres.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 631.	Miami	Remainder of reserve in Kansas to be sold and Miamis may become merged with Kaskaskias et al.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVII, 633.	-----	Restores part of Round Valley reservation to public domain. Section 2 of the act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 N., extending from the Middle fork of Eel river on the E. to Eel river on the W., shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round valley, and the center of the Middle fork of Eel river shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel river shall be the western boundary." Section 3 provides that all the land lying N. of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded N. by Eel river and the N. fork of said river, E. by the Middle fork, and W. by Eel river, shall be withdrawn from sale and entry.
Mar. 12	Executive order.	-----	Paiute et al..	President sets apart a reserve at Moapa river, as follows: Commencing at a point on the N. bank of the Colorado river where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; thence due N. with said eastern line to a point far enough N. from which a line running due W. will pass 1 mile N. of Muddy springs; running due W. from said point to 115° W. longitude; thence S. with said meridian to a point due W. from the place of beginning; thence due E. to the W. bank of the Colorado river; thence following the W. and N. bank of the same to the place of beginning.
Apr. 8	Executive order.	-----	-----	President withdraws from sale certain lands in Round valley, specified by act of Mar. 3, 1873, until report of commissioners is received fixing N. boundary.
May 29	Executive order.	-----	Mescalero Apache.	President sets apart reservation, known as Fort Stanton reservation, as follows: Commencing at the SW. corner of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due S. to a point on the hills near the N. bank of the Rio Rindoso; thence along the said hills to a point above the settlements; thence across said river to a point on the opposite hills;

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See act of Congress of June 7, 1872, and agreement of Sept. 20, 1872; also act of Congress of June 22, 1874.	See 538	Dakota 1.
See act of Apr. 17, 1878. See also note to treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, and act of June 23, 1874.	See 249	Kansas 2.
This reserve was set apart in pursuance of treaty of Sept. 30, 1854	See 337	Wisconsin 2.
T. 144 N., R. 42 W., was selected for this purpose by Special Agent Luce, Feb. 14, 1883. It is bounded on the map by crimson lines and is within the general limits of the White Earth reservation, No. 509.	542	Minnesota 2.
See agreement concluded Aug. 16, 1873.		
Under authority of this act the U. S. purchased from the Creeks for the Seminole 175,000 acres adjoining the E. side of the latter tribe's reservation. This purchase is divided from the previous Seminole reserve by a dotted line.	543	Indian territory 3.
This remnant is colored yellow and comprises several detached tracts within the red outboundaries of the 70,000 acres reserved by the treaty of 1854.	See 330	Kansas 2.
This comprised all that portion of the reserve lying S. of the line between Ts. 22 and 23 N., Rs. 12 and 13 W. It is colored yellow within the red and blue outlines of the reserve as surveyed in 1860 and 1870. Red lines, survey of 1860; blue lines, survey of 1870.	544	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).
	See 583	
.....		
Canceled by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1874, and another reserve set apart in lieu thereof. The boundaries of the original reserve are shown by dotted black lines. (Most of this reservation is included in No. 576.)	See 576	Nevada.
The commissioners made their report Nov. 1, 1873. It was approved by the Secretary of the Interior Aug. 4, 1874, and proclamation of the boundaries made by Executive order of May 18, 1875.	See 583	California 2.
Canceled by Executive order of Feb. 2, 1874, and a new reserve set apart in lieu thereof. Several successive Executive orders were in turn revoked, by the terms of each of which a new Mescalero reserve was established. But as each one of these changes covered in large measure the same territory, it is impossible to show them all on a single map. The boundaries of the reserve as originally established by Executive order of May 29, 1873, are shown by	See 643, 644	New Mexico 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1873 May 29	Executive order.	-----	Mescalero Apache.	thence to the same line upon which we start from Fort Stanton, and thence due S. to 33° N. latitude; thence to the top of the Sacramento mountains and along the top of said mountains to the top of the White mountains; thence along the top of said mountains to the head waters of the Rio Nogal to a point opposite the starting point, and thence to the starting point.
June 16	Executive order.	-----	Nez Percé	President sets apart reservation at Wallowa valley for roaming Nez Percés, bounded as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde river; thence up Snake river to a point due E. of the SE. corner of T. 1 S., R. 46 E. of the Willamette meridian; thence due W. to the W. fork of Wallowa river; thence down said W. fork to its junction with the Wallowa river; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde river; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.
July 5	Executive order.	-----	Blackfoot, Gros Ventre, et al.	President set apart a reserve for Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow Indians, as follows: Commencing at the NW. corner of the territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of N. latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of W. longitude; thence S. to the S. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the S. bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun river; thence in a westerly direction, following the S. bank of said Medicine or Sun river, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the N. boundary of Montana; thence along said N. boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.
Aug. 5	Executive order.	-----	Apache	President restores to public domain a portion of the San Carlos division of White Mountains reservation, as established by Executive order of Dec. 14, 1872, as follows: That part of the reservation lying E. of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin.
Aug. 16	Agreement	-----	Crow	U. S. agree that country described in first article shall constitute their reserve. Second article of treaty of May 7, 1868, at Fort Laramie, abrogated, and Crows cede to U. S. their claim to country therein described.
Sept. 6	Executive order.	-----	Niskwalli and others.	President enlarges Puyallup reserve, as set apart by Executive order of Jan. 20, 1857.
Sept. 9	Executive order.	-----	Dwamish and others.	President fixes the N. boundary of Swinomish reserve, established by treaty Jan. 22, 1855, as follows: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Similk bay at a point where the same is intersected by the N. and S. line bounding the E. side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the NW. corner of sec. 10, in T. 34 N., R. 2 E.; thence N. on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence E. on said section line to the SE. corner of said section 3; thence N. on E. line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla bay.
Sept. 13	Agreement	-----	Uta	Agreement (subject to ratification by Congress) for cession of part of reserve established by treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.
Oct. 3	Executive order.	-----	Tule river, King's river, Owen's river, et al.	President cancels reserve made by Executive order Jan. 9, 1873, and establishes another at Tule river in lieu thereof, bounded as follows: Commencing on the S. fork of Tule river, 4 miles below the Soda springs on said river; thence N. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the N. fork and Middle fork of Tule river; thence on said ridge easterly, extended, if necessary, to a point from which a line running due S.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
blue lines and the present reserve, as established by Executive order of Mar. 24, 1883, will be found noted opposite that order as colored crimson. (Includes part of plats 643 and 644.)		
Order revoked and reservation restored to public domain June 10, 1875.....	545	Oregon 2, Washington 2.
See act of Congress of Apr. 15, 1874, and Executive orders of Aug. 19, 1874, and Apr. 13, 1875. A portion of this reserve was relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 19, 1874, as shown in the proper place in this schedule. The remainder was by act of Congress of Apr. 15, 1874, declared to constitute the reserve for these tribes. An addition was subsequently made to the reserve by Executive order of Apr. 13, 1875. A black dotted line shows the E. line of that portion of this reserve which was originally assigned the Blackfoot by treaty of 1855. (This includes Nos. 565 and 574.)	See 565, 574	Montana 1.
See also Executive orders of July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.	546	Arizona 2.
This was known as the Judith Basin reserve, and pending confirmatory action by Congress, the President, by Executive order of Jan. 31, 1874, withdrew the tract from entry and settlement. The Crow refused to remove to the reserve and Congress failed to ratify the agreement. The reserve was therefore restored to the public domain by Executive order of Mar. 25, 1875.	See 557	Montana 2.
This enlargement only included fractional sec. 34, T. 21 N., R. 3 E., and is too small to be separately shown on the map. As herein enlarged it constitutes the present Puyallup reserve.	See 405	Washington (northwestern).
This was simply to cure the indefinite language of the treaty. For boundaries of the reserve see treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.	See 349	Washington (northwestern).
Agreement ratified Apr. 29, 1874. See Executive order of Aug. 17, 1876.....	See 566	Colorado 1.
Partly restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 3, 1878, as shown under that order. The remainder constitutes the present Tule River reserve, and is shown here. (This includes Nos. 547 and 607. The portions added to the former reserve are the N. part of 607 and the yellow No. 547.)	547, 607	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1873 Oct. 3	Executive order.	-----	Tule river, King's river, Owen's river, et al.	would intersect a line running due E. from the place of beginning at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due S. to the ridge, extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the S. fork of Tule river and Deer creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due S. of the place of beginning; thence N. to the place of beginning.
Oct. 21	Executive order.	-----	Makah-----	President revokes Executive orders of Oct. 26, 1872, and Jan. 2, 1873, and establishes an addition to reserve by treaty, Jan. 31, 1855, as follows: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction 4 miles; thence in a direct line S. 6 miles; thence in a direct line W. to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the S. side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence down the same to the place of beginning.
Oct. 29	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	President sets apart an addition to Lake Winnibigoshish reservation, as established by article 1, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, as follows: Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of Leech Lake reservation where the section line between secs. 11 and 14 and 10 and 15, T. 55 N., R. 27 W. of fourth principal meridian, if extended W., would intersect the same; thence E. on said extended section line to section corner between secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence N. on the section line between secs. 11 and 12 and 1 and 2, all of the same town and range, to the township line between Ts. 55 and 56 N.; thence continuing N. to a point 2 miles N. of said township line; thence W. to present eastern boundary of Leech Lake reservation; thence S. on said boundary line and with the same to the place of beginning.
Nov. 4	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	President sets apart an addition to Leech Lake reservation, as established by the second clause, second article, treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy river; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech lake; thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein to the place of beginning.
Nov. 4	Executive order.	-----	Quinaielt, Quillehute, et al.	President sets apart enlargement to reserve provided for in treaty of July 1, 1853, bounded as follows: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the SW. corner of the present reservation as established by Mr Smith's survey; thence due E. with the line of said survey 5 miles to the SE. corner of said reserve; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt lake; thence northerly around the E. shore of said lake to the NW. point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point half a mile N. of the Queetshee river and 3 miles above its mouth; thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast at low-water mark a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly at low-water mark along the Pacific coast to the place of beginning.
Nov. 8	Executive order.	-----	Cœur d'Alène et al.	President sets apart reserve for Cœur d'Alène, Southern Spokane, and other Indians, as follows: Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) creeks, directly S. of a point on said last-mentioned creek 6 miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alène mission on Cœur d'Alène river, but not to include the lands of said mission; thence in a westerly direction in a direct line to the point where the Spokane river heads in or leaves the Cœur d'Alène lakes; thence down the center of the

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This was simply a correction of a faulty description contained in the previous orders. It includes a small tract primarily ceded Jan. 26, 1855, by the Sklallam. It forms a portion of the present Makah reservation.	548	Washington 2.
See Executive order of May 26, 1874. The tract set apart by Executive order of Oct. 29, 1873, was taken from the tract ceded to U. S. by the first article of treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. See note opposite treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	549	Minnesota 2.
See Executive order of May 26, 1874. The addition set apart by Executive order of Nov. 4, 1873, was taken from the tract ceded by the first article of treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. See explanatory note opposite treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	550	Minnesota 2.
For boundaries of original reserve see treaty of July 1, 1855, Washington map 1.	551 See 372.	Washington 2. Washington 1.
The tract as shown here constitutes the present reserve. The boundaries of the original reserve, as established by Executive order of June 14, 1867, are indicated by a dotted black line.	552	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1873 Nov. 8	Executive order.	.....	Cœur d'Alène et al.	channel of said Spokane river to the dividing line between Washington and Idaho territories; thence S. along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) creeks; thence along the top of said ridge to the place of beginning. Territory originally claimed by Cœur d'Alène, Southern Spokane, and other fragmentary bands.
Nov. 22	Executive order.	.....	.....	President sets apart an addition to Colorado River reservation, established by act of Congress Mar. 3, 1865, as follows: All that section of bottom land adjoining the Colorado reserve and extending from that reserve on the N. side to within 6 miles of Ehrenberg on the S., bounded on the W. by the Colorado river, and E. by mountains and mesas. See No. 466.
Nov. 22	Executive order.	.....	Dwamish and allied tribes.	President enlarges reserve set apart at Lummi river by treaty Jan. 22, 1855, by the following addition: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi river; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between secs. 7 and 8, T. 38 N., R. 2 E. of the Willamette meridian; thence due N. on said section line to the township line between Ts. 38 and 39; thence W. along said township line to the low-water mark on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along said shore with the meanders thereof across the western mouth of Lummi river and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning.
Dec. 10	Executive order.	.....	Jicarilla Apache.	Agreement concluded, subject to approval of Congress, setting apart reservation on San Juan river.
Dec. 23	Executive order.	.....	Dwamish and allied tribes.	President defines boundaries of Tulalip or Snohomish reservation (see treaty Jan. 22, 1855), as follows: Beginning at low-water mark on the N. shore of Steamboat slough at a point where the section line between secs. 32 and 33, T. 30 N., R. 5 E., intersects the same; thence N. on the line between secs. 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5 to the township line between Ts. 30 and 31; thence W. on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip bay and Port Gardner with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's slough to the place of beginning.
Dec. 31	Executive order.	.....	Santee Sioux, in Nebraska.	President amends Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869..... The present Santee or Niobrara reserve..... Addenda.....

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
No treaty was ever concluded with these Indians for the cession of their title. A reserve was set apart for them June 14, 1867, which they refused to accept. An agreement was made with them in 1873, by which they agreed to cede all claim to territory except a reserve therein described. Congress failed to approve this agreement. By order of Nov. 8, 1873, the President therefore set apart the contemplated reserve, which included the original country covered by the reserve of June 14, 1867, together with additional territory. The U. S. has assumed that by the acceptance of this reserve the Indians have relinquished title to all other country. This relinquishment is therefore shown here. (The mapping is to be regarded as approximate only.—W J M.)	553	Idaho, Washington 1.
Further enlargement by Executive order of Nov. 16, 1874. See also Executive order of May 15, 1876.	554	Arizona 2.
For original reserve, see Washington map 1 (350)	555	Washington 2.
See Executive order of Mar. 25, 1874.....	See 563	New Mexico 2.
See treaty of Jan. 22, 1855.....	See 351	Washington 1.
This order simply excepts from the lands added to the reserve by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 3, T. 32 [33 ?] N., R. 4 W., previously patented to Thomas J. Quinn. The tract thus excepted is too small to be shown on the map.	556	Nebraska 2.
This covers Ts. 31 and 32 N., R. 5 W., withdrawn by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1866; T. 33 N., R. 5 W., lying S. of Missouri river, withdrawn by Executive order July 20, 1866; T. 32 N., R. 4 W., and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of T. 33 N., R. 4 W., lying S. of Missouri river, withdrawn by Executive order of Nov. 16, 1867; T. 31 N., R. 4 W., and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ T. 33 N., R. 4 W., lying S. of Missouri river, withdrawn by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1869, excepting lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of sec. 3, T. 33 N., R. 4 W., excluded as shown above by Executive order of Dec. 31, 1873.		
By Executive order of Feb. 9, 1885, all lands in this reservation unallotted to and unselected by the Indians of said reservation on the 15th day of Apr. 1885, except such as are occupied for agency, school, and missionary purposes, are restored to the public domain and made subject to entry and settlement.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1874 Jan. 31	Executive order.	-----	Crow	President sets apart reserve in accordance with agreement of Aug. 16, 1873, subject to approval of Congress. This reserve was bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Shankin creek; thence up said creek to its head; thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith rivers and the waters entering the Missouri river to a point opposite the divide between the head waters of Judith and Muscle Shell rivers; thence along said divide to the Snowy mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy mountains, in a northeasterly direction, to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscle Shell river and the waters running to the Judith river; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the head waters of Armell's creek and the head waters of Dog river, and along said divide to the Missouri river; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning; said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith, Arrow, and Dog rivers.
Feb. 2	Executive order.	-----	Mescalero Apache.	President cancels order of May 29, 1873, and sets apart a reserve at Fort Stanton in lieu thereof. This reserve was bounded as follows: Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due W. to the summit of the Sierra Blanca mountains; thence due S. to 33° N. latitude; thence due E. to a point due S. of the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due N. to the southern boundary of T. 11; thence due W. to the SW. corner of T. 11, R. 13; thence due N. to the second correction line S.; thence due E. along said line to a point opposite the line running N. from 33° N. latitude; thence due N. to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.
Feb. 12	Executive order.	-----	Paiute et al...	President cancels order of Mar. 12, 1873, and sets apart a reserve in lieu of the one thereby established, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado river 8 miles E. of 114° W. longitude; thence due N. to 37° N. latitude; thence W. with said parallel to a point 20 miles W. of 115° W. longitude; thence due S. 35 miles; thence due E. 36 miles; thence due S. to the middle of the main channel of the Colorado; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning. Remainder of country claimed by Pai Ute taken possession of by U. S. without formal purchase from them.
Feb. 14	Executive order.	-----	Ottawa and Chippewa, in Michigan.	President revokes order of Apr. 16, 1864.
Feb. 25	Executive order.	-----	Skokomish (Skiallam).	President enlarges Skokomish reservation on Hood's canal, established by treaty Jan. 26, 1855. This addition was as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish river; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between secs. 15 and 16, T. 21 N., R. 4 W.; thence N. on said line to a corner common to secs. 27, 28, 33, and 34, T. 22 N., R. 4 W.; thence due E. to the SW. corner of SE. ¼ of SE. ¼ sec. 27, the same being the SW. corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim N. to the NW. corner of the NE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ sec. 27; thence E. to the section line between secs. 26 and 27; thence N. on said line to corner common to secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence E. to Hood's canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's canal to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Revoked by order of Mar. 25, 1875, for the reason that the Crow refused to remove and Congress did not ratify the agreement.	557	Montana 2.
Canceled and another reserve established by Executive order of Oct. 20, 1875. See note to Executive order of May 29, 1873.	See 643	New Mexico 2.
See act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875, and order of the Secretary of the Interior dated July 3, 1875, reducing this reserve to 1,000 acres. The reserve, as set apart by this order, is shown on the map in mauve.	See 576	Nevada 1, Arizona 1.
These Paiute occupied SW. Utah, NW. Arizona, SE. Nevada and extended into California. They should not be confounded with the Paviotso or Western Paiute, of the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations. See explanatory note under treaty of July 31, 1855.	558	Utah 1, Arizona 1, Nevada, California 2.
The original boundaries of the reserve are shown on Washington map 1.....	559	Washington 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation																																																																						
1874 Mar. 19	Executive order.	-----	Paute -----	<p>President establishes a reservation at Walker river, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe in Dec., 1864. Plat taken from the original in the Office of Indian Affairs, on which the following courses and distances are given:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Station.</th> <th>Bearing.</th> <th>Chains.</th> <th>Station.</th> <th>Bearing.</th> <th>Chains.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1....</td> <td>N. 70° 14' E.....</td> <td>220.60</td> <td>9....</td> <td>N. 57° 45' W.....</td> <td>542.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2....</td> <td>S. 53° 13' E.....</td> <td>602.00</td> <td>10....</td> <td>N. 5° 55' W.....</td> <td>1,150.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3....</td> <td>N. 82° 14' E.....</td> <td>747.40</td> <td>11....</td> <td>N. 32° 52' W.....</td> <td>889.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4....</td> <td>S. 7° 5' W.....</td> <td>488.00</td> <td>12....</td> <td>N. 31° 35' W.....</td> <td>685.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5....</td> <td>S. 28° 1' E.....</td> <td>1,427.50</td> <td>13....</td> <td>N. 30° 15' W.....</td> <td>604.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6....</td> <td>S. 26° 48' E.....</td> <td>1,033.00</td> <td>14....</td> <td>N. 52° 30' W.....</td> <td>190.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7....</td> <td>S. 18° W.....</td> <td>556.40</td> <td>15....</td> <td>N. 22° 55' W.....</td> <td>388.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8....</td> <td>S. 38° 15' W.....</td> <td>482.75</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Beginning not designated. Station No. 8 is "a mound" on the shore at the southern point of Walker lake. The following corrections were subsequently made:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>From station—</th> <th>Courses.</th> <th>Variation.</th> <th>Distance.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. 7 to No. 8.....</td> <td>S. 18° W.....</td> <td>16° 10' E..</td> <td><i>Chains.</i> 556.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. 8 to No. 9.....</td> <td>S. 38° 15' W.....</td> <td>16° 10' E..</td> <td>482.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. 9 to No. 10.....</td> <td>N. 57° 45' W.....</td> <td>16° 30' E..</td> <td>542.40</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	1....	N. 70° 14' E.....	220.60	9....	N. 57° 45' W.....	542.40	2....	S. 53° 13' E.....	602.00	10....	N. 5° 55' W.....	1,150.00	3....	N. 82° 14' E.....	747.40	11....	N. 32° 52' W.....	889.50	4....	S. 7° 5' W.....	488.00	12....	N. 31° 35' W.....	685.30	5....	S. 28° 1' E.....	1,427.50	13....	N. 30° 15' W.....	604.40	6....	S. 26° 48' E.....	1,033.00	14....	N. 52° 30' W.....	190.50	7....	S. 18° W.....	556.40	15....	N. 22° 55' W.....	388.00	8....	S. 38° 15' W.....	482.75				From station—	Courses.	Variation.	Distance.	No. 7 to No. 8.....	S. 18° W.....	16° 10' E..	<i>Chains.</i> 556.40	No. 8 to No. 9.....	S. 38° 15' W.....	16° 10' E..	482.75	No. 9 to No. 10.....	N. 57° 45' W.....	16° 30' E..	542.40
Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.																																																																					
1....	N. 70° 14' E.....	220.60	9....	N. 57° 45' W.....	542.40																																																																					
2....	S. 53° 13' E.....	602.00	10....	N. 5° 55' W.....	1,150.00																																																																					
3....	N. 82° 14' E.....	747.40	11....	N. 32° 52' W.....	889.50																																																																					
4....	S. 7° 5' W.....	488.00	12....	N. 31° 35' W.....	685.30																																																																					
5....	S. 28° 1' E.....	1,427.50	13....	N. 30° 15' W.....	604.40																																																																					
6....	S. 26° 48' E.....	1,033.00	14....	N. 52° 30' W.....	190.50																																																																					
7....	S. 18° W.....	556.40	15....	N. 22° 55' W.....	388.00																																																																					
8....	S. 38° 15' W.....	482.75																																																																								
From station—	Courses.	Variation.	Distance.																																																																							
No. 7 to No. 8.....	S. 18° W.....	16° 10' E..	<i>Chains.</i> 556.40																																																																							
No. 8 to No. 9.....	S. 38° 15' W.....	16° 10' E..	482.75																																																																							
No. 9 to No. 10.....	N. 57° 45' W.....	16° 30' E..	542.40																																																																							
Mar. 23	Executive order.	-----	Paute -----	<p>President establishes reservation at Pyramid lake, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe in Jan., 1865. Plat taken from original in Office of Indian Affairs, on which the courses and distances are given as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Station.</th> <th>Bearing.</th> <th>Chains.</th> <th>Station.</th> <th>Bearing.</th> <th>Chains.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1....</td> <td>S. 45° 35' E.....</td> <td>183.70</td> <td>8....</td> <td>N. 84° 50' W.....</td> <td>1,387.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2....</td> <td>N. 31° 30' E.....</td> <td>403.90</td> <td>9....</td> <td>S. 14° 50' E.....</td> <td>2,360.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3....</td> <td>N. 25° 30' W.....</td> <td>616.79</td> <td>10....</td> <td>S. 39° 10' E.....</td> <td>727.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4....</td> <td>N. 22° 00' W.....</td> <td>501.60</td> <td>11....</td> <td>S. 57° E.....</td> <td>551.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5....</td> <td>N. 19° 30' W.....</td> <td>560.00</td> <td>12....</td> <td>S. 70° E.....</td> <td>334.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6....</td> <td>N. 11° 45' E.....</td> <td>1,103.50</td> <td>13....</td> <td>S. 20° 45' E.....</td> <td>939.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7....</td> <td>N. 31° 55' W.....</td> <td>1,310.90</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Courses 5, 6, and 7 were subsequently corrected as follows: 5, from 560 chains to 1,120; 6, from 1,103.50 chains to 928; 7, from 1,310.90 chains to 894. Initial point not given. It is in T. 20 N., R. 24 E., about 91 chains SE. of the NW. corner of the township.</p> <p>Remainder of Pai Ute country taken possession of by U. S. without formal relinquishment by the Indians.</p>	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	1....	S. 45° 35' E.....	183.70	8....	N. 84° 50' W.....	1,387.40	2....	N. 31° 30' E.....	403.90	9....	S. 14° 50' E.....	2,360.60	3....	N. 25° 30' W.....	616.79	10....	S. 39° 10' E.....	727.60	4....	N. 22° 00' W.....	501.60	11....	S. 57° E.....	551.70	5....	N. 19° 30' W.....	560.00	12....	S. 70° E.....	334.60	6....	N. 11° 45' E.....	1,103.50	13....	S. 20° 45' E.....	939.90	7....	N. 31° 55' W.....	1,310.90																									
Station.	Bearing.	Chains.	Station.	Bearing.	Chains.																																																																					
1....	S. 45° 35' E.....	183.70	8....	N. 84° 50' W.....	1,387.40																																																																					
2....	N. 31° 30' E.....	403.90	9....	S. 14° 50' E.....	2,360.60																																																																					
3....	N. 25° 30' W.....	616.79	10....	S. 39° 10' E.....	727.60																																																																					
4....	N. 22° 00' W.....	501.60	11....	S. 57° E.....	551.70																																																																					
5....	N. 19° 30' W.....	560.00	12....	S. 70° E.....	334.60																																																																					
6....	N. 11° 45' E.....	1,103.50	13....	S. 20° 45' E.....	939.90																																																																					
7....	N. 31° 55' W.....	1,310.90																																																																								
Mar. 25	Executive order.	-----	Apache (Jicarilla bands).	<p>President sets apart, subject to action of Congress, tract described in agreement concluded Dec. 10, 1873. The boundaries were as follows: Commencing at a point where the head waters of the San Juan river crosses the southern boundary of the territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation; thence due N. along said eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary line of the territory of Colorado; thence due E. along the said southern boundary of the territory of Colorado to the place of beginning.</p>																																																																						
Apr. 9	Executive order.	-----	-----	<p>President sets apart certain lands for reservation. Supplemental to Executive order of Jan. 20, 1857.</p>																																																																						

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The establishment of this reserve was recommended by Agent Dodge Nov. 25, 1859. The Secretary of the Interior directed it to be established Nov. 29, 1859. Agent Lockhart was instructed Feb. 15, 1864, to have the boundaries surveyed. The survey was made in Dec., 1864, by Eugene Monroe.	560	Nevada.
The establishment of this reserve was recommended by Agent Dodge Nov. 25, 1859. Nov. 29, 1859, the Secretary of the Interior directed that the reserve be so established. Feb. 15, 1864, Agent Lockhart was instructed to have the boundaries surveyed. They were surveyed by Eugene Monroe in Jan., 1865. Subsequent investigation showed Monroe's survey of E. boundary to be incorrect. The incorrect portion of Monroe's survey is indicated by a dotted black line.	561	Nevada.
.....	562	California 2, Nevada.
Revoked and canceled by Executive order of July 18, 1876	563	New Mexico 2.
This constitutes the present Muckleshoot reservation, and consists of secs. 2 and 12, T. 20 N., R. 5 E., and secs. 20, 28, and 34, T. 21 N., R. 5 E., Willamette meridian. It is within territory primarily ceded to U. S. Jan. 22, 1855, by Dwamish and others.	564	Washington 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1874 Apr. 9	Executive order.	-----	Apache	President sets apart a reserve, known as Hot Springs reservation, bounded as follows: Beginning at the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of the Cañada Alamosa river, about 7 miles above the present town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due E. 10 miles; thence due N. 25 miles; thence due W. 30 miles; thence due S. 25 miles; thence due E. 20 miles to the place of beginning.
Apr. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 28.	Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.	Establishes a reservation for them as follows: Commencing at the NW. corner of the territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of N. latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of W. longitude; thence S. to the S. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the S. bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of the Maria's river; thence along the main channel of the Maria's river to Birch creek; thence up the main channel of Birch creek to its source; thence W. to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence along the summit of the Rocky mountains to the northern boundary of Montana; thence along said northern boundary to the place of beginning.
Apr. 29	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 36.	Uta	Ratifies agreement with Uta of Sept. 13, 1873, for cession of a portion of their reserve by treaty Mar. 2, 1868. Ceded part bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of said reservation 15 miles due N. of the southern boundary of the territory of Colorado and running thence W. on a line parallel to the said southern boundary to a point on said line 20 miles due E. of the western boundary of Colorado territory; thence N. by a line parallel with the western boundary to a point 10 miles N. of the point where said line intersects the thirty-eighth parallel of N. latitude; thence E. to the eastern boundary of the Ute reservation; thence S. along said boundary to the place of beginning. Provided, That if any part of the Uncompagne park shall be found to extend S. of the N. line of said described country, the same is not intended to be included therein, and is hereby reserved and retained as a portion of the Ute reservation.
May 26	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	President enlarges Leech Lake reservation..... President enlarges Lake Winnebagoshish reservation by the following addition: Commencing at the point where the Mississippi river leaves Lake Winnebagoshish; thence north-easterly to the point where the range line between Rs. 25 and 26 W. intersects the township line between Ts. 146 and 147 N.; thence N. on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence W. on said parallel to range line between Rs. 28 and 29; thence S. on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in T. 143 N., R. 29 W., in the state of Minnesota.
June 22	Act of Congress.	-----	Kickapoo of Texas and Mexico.	Secretary of the Interior to complete removal of wandering Kickapoos to reservation in Indian territory, as contemplated by acts of July 15, 1870, and Mar. 3, 1871.
June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 166.	Shoshoni	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 26, 1872, for cession of part of reservation established by treaty of July 3, 1868.
June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 167.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, for cession of lands.....
June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 140.	L'Anse and Vieux Desert Chippewa.	Appropriation to pay for lands in T. 51 N., R. 31 W., not included in reservation, as provided by treaty Sept. 30, 1854.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Superseded by Executive order of Dec. 21, 1875. The boundaries of this reserve, as originally established, are shown on New Mexico map 2 by blue lines.	See 588	New Mexico 2.
See Executive of orders July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874. A dotted black line shows the eastern limit of the territory originally assigned the Blackfeet by the treaty of 1855.	565	Montana 1.
See Executive order of Aug. 17, 1876	566	Colorado 1.
This enlargement was made from territory previously ceded by the first article of the treaty of Mar. 19, 1867. See explanatory note opposite that treaty.	567	Minnesota 2.
This enlargement was made from territory previously ceded by the first article of the treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, except a small portion of the N. E. corner. See explanatory note opposite treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.	568	Minnesota 2.
The reservation herein contemplated was formally set apart by Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883.		
.....	See 539	Wyoming 2.
See acts of Congress of June 7, 1872, and Feb. 14, 1873.....	See 538	Dakota 1.
See treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, for explanation. This tract paid for was that portion of T. 51 N., R. 31 W. lying E. of Huron bay.	569	Michigan 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1874 June 22	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 170.	Omaha	Provides for purchase of 20 sections from Omahas, upon which to locate Wisconsin Winnebagoes, as follows: Beginning at a stake on the present boundary line between the Omaha and Winnebago reservations where said boundary line touches the Missouri river in the NE. corner of lot 2, sec. 24, T. 26 N., R. 9 E.; thence W. on said boundary line a distance of about 10 miles to the NW. corner of the Omaha reservation, it being the NW. corner of lot 3, sec. 24, T. 26 N., R. 7 E.; thence S. on W. boundary line of the Omaha reservation about 2 miles to the section line between secs. 23 and 36 or the SW. corner of lot 7, in sec. 23, on NW. corner of sec. 36, T. 26 N., R. 7 E.; thence E. about 10 miles on section line . . . to a point where said section line touches the Missouri river, or to the SE. corner of lot 4, sec. 25, T. 26 N., R. 9 E.; thence in a northerly direction on the E. boundary of the Omaha reservation and along the Missouri river to the place of beginning; containing, in the aggregate, 12,347.55 acres of land.
June 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 272.	Kansa	Provides for sale of unsold lands to actual settlers.....
June 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 273.	New York Indians.	Alters terms of payment by settlers on New York Indians' allotted lands.
June 23	Agreement.....	.....	E a s t e r n Shawnee.	Cede a tract in NE. corner of their reserve for occupancy of Modocs, as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of their reservation, running S. along the Missouri state line 2½ miles; thence W. 2½ miles; thence N. to the N. line of said reserve; thence along said N. line to the place of beginning; containing 4,000 acres, more or less.
July 1	Executive order.	.....	Papago	President sets apart reservation around San Xavier del Bac, bounded as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of sec. 9, T. 15 S., R. 13 E.; thence W. one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence S. 3 miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28, same township; thence W. along N. boundary of sections 28, 29, 30 up to the NW. corner of section 30, same township, continuing thence due W. 9 miles to a point; thence S. 7 miles to a point; thence E. 3 miles to the S. W. corner of sec. 30, T. 16 S., R. 12 E.; thence E. along the S. boundary of secs. 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, T. 16 S., R. 12 E., and secs. 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25, T. 16 S., R. 13 E., to the SE. corner of section 25, same township; thence N. along the range line between Rs. 13 and 14 E. to the NE. corner of sec. 24, T. 15 S., R. 13 E.; thence W. to the NW. corner of section 22, same township; thence N. to the place of beginning.
July 21	Executive order.	.....	Apache	President restores to market that portion of White Mountain reservation lying E. of 109° 30' W. longitude. (For description see No. 541.)
Aug. 19	Executive order.	.....	Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.	President restores to public domain country included in Executive order July 5, 1873, but not embraced by act of Congress Apr. 15, 1874, as follows: Commencing at a point on the S. bank of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Marias river; thence along the main channel of Marias river to Birch creek; thence up the main channel of Birch creek to its source; thence W. to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of Medicine or Sun river; thence easterly to said source, and down the S. bank of said Medicine or Sun river to the S. bank of Missouri river; thence down the S. bank of Missouri river to the place of beginning.
Nov. 16	Executive order.	.....	.....	President enlarges reserve as established by act of Mar. 3, 1865, and enlarged by Executive order of Nov. 22, 1873.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>This purchase was consummated by deed dated July 31, 1874, and included 12,347.55 acres.</p>	570	Nebraska.
<p>See acts of May 8, 1872, July 5, 1876, and Mar. 16, 1880. See also treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.</p> <p>See treaty of 1838, and acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and April 17, 1878.</p>		
<p>See act of Mar. 3, 1875, ratifying this agreement.</p>	571	Indian Territory 3.
<p>.....</p>	572	Arizona 2.
<p>See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871; Dec. 14, 1872; Aug. 5, 1873; Apr. 27, 1876; Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.</p>	573	Arizona 2.
<p>See Executive order of Apr. 13, 1875</p>	574	Montana 1.
<p>The boundaries defined by this order were found to be defective and incomplete. This order was therefore superseded by Executive order of May 15, 1876, wherein the enlarged boundaries were correctly defined.</p>	See 466, 554, 593	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1874 Nov. 24	Executive order.	-----	Southern Apache.	President restores to public domain Tularosa River reservation, set apart by Executive order of Aug. 29, 1871.
Dec. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 291.	Shoshoni.....	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 26, 1872, for cession of part of reservation established by treaty of July 3, 1868.
1875 Jan. 11	Executive order.	-----	Sioux.....	President sets apart tract on E. side of Missouri river as an addition to reservation established by treaty Apr. 29, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing on the E. bank of the Missouri river where the forty-sixth parallel N. latitude crosses the same; thence E. with said parallel to 99° W. longitude; thence S. with said degree of longitude to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and with the E. bank of said river to the place of beginning.
Feb. 12	Executive order.	-----	Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheep-eater.	President sets apart tract on Lemhi river in lieu of reserve provided for by unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868. Boundaries as follows: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi river that is due W. of a point 1 mile due S. of Fort Lemhi; thence due E. about 3 miles to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about 12 miles to a point due E. of Yeauun bridge on Lemhi river; thence W. across said bridge and Lemhi river to the crest of the mountain on the W. side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due W. of the place of beginning; thence due E. to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 445.	Paiute.....	President restores a portion of Moapa River reservation to public domain. President retains 1,000 acres of Moapa River reservation as future reserve for Pai Utes. The boundaries of the reservation as reduced are as follows: Commencing at a stone marked "U. S. No. 1" on a small hill known as West Point; thence N. 60° W. 80 chains to a stone marked "U. S. No. 2;" thence N. 70° W. 97 chains to a stone marked "U. S. No. 3;" thence S. 56 chains 50 links to monument of stones on the top of a hill; thence S. 70° E. 97 chains to a monument of stones at the base of a hill; thence S. 60° E. 80 chains to a stone marked "U. S. SE. corner;" thence N. 56 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 446.	-----	Restores a portion of Alsea and Siletz reservation to public domain. Retains a portion of reserve for Indians' future home, as follows: Beginning at a point 2 miles S. of the Siletz agency; thence W. to the Pacific ocean; thence N. along said ocean to the mouth of Salmon river; thence due E. to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships W. of the Willamette meridian; thence S. with said boundary to a point due E. of the place of beginning; thence W. to the place of beginning; which is hereby set apart as a permanent reservation for the Indians now occupying the same and to be hereafter located thereon, and all the balance of said Alsea and Siletz reservations is hereby thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the U. S.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 447.	Eastern band of Cherokee.	Funds appropriated by act July 29, 1848, to be expended in perfecting Cherokees' title to their lands in North Carolina. The courses and distances of this tract are too numerous to be given here. The plat as given is copied from that accompanying "H. R. Ex. Doc. 128 of the Fifty-third Congress, second session."
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XVIII, 447.	Modok.....	Act confirming sale by Eastern Shawnees of N. E. part of their reserve to Modocs, by agreement June 23, 1874.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	See 531	New Mexico 2.
This had already been ratified in general terms by act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.	See 539	Wyoming 2.
This is bounded by yellow lines on Dakota map 2. It was nearly all relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879. The remainder was relinquished by Executive order of Mar. 20, 1884.	See 614	Dakota 2.
In the foregoing unratified treaty the Indians agreed to cede all claim to land outside of the reserve therein described as commencing at Point of Rocks on the N. fork of Salmon river 12 miles above Fort Lemhi, and containing two townships of land. This reserve takes its place, and may therefore be considered as an original reserve.	575	Idaho.
This constitutes all of the Moapa reservation established by Executive order of Feb. 12, 1874, except the 1,000 acres retained for a future reserve. (See Executive order of Feb. 12, 1874.)	576	Nevada, Arizona 1.
See Executive orders of Mar. 12, 1873, Feb. 12, 1874, and July 31, 1875. This constitutes the present Moapa reservation, and the boundaries of the same were approved by the Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875.	577	Nevada.
(See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865.) This relinquishment comprises two separate tracts.	578	Oregon 1.
	579	Oregon 1.
See act of Aug. 14, 1876. The bulk of the lands secured to the Indians as the result of this legislation comprise what is commonly known as the Qualla boundary. Some other small detached tracts were also secured. Only the Qualla boundary is shown here.	580	North Carolina.
	See 571	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1875 Mar. 16	Executive order.	-----	Sioux -----	President sets apart tract as a further addition to reserve established by treaty Apr. 29, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing at the point where the 102° W. longitude intersects the forty-sixth parallel N. latitude; thence N. on said one hundred and second meridian to the S. bank of Cannon Ball river; thence down the S. bank of said river to a point on the E. side of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down the E. bank of Missouri river to the mouth of Beaver river; thence up the S. bank of Beaver river to 100° W. longitude; thence S. with said 100° W. longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude; thence W. with said parallel to the place of beginning.
Mar. 25	Executive order.	-----	Crow (Judith Basin reservation).	President revokes order of Jan. 31, 1874, designating tract described by agreement of Aug. 16, 1873, as a reserve for Crows.
Apr. 13	Executive order.	-----	Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.	President makes an addition to reservation, as follows: Commencing at a point on Musselshell river where the same is intersected by the forty-second [forty-seventh] parallel of N. latitude; thence E. with said parallel to the S. bank of the Yellowstone river; thence down the S. bank of said river to the S. boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence W. along the S. boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence N. along said western boundary to the S. bank of Missouri river; thence up the S. bank of said river to the mouth of the Musselshell river; thence up the middle of the main channel of Musselshell river to the place of beginning.
Apr. 23	Executive order.	-----	Apache -----	President revokes all orders setting apart Camp Verde reserve and restores the same to the public domain.
May 15	Executive order.	-----	Paiute and Shoshoni.	President sets apart an addition to reserve established by Executive order Sept. 12, 1872, as follows: Commencing at a point on the Malheur river where the range line between ranges 39 and 40 E. of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence N. on said range line to a point due E. of Strawberry butte; thence W. to Strawberry butte; thence south-eastwardly to Castle rock; thence to the W. bank of the N. fork of Malheur river; thence down said W. bank to the Malheur river; thence along said Malheur river to the place of beginning.
May 18	Executive order.	-----	-----	President proclaims the boundaries of Round Valley reservation in accordance with act of Congress Mar. 3, 1873, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in sec. 36, T. 23, R. 12 W., Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel river, being at a point about 80 rods W. of the SE. corner of said township and section; thence following the course of Eel river up said stream in the center thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams creek or Bland Mountain creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's canyon or creek, a tributary of the N. fork of Eel river, at the foot of Bland mountain; crossing said dividing range at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters "U. S. R.;" thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's canyon or creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the N. fork of Eel river; thence down the center of said N. fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel river in the center thereof where the township line between Ts. 22 and 23 N., R. 13 W., would intersect said river if produced; thence E. along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The part of this tract lying W. of Missouri river was primarily ceded to the U. S. by the Sioux by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. Its secondary appropriation to the use of the Sioux, in conjunction with other territory, was confirmed by agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and act of Congress Feb. 28, 1877. The part E. of the Missouri river was partially relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879. The entire tract as set apart by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875, is bounded by green lines on Dakota map 2, and that portion of it which still remains a part of the Sioux reserve is colored green and numbered as shown in the next column.	581	Dakota 2.
-----	See 557	Montana 2.
The country comprising this addition originally belonged partly to the Crows and partly to the Assiniboin. The Crows ceded their rights May 7, 1868. The Assiniboin ceded their claim by treaty of 1866, which was never ratified, but the efficacy of which was admitted by the government so far as the cession of land was concerned, by assigning them a future home on the Blackfoot reservation. The addition to the reserve is therefore shown on Montana map 2. A portion of it was relinquished by Executive order of July 13, 1880, and is colored green. The remainder is still a part of the reserve and is colored mauve. (The "forty-second degree N. latitude" in description should be forty-seventh.)	See 622, 623	Montana 2.
See Executive order of Nov. 9, 1871.-----	582	Arizona 2.
This addition is bounded by yellow lines. It was partly relinquished by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1876, and the remainder by Executive order of May 21, 1883. (See explanatory note to Executive order of May 21, 1883.)	See 589, 646	Oregon 2.
These constitute the present boundaries of the reserve except that the military reserve of 1 square mile at Camp Wright was added to the Indian reservation by Executive order of July 26, 1876. (See Executive orders of Apr. 8, 1873, and Mar. 30, 1870.)	583	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation.)

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1875 May 20	Executive order.	-----	Sioux	President sets apart tract as further addition to reservation established by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, as follows: That portion of the public domain lying S. of an E. and W. line from the NW. corner of the Yankton reservation to the 99° W. longitude and between said meridian and the Missouri river on the W. and the Yankton reservation on the E.
June 10	Executive order.	-----	Nez Percé	President restores to public domain Wallowa Valley reservation, set apart by Executive order of June 16, 1873.
June 23	Agreement ..	-----	Sioux	Cede hunting privilege and all rights to certain territory in Nebraska retained by them under treaty of 1868.
July 3	Executive order.	-----	Paiute	Secretary of Interior approves boundaries of reduced Moapa Valley reservation as provided by act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1875.
Oct. 20	Executive order.	-----	Mescalero Apache.	President cancels Executive order of Feb. 2, 1874, and establishes a new reservation at Fort Stanton, bounded as follows: Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due W. to a point due N. of the NE. corner of T. 14 S., R. 10 E.; thence due S. along the eastern boundary of said township to 33° N. latitude; thence due E. on said parallel to a point due S. of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due N. to the southern boundary of T. 11; thence due W. to the SW. corner of T. 11, R. 13; thence due N. to the second correction line S.; thence due E. along said line to a point opposite the line running N. from 33° N. latitude; thence due N. to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to place of beginning.
Oct. 20	Executive order.	-----	Crow	President sets apart an addition to reservation established by treaty May 7, 1868, as follows: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river where the 107° W. longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber creek; thence up said creek 20 miles if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone, no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river, to 107° W. longitude; thence S. to the place of beginning.
Nov. 22	Executive order.	-----	Uta	President sets apart a tract as an addition to their reserve established by treaty Mar. 2, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing at the NE. corner of the present Ute reservation; thence running N. on the 107° W. longitude to the first standard parallel N.; thence W. on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence S. with said boundary to the NW. corner of the Ute reservation; thence E. with the N. boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning.
Dec. 21	Executive order.	-----	Southern Apache.	President establishes boundaries of Hot Springs reservation in lieu of boundaries defined by Executive order Apr. 9, 1874, as follows: Beginning at a point on the E. side of the Cañada about 1,000 yards directly E. of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Cañada Alamosa river, about 7 miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due N. 20 miles to a point; thence due W. 20 miles to a point; thence due S. 35 miles to a point; thence due E. 20 miles to a point due S. of the place of beginning; thence due N. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This tract adjoins the Yankton reservation, and is bounded by blue lines on Dakota map 2. It was relinquished by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879.	See 614	Dakota 2.
-----	See 545	Oregon 2, Washington 2.
This cession covered the hunting privilege guaranteed by the eleventh article of the treaty of 1868, and the right to that portion of the unceded country described in article 16, treaty of 1868, which lay S. and E. of the southern divide of Niobrara river, W. of 100° W. longitude in Nebraska. It overlaps the cession of the Pawnee made Sept. 24, 1857. The overlap is shown by a blue line.	584	Nebraska.
-----	See 577	Nevada.
See note to Executive order of May 29, 1873. (Includes parts of plats Nos. 643 and 644.)	-----	New Mexico 2.
Revoked and canceled by Executive order of Mar. 8, 1876 -----	585	Montana 2.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 4, 1882 -----	586	Colorado 2.
Canceled and restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 25, 1877 ----	587	New Mexico 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1875 Dec. 21	Executive order.	-----	Southern Apache.	President restores to market that part of reserve established by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874, not included in Executive order of Dec. 21, 1875.
Dec. 27	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	<p>President sets apart reservations for Mission Indians, including the following-described lands in San Diego county, California, of the San Bernardino base and meridian:</p> <p><i>Portrero</i>.—Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, T. 10 S., R. 1 E., secs. 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional secs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29.</p> <p><i>Cahuilla</i>.—T. 7 S., R. 2 E., secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; T. 7 S., R. 3 E., secs. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; T. 8 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 3, and 4; T. 8 S., R. 3 E., secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.</p> <p><i>Capitan Grande</i>.—T. 14 S., R. 2 E., secs. 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; T. 14 S., R. 3 E., secs. 31 and 32; T. 15 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; T. 15 S., R. 3 E., secs. 5 and 6.</p> <p><i>Santa Ysabel</i>.—Mesa Grande, T. 11 S., R. 2 E., S. half of sec. 21, NW. quarter and E. half of sec. 28, and secs. 25, 26, and 27; T. 11 S., R. 3 E., secs. 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional secs. 29, 30, and 32; T. 12 S., R. 2 E., secs. 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional sec. 13; T. 12 S., R. 3 E., secs. 1, 2, 12, and fractional secs. 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14.</p> <p><i>Pala</i>.—T. 9 S., R. 2 W., NE. quarter of sec. 33 and N. half of the N. half of sec. 34.</p> <p><i>Agua Caliente</i>.—T. 10 S., R. 3 E., SE. quarter of sec. 23, SW. quarter of sec. 24, W. half of 25, and E. half of 26.</p> <p><i>Sycuan</i>.—T. 16 S., R. 1 E., sec. 13.</p> <p><i>Inaja</i>.—T. 13 S., R. 3 E., NE. quarter of sec. 35.</p> <p><i>Cosmit</i>.—T. 13 S., R. 3 E., N. half of NE. quarter of sec. 25.</p>
1876 Jan. 28	Executive order.	-----	Paiute and Shoshoni.	<p>President supersedes order of May 15, 1875, and sets apart a new reserve on Malheur river, as follows: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur river where the range line between ranges 38 and 39 E. of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence N. on said range line to a point due E. of the summit of Castle rock; thence due W. to the summit of Castle rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry butte; thence to Soda spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvie creek to Malheur lake; thence due E. to the right bank of the S. fork of Malheur river; thence down said right bank of the S. fork to the Malheur river; thence down the right bank of the Malheur river to place of beginning.</p> <p>President restores to public domain a portion of the tract added to the Malheur reservation by Executive order of May 15, 1875.</p>
Mar. 8	Executive order.	-----	Crow -----	President revokes Executive order of Oct. 20, 1875, and restores tract therein reserved to public domain.
Apr. 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 28.	Pawnee -----	<p>Provides for the sale (with their consent) of their reservation in Nebraska under treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.</p> <p>Provides a new reservation for them in Indian territory, which new reservation is described as follows: All that tract of country between the Cinnarron [Cimarron] and Arkansas rivers embraced within the limits of Ts. 21, 22, 23, and 24 N. of R. 4 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 N. of R. 5 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 N. of R. 6 E. of the Indian meridian.</p>
Apr. 27	Executive order.	-----	Apache -----	<p>President restores a portion of White Mountain reservation to public domain, described as follows: All that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona territory lying W. of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the NW. corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black mesas due N. of Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence due S. to said Sombrero or Plumoso butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro river; thence due S. to the southern boundary of the reservation.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
For description see Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874.....	588	New Mexico 2.
See Executive orders of May 3, 1877; Aug. 25, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877; also that of Jan. 17, 1880.		
This was composed of all the original reserve by Executive order of Sept. 12, 1872, and a portion of the addition as described in Executive order of May 15, 1875. See full explanatory note under Executive order of May 21, 1883.	See 638, 646	Oregon 2.
For description see Executive order of May 15, 1875.....	589	Oregon 2.
.....	See 585	Montana 2.
.....	590	Nebraska.
This reserve was selected for them partly from the Cherokee territory lying W. of 96° W. longitude in consonance with the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, and partly from the country ceded by the Creeks by treaty of June 14, 1866.	591	Indian Territory 3.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871; Dec. 14, 1872; Aug. 5, 1873; Jan. 26, 1877, and Mar. 31, 1877.	592	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1876 May 15	Executive order.	-----	Colorado River.	President alludes to previous errors and correctly defines boundaries of Colorado River reservation, as follows: Beginning at a point where La Paz arroyo enters the Colorado river and 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point S. of the crest of La Paz mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado river to the top of Monument peak, in the state of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the W. bank of the Colorado river; thence down said W. bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
May 15	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President sets apart additional tracts for Mission Indians, as follows: <i>Portrero.</i> —T. 2 S., R. 1 E., sec. 36. <i>Mission.</i> —T. 2 S., R. 3 E., secs. 12, 13, and 14. <i>Agua Caliente.</i> —T. 4 S., R. 4 E., sec. 14 and E. half of SE. quarter and NE. quarter of sec. 22. <i>Torros.</i> —T. 7 S., R. 7 E., sec. 2. <i>Village.</i> —T. 7 S., R. 8 E., sec. 16. <i>Cabezons.</i> —T. 7 S., R. 9 E., sec. 6. <i>Village.</i> —T. 5 S., R. 8 E., sec. 19. <i>Village.</i> —T. 5 S., R. 7 E., sec. 24.
May 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 55.	Ottawa and Chippewa of Michigan.	Amends act of June 10, 1872, by authorizing issue of patents to sundry Indians for their selections.
June 23	Executive order.	-----	Hupa et al.	President proclaims the boundaries of Hoopa Valley reservation as one of the reserves authorized by act of Apr. 8, 1864.
July 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 74.	Kansa	Provides for sale of their unsold lands in Kansas to actual settlers.
July 18	Executive order.	-----	Jicarilla Apache.	President restores to public domain tract set apart by Executive order of Mar. 25, 1874.
July 28	Executive order.	-----	Round Valley Indians.	President adds late Camp Wright military reservation to Round Valley Indian reservation, embracing the following lands: The W. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 1, and E. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 2, T. 22 N., R. 13 W., and containing 1 mile square of land.
Aug. 14	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 139.	Eastern band of Cherokee.	Commissioner of Indian Affairs authorized to receive certain lands in payment of judgments in their favor.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 208.	Oto and Missouri.	Provides for the sale, with their consent, of 120,000 acres off W. end of their reserve.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 192.	Sioux	No subsistence to be furnished them until they relinquish all claim to certain country.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 192.	Ponka	Provides for removal of Poncas to Indian Territory whenever they consent.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 208.	Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.	Provides for the sale, with their consent, of 10 sections off W. end of their reserve.
Aug. 17	Executive order.	-----	Uta	President declares a tract in Uncompahgre valley to be a portion of Ute reservation, in accordance with agreement ratified Apr. 29, 1874, as follows: Commencing at the fifty-third milepost on the N. line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller in 1875; thence S. 4 miles; thence E. 4 miles; thence N. 4 miles to the said N. line; thence W. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1865, and Executive orders of Nov. 22, 1873, and Nov. 16, 1874.	593	Arizona 2, California 2.
See Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875; May 3, 1877; Aug. 25, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877.		
See treaty of July 31, 1855.		
This reserve was established Aug. 21, 1864, by Superintendent Wiley. See note under that date in this schedule.	See 461	California 2.
See acts of May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, and Mar. 16, 1880. See also treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.		
-----	See 563	New Mexico 2.
See Executive orders of Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, and May 18, 1873.....	594	California 2 (detail of Round Valley reservation).
See act of Mar. 3, 1875.		
See act of Mar. 3, 1879, and act of June 10, 1872. The act of 1872 was not carried into effect, and the act of 1876 was supplemental thereto, and increased the area of the cession from 80,000 acres to 120,000 acres.	595	Nebraska (eastern portion), Kansas 2.
See agreement of Sept. 26, 1876.		
See acts of Congress of Mar. 3, 1877, May 27, 1878, and Mar. 3, 1881.		
They consented Jan. 8, 1877, and the 10 sections in question were sold.....	See 428	Kansas 2, Nebraska (eastern portion).
The agreement ratified Apr. 29, 1874, provided for the cession of a portion of the Ute reserve with the proviso that no portion of Uncompahgre valley should be included in the cession. When the N. line of the ceded tract was surveyed it was found that a portion of Uncompahgre valley lay to the S. of it. A tract 4 miles square, which included all the remnant of this valley, was therefore excepted from the cession and proclamation made through the medium of this Executive order of Aug. 17, 1876, that this tract was still a portion of the Ute reserve.	See 566	Colorado 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1876 Aug. 31	Executive order.	-----	Pima and Maricopa.	President sets apart a tract as an addition to Gila River reservation, established by act of Congress Feb. 28, 1859, consisting of the following lands: T. 4 S., R. 7 E., secs. 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 35 and sec. 36; T. 5 S., R. 7 E., NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 1; T. 4 S., R. 8 E., SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, secs. 30, 31, 32, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 33; T. 5 S., R. 8 E., SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 3, sec. 4, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 5, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 6, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10.
Sept. 26	Agreement...	Stat. L., XIX, 254.	Sioux and Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cede all claim to remainder of country described in article 16 of treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. Cede all claim to a portion of the reserve set apart for them by article 2 of treaty of Apr. 29, 1868. The U. S. grant them an addition to the N. end of their reserve, such addition lying between 46° and Cannon Ball river.
Oct. 30	Executive order.	-----	Apache	President revokes and cancels order of Dec. 14, 1872, setting apart Chiricahua reservation, bounded as follows: Beginning at Dragoon springs, near Dragoon pass, and running thence northeasterly along the N. base of the Chiricahua mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo mountains, or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running S. to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 56 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon mountains, to the place of beginning.
Nov. 28	Executive order.	-----	Sioux	President makes another addition on E. side of Missouri river to Sioux reserve by treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the S. bank of Beaver river intersected by 100° W. longitude; thence in a direct line to the E. corner of the Fort Rice military reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence with the E. bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver river; thence up and with the S. bank of Beaver river to the place of beginning.
1877 Jan. 26	Executive order.	-----	Apache	President restores portion of White Mountain reservation to public domain, as follows: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, situated NE. of and 313 chains from the flagstaff of Camp Apache (magnetic var. 13° 48' E.); thence S. 68° 34' W. 360 chains, to corner II post in a monument of stones (var. 13° 45' E.); thence S. 7° 5' W. 240 chains to corner III post in monument of stones (var. 13° 43' E.); thence N. 68° 34' E. 360 chains to corner IV post in a monument of stones (var. 13° 42' E.); thence N. 7° 15' E. 240 chains to place of beginning.
Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 265.	Cherokee.....	Provides for sale at reduced price of unsold portion of "Cherokee strip" in Kansas.
Feb. 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XIX, 254.	Sioux	Ratifies agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, with certain amendments..
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	-----	Ponka	Provides for their removal to Indian Territory without regard to their consent.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See Executive orders of Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882	596	Arizona 2.
This cession overlaps the cession by the Pawnee of Sept. 24, 1857. The overlap is indicated by a mauve line.	597	Dakota 1, Nebraska, Wyoming 1, Montana 1.
This cession covered a tract lying W. of a line beginning on N. line of Nebraska at 103° W. longitude; thence N. to S. fork of Cheyenne river; down said fork to the N. fork; up the N. fork to 103° and thence N. to 46° N. latitude.	598	Dakota 1.
This was partly a confirmation of that part of the tract lying W. of Missouri river which was added to the reserve by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875. It added, however, another tract to the W., lying between 102° and 103° W. longitude and 46° N. latitude and south fork of Cannon Ball river. This latter tract is colored blue and is shown on Dakota map 2.	599	Dakota 2.
.....	600	Arizona 2.
This tract lies between Beaver creek and Fort Rico military reservation. It is bounded by blue lines, and was relinquished to the public domain by Executive order of Aug. 9, 1879. (Forms the extreme northern portion of No. 614—yellow, bounded by blue lines.)	See 614	Dakota 2.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, Apr. 27, 1876, and Mar. 31, 1877.	601	Arizona 2.
For boundaries of this strip as a whole see Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, in this schedule. See agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, in this schedule.	See 491	Kansas 2.
They were removed under this act and temporarily located in the country of the Quapaw, from which they were removed under requirements of the act of May 27, 1878. See acts of Aug. 15, 1876, May 27, 1878, and Mar. 3, 1881.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1877 Mar. 16	Executive order.	.....	Zuni.....	President sets apart reserve for their occupancy, as follows: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone, on the western boundary line of the territory of New Mexico, and running thence N. 61° 45' E., 31.8 miles to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutria Springs; thence due S. 12 miles to point in the hills a short distance SE. of the Ojo Pescado; thence S. 61° 45' W. to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary line of said territory; thence N. with said boundary line to place of beginning.
Mar. 31	Executive order.	.....	Apache	President restores a portion of White Mountain reservation to public domain, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point at the S. bank of Gila river where the San Pedro empties in the same; thence up and along the S. bank of said Gila river 10 miles; thence due S. to the southern boundary of said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning. Remainder being the White Mountain reserve as it now exists..
Apr. 16	Executive order.	.....	Western Shoshoni.	President sets apart a reservation known as Duck Valley reservation, bounded as follows: Commencing at the one hundredth milepost of the survey of the N. boundary of Nevada; thence due N. to the intersection of the N. boundary of township 16 S. of Boise base line in Idaho; thence due W. to a point due N. of the one hundred and twentieth milepost of said survey of the N. boundary of Nevada; thence due S. to the ninth standard parallel N. of the Mount Diablo base line in Nevada; thence due E. to a point due S. of the place of beginning; thence N. to the place of beginning.
May 3	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	President restores to public domain a portion of lands withdrawn by Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875, and May 15, 1876. These lands are described as follows: T. 10 S., R. 1 E., secs. 16 and 36, San Bernardino; T. 7 S., R. 2 E., sec. 36; T. 14 S., R. 2 E., sec. 36; T. 11 S., R. 3 E., sec. 36; T. 9 S., R. 2 W., N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33. Also the following: T. 2 S., R. 1 E., sec. 36; T. 7 S., R. 8 E., sec. 16.
May 10	Executive order.	.....	Northwestern Shoshoni.	President sets apart tract known as Carlin Farms reservation, described as follows: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the W. boundary of sec. 6., T. 35 N., R. 52 E., Mount Diablo meridian; thence S. 62° 56' E. 4,229 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station B;" thence N. 2° 4' E. 1,028 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station C;" thence N. 3° 9' W. 2,122 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station D;" thence S. 85° 8' W. 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station E;" thence N. 52° 32' W. 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station F;" thence N. 39° 25' W. 1,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station G;" thence S. 44° 10' W. 2,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station H;" thence S. 44° 29' E. 2,663 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station I;" thence S. 58° 57' E. 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station K;" thence S. 59° 29' E. 878 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station A," the place of beginning.
Aug. 25	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	President withdraws and sets apart further tracts for reservation, as follows: All the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of T. 2 S., R. 1 E.; T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; T. 3 S., R. 1 E.; T. 3 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino meridian, excepting secs. 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the U. S. Government.
Aug. 25	Executive order.	.....	Apache (southern).	President restores to public domain Hot Springs reservation as established by Executive order of Dec. 21, 1875.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
These boundaries were amended by Executive order of May 1, 1883.....	See 645	New Mexico 2.
See Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, Apr. 27, 1876, and Jan. 26, 1877.	602	Arizona 2.
.....	603	Arizona 2.
See treaty of Oct. 1, 1863, authorizing reserves to be set apart for the Western Shoshoni.	604	Nevada and Idaho.
See Executive orders of Aug. 25, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877.		
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Jan. 16, 1879.....	605	Nevada.
See Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, 1877, and Sept. 29, 1877.		
See Executive order of Apr. 9, 1874.....	See 587	New Mexico 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1877 Sept. 29	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President withdraws and sets apart further tracts for reservation, as follows: All the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of T. 4 S., R. 4 E.; T. 4 S., R. 5 E.; and T. 5 S., R. 4 E., San Bernardino meridian, excepting secs. 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the U. S. Government.
1878 Apr. 17	Act of Congress.	-----	New York Indians.	Extends time for proving identity of New York Indians, allottees in Kansas.
Apr. 20	Act of Congress.	-----	Brothertown..	Provides for issue of patent to trustees for balance of township granted by Menomonee treaty of Feb. 17, 1831.
May 3	Act of Congress.	-----	Uta	Authorizes negotiations for purchase of southern part of Ute reservation in Colorado.
May 27	Act of Congress.	-----	Ponka	Provides for immediate removal from Quapaw reservation to a new home W. of the Kawas.
May 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XX, 74.	Nez Percé (Joseph's band).	Provides for their removal from Fort Leavenworth and their location upon a reserve in Indian Territory. These Indians selected as a reservation Ts. 25 and 26 N., Rs. 1 and 2 W., in Indian Territory, containing 90,710.89 acres, for which a deed was made to the U. S. by the Cherokees in trust for these Nez Percés. Determining to return to Idaho, they deeded their claim to the U. S., May 22, 1885.
June 18	Act of Congress.	-----	Uta (Spanish Fork, Corn Creek, Deep Creek, and Sanpete).	Repeals portion of act of May 5, 1864, and directs restoration to the public domain the several tracts above described in Nos. 449 to 452.
Aug. 3	Executive order.	-----	Tule River, King's River, et al.	President restores to public domain part of reservation set apart by Executive order of Oct. 3, 1873, bounded as follows: Commencing at a place where a line running due N. from a point on the S. fork of the Tule river, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the S. fork and middle fork of the Tule river; thence N. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the N. fork and middle fork of Tule river; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due S. would intersect a line running due E. from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due S. to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the S. fork and middle fork of Tule river; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning.
Oct. 29	Executive order.	-----	Navaho	President sets apart tract as an addition to Navajo reservation established by treaty June 1, 1868, as follows: Commencing at the NW. corner of the Navajo Indian reservation, on the boundary line between the territories of Arizona and Utah; thence W. along said boundary line to 110° W. longitude; thence S. along said degree to 36° N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to the W. boundary of the Navajo reservation; thence N. along said W. boundary to the place of beginning.
Nov. 9	Agreement...	-----	Uta (Muache, Capote, and Wiminuchi bands).	Cede all their right to confederated Ute reservation in Colorado established by treaty of 1868, especially to southern part.
				U. S. agree to set apart a reservation for them on San Juan river in Colorado.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See Executive orders of Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, 1877, and Aug. 25, 1877.		
See acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874; also treaty of 1838.		
See note opposite agreement of Nov. 9, 1878; also agreement of Mar. 6, 1880.		
They were removed and located in compliance with this act on a tract lying W. of 96°, purchased from the Cherokee with funds appropriated by act of Mar. 3, 1881. See acts of Aug. 15, 1876, Mar. 3, 1877, and Mar. 3, 1881.	See 628	Indian Territory 3.
A reserve was purchased for them from the Cherokee out of the territory W. of 96°. The deed from the Cherokee bears date June 14, 1883. The reserve contains 90,710.89 acres.	606	Indian Territory 3.
See act of May 5, 1864.....	See 449-452	Utah 1.
.....	607	California 2.
.....		
Enlarged by Executive order of Jan. 6, 1880.....	608	Arizona 2.
.....		
This cession was concurred in by the Yampa, Grand River, Uinta, and Tabeguache bands. It embraced all the remnant of the Uta reserve S. of 38° 10' N. latitude. No action was taken by Congress ratifying this agreement. It was superseded, Mar. 6, 1880, by another agreement, which was amended and ratified by Congress June 15, 1880, to which amendments the Uta were required to assent (if at all) within four months. This assent was obtained between June 29 and Sept. 11, 1880. The reservation promised was set apart by Executive order of Feb. 7, 1879, and restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 4, 1882.	See 609	Colorado 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1879 Jan. 10	Executive order.	-----	Pima and Maricopa.	President sets apart certain tracts as an addition to their reserve.
Jan. 16	Executive order.	-----	Northwestern Shoshoni.	President restores Carlin Farm reservation (Executive order of May 10, 1877) to public domain.
Feb. 7	Executive order.	-----	Uta (Muache, Capote, and Wiminuchi bands).	President sets apart a reservation for them in compliance with agreement of Nov. 9, 1878, as follows: Commencing at the intersection of 37° N. latitude with 107° W. longitude; thence E. along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said state as the "National Divide" of the San Juan mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to 107° 23' W. longitude; thence due S. to 37° 17' N. latitude; thence due E. to 107° W. longitude; thence S. with said meridian to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	-----	Oto and Missouri.	Amends act of Aug. 15, 1876.....
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	-----	Shawnee (Black Bob's band).	Authorizes Attorney-General to institute suits to quiet title to the lands set apart for this band by treaty of May 10, 1854.
Mar. 18	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa of Minnesota.	President sets apart a tract as an addition to White Earth reservation established by treaty Mar. 19, 1867, bounded as follows: Beginning at the NW. corner of the White Earth Indian reservation, being the NW. corner of T. 146 N., R. 42 W., and running thence N. to the NW. corner of T. 148 N., R. 42 W.; thence W. to the SW. corner of T. 149 N., R. 42 W.; thence N. to the NW. corner of T. 149 N., R. 42 W.; thence E. on the line between T. 149 N. and T. 150 N. to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian reservation to a point due N. from the NE. corner of the White Earth Indian reservation; thence S. to the NE. corner of White Earth Indian reservation; and thence W. along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian reservation to the point of beginning.
Apr. 19	Executive order.	-----	Nez Percé (Moses' band).	President sets apart a tract known as "Columbia reservation," bounded as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the 40-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific railroad with the Okinakane river; thence up said river to the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia; thence W. on said boundary line to 44° W. longitude from Washington; thence S. on said meridian to its intersection with the 40-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific railroad; and thence with the line of said 40-mile limits to the place of beginning.
June 14	Executive order.	-----	Pima and Maricopa.	President revokes Executive order of Jan. 10, 1879, and sets apart other tracts in lieu of those therein withdrawn, as follows: Beginning at the point where the range line between Rs. 4 and 5 E. crosses the Salt river; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell military reservation, if prolonged S., would strike said river; thence northerly to the SE. corner of Camp McDowell reservation; thence W. along the southern boundary line of said reservation to the SW. corner thereof; thence up and along the W. boundary line of said Camp McDowell reservation until it intersects the N. boundary of the southern tier of sections in T. 3 N., R. 6 E.; thence W. along the N. boundary of the southern tier of sections in T. 3 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 31, T. 3 N., R. 5 E.; thence S. along the range line between Rs. 4 and 5 E. to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
See act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1859, and Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882. This order was canceled and superseded by Executive order of June 14, 1879.	See 605	Nevada.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Aug. 4, 1882.....	609	Colorado 2.
This amendment had reference to the method of disposing of the 120,000 acres authorized to be sold by act of Aug. 15, 1876. The members of this band originally held their lands in common under the treaty of 1854. Most of them, however, subsequently made individual selections and patents were issued to them therefor. They attempted to sell their lands, but were interfered with by white squatters who claimed the first right to purchase. Matters were tied up in this shape until this act of Mar. 3, 1879. Under its provisions the rightful purchasers have secured title to their land. This tract was again restored to public domain by Executive order of July 13, 1883. It comprises two separate pieces.	610	Minnesota 2.
Enlarged by Executive order of Mar. 6, 1880. The outboundaries of this tract are shown by blue lines; they include Nos. 642 and 659.	See 642, 659	Washington 2.
See act of Congress Feb. 28, 1859, and Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, and May 5, 1882. In addition to the two tracts permanently set apart, this order of June 14, 1879, also temporarily withdrew portions of Ts. 1 and 2 N., Rs. 5 and 6 E., lying S. of Salt river.	611, 612	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1879 June 14	Executive order.	-----	Pima and Maricopa.	Also the following: Beginning at the NW. corner of the old Gila reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt river 4 miles E. from the intersection of said river with the Gila river; thence down and along the middle of said Salt river to the mouth [its junction with] the Gila river; thence up and along the middle of said Gila river to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila reservation; thence northwesterly along the said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.
June 27	Executive order.	-----	Sioux (Drifting Goose's band).	President sets apart reserve for Drifting Goose's band of Yanktonnais Sioux, as follows: Ts. 119, 120, and 121 N., of R. 63 W., in the territory of Dakota.
Aug. 9	Executive order.	-----	Sioux	<p>President restores to public domain part of the lands set apart by Executive orders of Jan. 11 and Mar. 16, 1875, and all the lands set apart by Executive orders of May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876, described as follows: Beginning at a point where the W. line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri river; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American creek; thence up and along said creek to 99° W. longitude; thence S. along said meridian to a point due W. from the NW. corner of the Yankton Indian reservation; thence due E. to the NW. corner of said reservation; thence due S. to the N. boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the NW. corner of said military reservation; thence S. on the W. boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning.</p> <p>And also the following described land: Beginning at the E. bank of the Missouri river at the mouth of Medicine Knoll creek; thence up and along the Missouri river to the boundary line of Fort Sully military reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the SE. corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the NE. corner thereof; thence due N. to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the E. bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due N. to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the E. bank of said river to the S. line of T. 129 N.; thence E. along said township line to the line between Rs. 78 and 79 W.; thence N. along said range line to Beaver creek or the N. boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of Mar. 16, 1875; thence W. along said creek to the E. bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along said E. bank to the SE. corner of Fort Rice military reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the E. corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the S. bank of Beaver creek where said creek is intersected by the 100° W. longitude; thence S. with said 100° W. longitude to 46° N. latitude; thence E. with said parallel to 99° W. longitude; thence S. with said meridian to its intersection with the N. boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek reservation; thence W. along the N. boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago reservation; thence N. along said E. line to the NE. corner of said Winnebago reservation; thence W. along the N. boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Revoked by Executive order of July 13, 1880.....	613	Dakota 2.
This cession comprises the entire tract numbered 614 and colored yellow, the portions of different reserves included therein being bounded by blue, yellow, and green lines.	614	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1880 Jan. 6	Executive order.	-----	Navaho.....	President sets apart an addition to reserve established by treaty June 1, 1868, and Executive order Oct. 29, 1878, bounded as follows: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan river, where the E. line of the Navajo reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868, crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due E. of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due S. to a point due E. of the present SE. corner of said reservation; thence due S. 6 miles; thence due W. to 110° W. longitude; thence N. along said meridian to the SW. corner of said reservation in the territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated Oct. 29, 1878.
Jan. 17	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President cancels a part of Executive order of Dec. 27, 1875, as follows: All that portion of said order relating to the Agua Caliente Indian reservation, and also that part relating to the Santa Ysabel Indian reservation, to the following extent: All that portion of secs. 25, 26, and 27, T. 11 S., R. 3 E., lying N. of the following line: Beginning on the N. boundary line of sec. 25, T. 11 S., R. 3 E., of San Bernardino meridian; at a point 51.59 chains W. of the NE. corner of said sec. 25; thence according to the true meridian S. 25½° W. 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the N. side of a granite boulder 8 feet high; thence S. 74° W., 34.60 chains to a black oak marked "PXXI;" thence N. 56° W., 52 chains to a granite stone marked "P," in stone mound; thence N. 39° W., 40.46 chains to a point on the N. boundary of sec. 27; thence E. along the N. boundaries of secs. 27, 26, and 25 of T. 11 S., R. 3 E., to the place of beginning.
Mar. 6	Agreement...	Stat. L., XXI, 199.	Uta.....	Chiefs agree to obtain assent of tribe, if possible, to cession of their reserve in Colorado, with certain exceptions. Southern Utes to settle on La Plata river in Colorado on certain conditions. Uncompahgre Utes to settle on Grand river, near mouth of Gunnison, if sufficient tillable land can there be found, etc.
Mar. 6	Executive order.	-----	Nez Percé (Moses' band).	White River Utes to remove to Uintah reserve in Utah President sets apart an addition to Columbia reservation, established by Executive order Apr. 19, 1879, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point where the S. boundary line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated Apr. 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane river; thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia river; thence across and down the E. bank of said Columbia river to a point opposite the river, forming the outlet to Lake Chelan; thence across said Columbia river and along the S. shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the S. bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehekin creek; thence up and along the S. bank of said creek to its source; thence due W. to 44° longitude W. from Washington; thence N. along said meridian to the S. boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of Apr. 19, 1879; thence along the S. boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning.
Mar. 16	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 68.	Kansa.....	Extends time for payment for trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas.
May 14	Agreement...	-----	Shoshoni, Bannock, and Sheep- eater.	Cede to the U. S. a certain tract
May 14	Agreement...	-----	Crow.....	Cede to U. S. a portion of their reservation, subject to ratification by Congress.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	615	Arizona 2, New Mexico 2.
	616	Colorado 1.
	617	Colorado 1.
	618	Washington 2.
<p>This agreement was ratified by Congress, with sundry amendments, June 15, 1880. As amended it was assented to by the Uta between June 29 and Sept. 11, 1880.</p> <p>The strip of country now occupied by these Indians constitutes what at present is known as the Southern Uta reservation.</p> <p>Insufficient agricultural land was found in this locality, and a reserve was established for the Uncompahgre Uta within the limits of Utah by Executive order Jan. 5, 1882.</p> <p>This removal took place in compliance with the agreement.</p>		
<p>See acts of May 8, 1872, June 23, 1874, July 5, 1876, and also treaty of Oct. 5, 1859.</p> <p>This agreement provided for the cession of the Lemhi reservation to the U. S., and the removal of the Indians to the Fort Hall reservation. It also provided for the cession of a portion of the Fort Hall reservation to the U. S. The Indians on Lemhi reservation refused to remove to Fort Hall reservation, and this agreement was never ratified by Congress.</p> <p>This agreement was not ratified by the Crow nation, and the agreement of June 12, 1880, was substituted therefor.</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1880. June 8	Executive order.	-----	Havasupai ...	President establishes a reserve to include their improvements, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract creek, 2 miles below the lowest fall, S. of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence in a northerly direction 12 miles to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due E. of the middle of said creek; thence due W. 5 miles; thence in a southerly direction 12 miles to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due W. to the middle of said creek; thence due E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the place of beginning.
June 12	Agreement ...	-----	Crow -----	The Crows execute another agreement, ceding a portion of their reserve under treaty of May 7, 1868, in lieu of the one concluded May 14, 1880. By this agreement, which was confirmed by act of Congress Apr. 11, 1882, the Crow Indians of Montana ceded to the U. S. that part of their reservation contained in the following bounds: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clarke's fork; thence N. to a point 6 miles S. of the first standard parallel, being on the township line between townships 6 and 7 S.; thence W. on said township line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence N. along said meridian to a point either W. or E. of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder creek; thence down Boulder creek the place of beginning.
June 15	Act of Congress.	-----	Uta -----	Congress ratifies provisions of Ute agreement of Mar. 6, 1880. . .
July 13	Executive order.	-----	Arikara, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	President restores to public domain a portion of Fort Berthold reservation, established by Executive order Apr. 12, 1870, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the northern forty-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present SE. boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation; thence westerly with the line of said forty-mile limit to its intersection with range line between ranges 92 and 93 W. of the fifth principal meridian; thence N. along said range line to its intersection with the S. bank of Little Missouri river; thence northwesterly along and up the S. bank of said Little Missouri river, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 W. of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the SE. corner of the Fort Buford military reservation; thence W. along the S. boundary of said military reservation to the S. bank of the Yellowstone river, the present NW. boundary of Fort Berthold Indian reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the S. bank of the Yellowstone river to the Powder river; thence up the Powder river to where the Little Powder river unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning. President sets apart an addition to Fort Berthold reservation, as follows: Beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian reservation (on the Missouri river); thence N. to the township line between townships 158 and 159 N.; thence W. along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth river; thence down the said White Earth river to its junction with the Missouri river; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation and the left bank of the Missouri river to the mouth of the Little Knife river; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning. This leaves their present reserve as described in the opposite column.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Superseded by Executive order of Nov. 23, 1880.		
Ratified by Congress Apr. 11, 1882	619	Montana 1.
See note opposite the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880.	620	Dakota 1, Montana 1.
This is included in plat No. 621		Dakota 1.
The whole present reserve is colored scarlet. That part NE. of Missouri river, set apart by Executive order of Apr. 12, 1870, is shown by a yellow dotted line. That part added by Executive order of July 13, 1880, is shown by dotted blue lines.	621	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1880 July 13	Executive order.	-----	Sioux (Drifting Goose's band).	President restores to public domain reserve established by Executive order of June 27, 1879.
July 13	Executive order.	-----	Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow.	President restores to public domain a portion of the addition to reserve made by Executive order Apr. 13, 1875, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the S. boundary of the Fort Buford military reservation intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone river; thence according to the true meridian W. along the S. boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing W. to the right bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell river; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of said river, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with 47° N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone river; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning. The remainder yet constitutes a portion of the Gros Ventre, Blackfoot, etc., reserve.
July 23	Executive order.	-----	-----	President adds Fort Harney military reservation to Malheur Indian reservation.
Sept. 11	Agreement	-----	Uta	Sufficient signatures obtained to complete ratification by Utes of the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880.
Sept. 21	Executive order.	-----	Jicarilla Apache.	President sets apart a reserve for them, as follows: Beginning at the SW. corner of the Mexican "Tierra Amarilla grant" as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1878; thence N. with the western boundary of said grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence W. along said boundary line 16 miles; thence S. to a point due W. of the SW. corner of said grant; thence E. to the place of beginning.
Nov. 23	Executive order.	-----	Havasupai	President revokes order of June 8, 1880, and sets apart a reserve in lieu of that established therein, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract creek, 2 miles below the lowest fall N. of the Suppai Indian settlement; thence due E. 2½ miles; thence in a southerly direction 12 miles to a point 2½ miles due E. of the middle of said creek; thence due W. 5 miles; thence in a northerly direction 12 miles to a point 2½ miles due W. of the middle of said creek; thence due E. 2½ miles to the place of beginning.
1881 Jan. 18	Executive order.	-----	Spokane	President sets apart a reserve for their occupancy, described as follows: Commencing at a point where Chemakane creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the E. bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane river; thence across the said Spokane river westwardly along the southern bank thereof to a point where it enters the Columbia river; thence across the Columbia river northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence E. along said parallel to the place of beginning.
Mar. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 377.	Shawnee (Absentee).	Supplemental to resolution of Apr. 7, 1869, concerning disposal of Absentee-Shawnee lands.
Mar. 2	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President sets apart tract as further reserve, including the following lands: Secs. 26 and 35, T. 10 S., R. 1 W., and secs. 2 and 3, T. 11 S., R. 1 W. of the San Bernardino meridian.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	See 613	Dakota 2.
	622	Montana 2.
	623	Montana 2.
This comprised 640 acres, and was already within the general outboundaries of the Malheur reservation. The S. half of it was relinquished, with adjoining territory, by Executive order of Sept. 13, 1882. See note to Executive order of May 21, 1883.	See 616, 617	Colorado 1.
	624	New Mexico 2.
Superseded by Executive order of Mar. 31, 1882.		
This is a secondary appropriation of land that formed a part of the first Colville reservation, established by Executive order of Apr. 9, 1872, and relinquished by Executive order of July 2, 1872. It is therefore shown on Washington map 2.	625	Washington 2.
See note to treaty of May 10, 1854.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1881 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 380.	Oto and Missouri.	Remainder of their reserve in Kansas and Nebraska to be sold, with their consent. Otoes and Missourias to be removed to a new reserve to be selected for them. The lands selected as this reserve were as follows: T. 22 N., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E.; T. 23 N., Rs. 1 and 2 E.; and that part of T. 23 N., R. 3 E., lying W. of the Arkansas river, Indian Territory.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXI, 422.	Ponka	Makes appropriation for purchase of tract in Indian Territory selected for their future home.
Mar. 9	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	President sets apart additional tracts for Mission Indians, as follows: All the unsurveyed portions of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the U. S. Government.
July 18	Agreement ...	.....	Shoshoni and Bannock.	Cede to U. S. right of way through Fort Hall reservation for Utah and Northern railroad.
Aug. 22	Agreement ...	.....	Crow	Cede to U. S. part of their reserve, being right of way 400 feet in width, for the Northern Pacific railroad.
Dec. 20	Executive order.	.....	Chippewa (Bois Forte band).	President sets apart reserve at Vermillion lake, described as follows: That portion of the SE. quarter of section 23 lying E. of Sucker bay, the SW. quarter, and lot —, being the most southerly lot in the SE. quarter of sec. 24, and fractional sects. 25, 26, and that portion of sec. 35 N. of Vermillion lake, all in T. 62 N., R. 16 W., fourth principal meridian, Minnesota.
1882 Jan. 5	Executive order.	.....	Uncompahgre Uta.	President sets apart a reserve for their occupancy, described as follows: Beginning at the SE. corner of T. 6 S., R. 25 E., Salt Lake meridian; thence W. to the SW. corner of T. 6 S., R. 24 E.; thence N. along the range line to the NW. corner of said T. 6 S., R. 24 E.; thence W. along the first standard parallel S. of the Salt Lake base line to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian reservation, as established by C. L. Du Bois, U. S. deputy surveyor, under his contract dated Aug. 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green river; thence down the W. bank of Green river to the point where the southern boundary of said Uintah reservation, as surveyed by Du Bois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to the point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 E. of Salt Lake meridian will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence S. between said ranges 16 and 17 E., Salt Lake meridian, to the third standard parallel S.; thence E. along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah territory; thence N. along said boundary to a point due E. of the place of beginning; thence due W. to the place of beginning.
Jan. 24	Executive order.	.....	Sioux	President sets apart tract in Nebraska as addition to Sioux reservation in Dakota, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the state of Nebraska and the territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 W. of the sixth principal meridian, in the territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence E. along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due S. 5 miles; thence due W. 10 miles; thence due N. to said boundary line; thence due E. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>Their consent was obtained May 4, 1881</p> <p>This new reserve was selected and purchased for them from the Cherokee, and comprised a portion of the Cherokee domain W. of 96° W. longitude. It contains 129,113.20 acres.</p> <p>See acts of Aug. 5, 1876, Mar. 3, 1877, and May 27, 1878. This tract was purchased from the Cherokee out of lands W. of 96°.</p> <p>Ratified by Congress July 3, 1882. This agreement provided for right of way 100 feet wide, with sufficient ground for depots, stations, etc., containing in the aggregate 772 acres.</p> <p>Ratified by Congress July 10, 1882. This tract is not colored or numbered</p>	<p>626</p> <p>627</p> <p>628</p>	<p>Kansas 2, Nebraska (eastern portion). Indian Territory 3.</p> <p>Indian Territory 3.</p> <p>Montana 1.</p>
<p>.....</p>	629	Minnesota 2.
<p>This constitutes the present Uncompahgre reserve</p>	630	Utah 2.
<p>.....</p> <p>The portion of original Sioux territory claimed under Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 yet remaining in their possession is shown on Dakota map 1 by an area colored mauve. This overlaps a small portion of the Pawnee cession of 1857 near the southern line of South Dakota. The overlap is shown by a mauve line.</p>	631 632	Nebraska. Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference.	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1882 Mar. 31	Executive order.	.....	Havasupai ...	President revokes Executive order of Nov. 23, 1880, and sets apart a reserve in lieu of that therein established, as follows: So much of the bottom land of the cañon of Cataract creek bounded by walls of red sandstone on the E. and W. as is included within certain lines, viz, on the S. an E. and W. line (magnetic) crossing said cañon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone, placed in the summer of 1881 by Lieut. Carl Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., about 2 miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the N. a line bearing N. 55° E. (magnetic), crossing said cañon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract creek, and marked by Lieutenant Palfrey by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream.
Apr. 11	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 42.	Crow	Confirms agreement of June 12, 1880, for cession of a portion of their reserve.
May 5	Executive order.	.....	Pima and Maricopa.	President sets apart tract as addition to reserve established by Executive order Aug. 31, 1876, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the S. boundary of sec. 15, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., intersects the western boundary of the present reservation S. of the Gila river; thence W. along the S. boundary of secs. 15 and 16, T. 3 S., R. 3 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 16; thence N. along the section line to the NW. corner of sec. 16; thence due W. along the S. boundary of secs. 8 and 7, in T. 3 S., R. 3 E., and secs. 12, 11, and 10, in T. 3 S., R. 2 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 10; thence N. along the W. boundary of secs. 10 and 3 to the NW. corner of sec. 3, in T. 3 S., R. 2 E.; thence W. along the N. boundary of said township to the SW. corner of sec. 33, in T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; thence N. along the W. boundary of secs. 33 and 28 to the NW. corner of sec. 28; thence NW. in a straight line to a point on Gila river meridian 2 miles S. of the initial point on the Gila river base line; thence N. along the Gila river meridian to the middle of the Gila river; thence with the boundary of the present reservation up the middle of the Gila river to a point where the said boundary leaves the said river; thence continuing along said boundary S. 18° 38' E. to the place of beginning.
May 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 63.	Miami	Makes additional provision concerning sale of unsold Miami lands in Kansas.
May 19	Executive order.	.....	Mescalero Apache.	President revokes order of Oct. 20, 1875, establishing Fort Stanton reservation, and sets apart another in lieu thereof, as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of T. 12 S., R. 16 E. of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence W. along the N. boundary of T. 12 S., Rs. 16, 15, 14, and 13 E. to the SE. corner of T. 11 S., R. 12 E.; thence N. along the E. boundary of said township to the second correction line S.; thence W. along said correction line to the NW. corner of T. 11 S., R. 11 E.; thence S. along the range line between Rs. 10 and 11 E. to the SW. corner of T. 12 S., R. 11 E.; thence E. along the S. boundary of said township to the SE. corner thereof; thence S. along the range line between Rs. 11 and 12 E. to 33° N. latitude; thence E. along said parallel to its intersection with the range line between Rs. 16 and 17 E.; thence N. along said range line to the place of beginning.
June 27	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	President sets apart additional tracts for a reserve, as follows: Secs. 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in T. 8, R. 2 W., of the San Bernardino meridian, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed from the U. S. Government.
June 27	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 116.	Miami	Amends act of May 15, 1882, concerning disposal of Miami lands in Kansas.
July 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII, 148.	Shoshoni and Bannock	Ratifies agreement of July 18, 1881, for cession of railroad right of way through Fort Hall reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	633	Arizona 2.
	See 619	Montana 1.
See also Executive orders of Jan. 10, 1879, and June 14, 1879	634	Arizona 2.
See act of June 27, 1882. See also act of Mar. 3 1873.		
See explanatory note to Executive order of May 29, 1873.		
See act of Mar. 3, 1873.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1882 July 10	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,157.	Crow	Ratifies agreement of Aug. 22, 1881, for cession of a portion of their reservation.
July 24	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	The remnant of the Crow reservation, by treaty of May 7, 1868, is still occupied by them.
July 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,178.	Uta.....	President cancels order of Dec. 27, 1865, so far as it relates to NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, T. 9 S., R. 2 W. of the San Bernardino meridian.
July 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,178.	Uta.....	Land lately occupied by Uncompahgre and White River Utes declared to be public land.
July 28	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,177.	Kickapoo.....	Secretary of the Interior to ascertain boundary between above tract and that occupied by Southern Utes.
Aug. 4	Executive order.	.....	Uta.....	Provides for sale of tracts reserved for mill site, missionary, and agency purposes in Kansas by treaty of June 28, 1862.
Aug. 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,297.	Umatilla et al.	President restores to public domain tract set apart by Executive order of Nov. 22, 1875.
Aug. 7	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,341.	Omaha.....	President restores to public domain tract set apart by Executive order of Feb. 7, 1879.
Aug. 5	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,297.	Umatilla et al.	Provides for sale of 640 acres of Umatilla reservation, adjoining the town of Pendleton.
Aug. 7	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXII,341.	Omaha.....	Provides for sale, with the Omahas' consent, of portion of their reservation lying W. of Sioux City and Nebraska railroad.
Sept. 13	Executive order.	.....	.....	Remainder of reservation to be allotted and patented to individuals or to the tribe.
Sept. 13	Executive order.	.....	.....	President restores to public domain a portion of the Malheur reserve, as follows: All that part of the Malheur Indian reservation, in the State of Oregon, lying and being S. of the fourth standard parallel S., except a tract of 320 acres, being the N. half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, and all that part thereof lying and being N. of said fourth standard parallel and W. of the range line (when extended) between ranges 33 and 34 E. of the Willamette meridian.
Dec. 12	Executive order.	.....	Papago and others.	President sets apart tract to be known as Gila Bend reserve, embracing the following lands: T. 5 S., R. 5 W., Gila and Salt river meridian, excepting section 18 thereof.
Dec. 16	Executive order.	.....	Moki and others.	President sets apart reserve for Moqui and other Indians, described as follows: Beginning on 110° W. longitude, from Greenwich, at a point 36° 30' N.; thence due W. to 111° W. longitude; thence due S. to a point on 35° 30' N. latitude; thence due E. to 110° W. longitude, and thence due N. to place of beginning.
Dec. 21	Executive order.	.....	Chippewa (Turtle Mountain band).	President sets apart reserve for Turtle mountain band of Chippewas, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the international boundary where the tenth guide meridian W. of the fifth principal meridian (being the range line between ranges 73 and 74 W. of the fifth principal meridian) will, when extended, intersect said international boundary; thence S. on the tenth guide meridian to the S. E. corner of T. 161 N., R. 74 W.; thence E. on the 15th standard parallel N. to the N. E. corner of T. 160 N., R. 74 W.; thence S. on the tenth guide meridian W. to the S. E. corner of T. 159 N., R. 74 W.; thence E. on the line between Ts. 158 and 159 N. to the S. E. corner of T. 159 N., R. 70 W.; thence N. with the line between ranges 69 and 70 W. to the N. E. corner of T. 160 N., R. 70 W.; thence W. on the fifteenth standard parallel N. to the S. E. corner of T. 161 N., R. 70 W.; thence N. on the line between ranges 69 and 70 W. to the international boundary; thence W. on the international boundary to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
This cession consisted of a right of way 400 feet in width for Northern Pacific railroad, and is neither colored nor numbered on the map.	635	Montana 1.

This covers those portions of the Ute reserve by treaty of 1868 subsequently ceded by them, and is only a formal declaration that the lands thus ceded are now thrown open to settlement. This boundary was ascertained, and constitutes the N. line of the present Ute reserve.		
These tracts comprised the S. half of sec. 4, T. 5, R. 16, and N. half of sec. 9, T. 5, R. 16, for mill site; S. half of sec. 33, T. 4, R. 17, for mission; lots 5, 6, and 7 of sec. 3, and lot 6, sec. 15, T. 5, R. 17, for agency.	See 536	Colorado 2.
-----	See 609	Colorado 2.

The sale of this tract was intended to supersede the provision of the act of June 10, 1872, authorizing the sale of 50,000 acres off the W. end of their reserve.	636	Nebraska.
Individuals receiving allotments to receive patents in fee simple therefor after 25 years. All unallotted lands to be patented in fee simple to the tribe at the end of 25 years.	637	Nebraska.
See Executive orders of Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, and May 21, 1883. The tract here relinquished included the S. half of Camp Harney military reservation.	638	Oregon 2.
-----	639	Arizona 2.
-----	640	Arizona 2.

Part of this reserve was relinquished by Executive order of Mar. 29, 1884, as amended by Executive order of June 3, 1884.	See 654, 656.	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1883 Jan. 4	Executive order.	-----	Walapai	President sets apart for the Hualpi Indians a reserve described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Colorado river, 5 miles eastward of Tinnakah spring; thence S. 20 miles to crest of high mesa; thence S. 40° E. 25 miles to point of Music mountains; thence E. 15 miles; thence N. 50° E. 35 miles; thence N. 30 miles to the Colorado river; thence along said river to place of beginning, the southern boundary being at least two miles S. of Peach spring, and the eastern boundary at least 2 miles E. of Pine spring.
Feb. 5	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President restores to public domain certain lands withdrawn by Executive order Dec. 27, 1875, as follows: The SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$; the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, T. 12 S., R. 2 E. of San Bernardino meridian.
Feb. 23	Executive order.	-----	Nez Percé (Moses' band).	President restores to public domain a portion of land withdrawn by Executive order Apr. 19, 1879, for Columbia reservation described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of 44° W. longitude from Washington, with the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia; thence due S. 15 miles; thence due E. to the Okinakane river; thence up said river to the boundary line between the U. S. and British Columbia; thence W. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.
Mar. 24	Executive order.	-----	Mescalero Apache.	President cancels order of May 19, 1882, and sets apart another tract in lieu of that therein described, as follows: Beginning at the NE. corner of T. 12 S., R. 16 E. of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence W. along the N. boundary of T. 12, Rs. 16, 15, 14, and 13 E. to the SE. corner of T. 11 S., R. 12 E.; thence N. along the E. boundary of said township to the second correction line S.; thence W. along said correction line 12 miles; thence S. 12 miles; thence E. 6 miles; thence S. to 33° N. latitude; thence E. along said 33° N. latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 E.; thence N. along said range line to place of beginning. Territory once included in, but not now a part of, the Mescalero Apache reserve.
May 1	Executive order.	-----	Zuñi	President amends boundaries named in Executive order of Mar. 16, 1877, as follows: Beginning at the 136th milepost on the W. boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence in a direct line to the SW. corner of T. 11 N., R. 18 W.; thence E. and N., following section lines, so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said township; thence from the NE. corner of said township, on the range line between ranges 17 and 18 W., to the third correction line N.; then E. on said correction line to the nearest section line in range 16, from whence a line due S. would include the Zuñi settlements in the region of Nutria springs and the Pescado springs; thence S. following section lines to the township line between Ts. 9 and 10 N., R. 16 W.; thence W. on said township line to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 W.; thence in a direct line to the 148th milepost on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence N. along said boundary to place of beginning.
May 21	Executive order.	-----		President restores to market all the Malheur Indian reservation in Oregon, except a tract of 320 acres, described in Executive order Sept. 13, 1882, as the N. half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
July 8, 1881, General Wilcox issued an order setting apart this tract "as a military reservation for the subsistence and better control of the Hualpai Indians." Sept. 5, 1882, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended that the President issue an order establishing the tract as an Indian reserve. This order of Jan. 4, 1883, was issued in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation.	641	Arizona 2.
-----	642	Washington 2.
The tract originally set apart by Executive order of May 29, 1873, is shown on New Mexico map No. 2, bounded by blue lines. Several Executive orders were in succession revoked, and a new Mescalero reservation in each instance established. The changes thus made, however, in large measure covered the same territory, and it is impossible to show them all on a single map. The existing reserve as established by Executive order of Mar. 24, 1883, is colored crimson, and shown on New Mexico map No. 2.	643	New Mexico 2.
This consists of tracts of territory which, under the several Executive orders, have at one time or another been included in the Mescalero Apache reservation, but have been relinquished, and do not now form a portion of the reserve.	644	New Mexico 2.
The old boundaries where they differ from the amended are shown by dotted black lines.	645	New Mexico 2.
The history of the Malheur reserve is somewhat complicated. By Executive order of Mar. 14, 1871, the tract on Oregon map No. 2, bounded by green lines (being the country between 42° and 44° N. latitude and 117° and 120° W. longitude), was temporarily withdrawn from market to enable a reserve to be selected. Sept. 12, 1872, the tract bounded by mauve lines was set apart as the contemplated reservation (except the Camp Harney military reserve), and that portion of the tract withdrawn Mar. 14, 1871, not included within the blue lines was relinquished and restored to the public domain. May 13, 1875, the tract bounded by yellow lines was added to the reservation. Jan. 28, 1876, the tract in solid yellow color was relinquished. July 23, 1880, the Camp Harney military reservation (see No. 647) was made part of the Indian reservation.	646	Oregon 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1883 May 21	Executive order.	-----	-----	President retains for future reserve the N. half of Camp Harney military reservation, being 320 acres.
June 19	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President sets apart certain tracts for Mission Indians, as follows: Section 28, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of sec. 31, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 32, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.; sec. 2, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 3, the fractional S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 4, the fractional N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 10, and the fractional NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9, T. 5 S., R. 1 E.; the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 8 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9, T. 12 S., R. 2 E., and secs. 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 28, and 33, T. 14 S., R. 2 E.
June 30	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa (Bois Forte band).	President sets apart Deer Creek reserve, in accordance with treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, including the following tract: T. 62 N., R. 25 W. of the fourth principal meridian.
July 6	Executive order.	-----	Yuma	President sets apart reserve for Yuma Indians, as follows: Beginning at a point in channel of the Colorado river, opposite the mouth of the Gila river, thence up the channel of the Gila river to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 W. of the Gila and Salt river meridian; thence N. on said range line to the first standard parallel S.; thence W. on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado river; thence down the channel of said river to the place of beginning.
July 7	Agreement.	-----	Nez Percé (Moses' band)	An agreement was made, subject to ratification by Congress, for relinquishment of lands.
July 13	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa of the Mississippi.	President revokes Executive order of Mar. 18, 1879, setting apart an addition to White Earth reservation.
Aug. 15	Executive order.	-----	Iowa	President sets apart reserve in Indian Territory for Iowas, as follows: Commencing at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian river intersects the W. boundary of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence N. along said W. boundary to the S. bank of the Cimarron river; thence up said river to the Indian meridian; thence S. along said Indian meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning.
Aug. 15	Executive order.	-----	Kickapoo	President sets apart reserve in Indian Territory for Kickapoos of Mexico, described as follows: Commencing at the SW. corner of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence N. along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence S. along said Indian meridian to the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
Sept. 13, 1882, the tract in solid mauve color, including the S. one-half of Camp Harney military reservation, was relinquished and restored to the public domain. May 21, 1883, the tract in solid brown was relinquished and restored to the public domain, leaving as the present Malheur reservation only the N. one-half of the former Fort Harney military reservation, comprising 320 acres, and colored scarlet.	647	Oregon 2.
This reserve was provided for by treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, but it was not formally set apart until the issuance of this Executive order.	See 484.	Minnesota 1.
Restored to public domain by Executive order of Jan. 9, 1884	648	Arizona 2.
The text of this agreement will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1883, page Lxx. It was subsequently ratified by Congress July 4, 1884, and by its terms all the remaining lands set apart by Executive orders of Apr. 19, 1879, and Mar. 6, 1880, are restored to the public domain, except certain individual allotments, the boundaries of which are proclaimed by Executive order of May 1, 1886.	See 618.	Washington 2.
.....	See 610.	Minnesota 2.
.....	649	Indian Territory 3.
.....	650	Indian Territory 3.
These Indians were induced to return from Mexico, and this reserve was provided for them in pursuance of the acts of July 15, 1870, Mar. 3, 1871, and June 22, 1874. This reserve comprises a portion of the country ceded to the U. S. June 14, 1866, by the Creek for the location of other tribes.		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1883 Nov. 15	Executive order.	-----	Pima and Maricopa.	<p>President sets apart an addition to Pima and Maricopa reserve, as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Salt river, 4 miles E. from the intersection of said river with the Gila river, being the NE. corner of the Executive addition of June 14, 1879; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said Executive addition to the township line between Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 2 E. of the Gila and Salt river meridian; thence E. on the township lines, between Ts. 1 and 2 S., to the NE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; thence S. on the range line, between Rs. 4 and 5 E., to the SE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; thence E. on the township lines, between Ts. 2 and 3 S., to the NE. corner of T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; thence S. on the range line, between Rs. 6 and 7 E., to the SE. corner of T. 3 S., R. 6 E.; thence E. on the township lines, between Ts. 3 and 4 S., to the quarter-section corner on the N. boundary of sec. 3, T. 4 S., R. 8 E.; thence S. through the middle of secs. 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34 in T. 4 S., R. 8 E., and 3 in T. 5 S., R. 8 E., to the NE. corner of the present reserve, as established by Executive order of Aug. 31, 1876, being the NE. corner of the SW. quarter of sec. 3, T. 5 S., R. 8 E.; thence following the boundary line of said reserve SW. and N. to the NE. corner of sec. 2, T. 5 S., R. 7 E.; thence S. on the section lines to the SE. corner of sec. 11 in T. 5 S., R. 7 E.; thence W. on the section lines, through Rs. 7, 6, and 5 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 7, T. 5 S., R. 5 E.; thence N. on the range line, between Rs. 4 and 5 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 18, T. 4 S., R. 5 E.; thence W. on the section line, through Rs. 4, 3, and 2 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 7, T. 4 S., R. 2 E.; thence N. on the range line, between Rs. 1 and 2 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 19 in T. 2 S., R. 2 E.; thence W. on the section line, through R. 1 E., to the SW. corner of sec. 18, T. 2 S., R. 1 E., on the Gila and Salt river meridian; thence N. on said meridian to a point in the Gila river opposite the middle of the mouth of Salt river; thence up the middle of Salt river to the place of beginning.</p>
1884 Jan. 9	Executive order.	-----	Yuma -----	<p>President restores to public domain reserve set apart by Executive order of July 6, 1883.</p> <p>President establishes new reserve for Yumas on California side of Colorado river, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado river, due E. of the meander corner to secs. 19 and 30, T. 15 S., R. 24 E., San Bernardino meridian; thence W. on the line between secs. 19 and 30 to the range line between Ts. 23 and 24 E.; thence continuing W. on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E.; thence S. on the line between secs. 26 and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E., and continuing S. on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional secs. 34 and 35 in T. 16 S., R. 21 E.; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado river; thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof to the place of beginning.</p>
Mar. 20	Executive order.	-----	Sioux -----	<p>President restores to public domain remnants of Sioux reservation set apart by Executive order on E. bank of Missouri river, described as follows: The lands embraced within the three existing Executive additions to the Great Sioux reservation in Dakota, E. of the Missouri river, viz: The one opposite the Standing Rock agency; the one opposite the mouth of Grand river and the site of the old Grand River agency, and the one opposite the mouth of Big Cheyenne river and the Cheyenne River agency.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	651	Arizona 2.
	See 648	Arizona 2.
	652	California 2.
	653	Dakota 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1884 Mar. 29	Executive order.	.....	Chippewa (Turtle Mountain band).	President restores to public domain part of reserve established by Executive order Dec. 21, 1882, as follows: The tract of country in the territory of Dakota set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians by Executive order dated Dec. 21, 1882, except Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 71 W. President withholds, as future reserve for Turtle Mountain Chippewas, Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 71 W.
May 15	Executive order.	.....	Jicarilla Apache.	President restores to public domain reserve set apart by Executive order of Sept. 21, 1880.
May 17	Executive order.	.....	Navaho.....	President restores to public domain certain townships S. of San Juan river, included in order of Jan. 6, 1880, as follows: All those portions of T. 29 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 W. of the New Mexico principal meridian S. of the San Juan river, in the territory of New Mexico.
May 17	Executive order.	.....	Navaho.....	President sets apart addition to Navaho reservation as follows: Beginning on 110° W. longitude at 36° 30' N. latitude; thence due W. to 111° 30' W. longitude; thence due N. to the middle of the channel of the Colorado river; thence up and along the middle of the channel of said river to its intersection with the San Juan river; thence up and along the middle channel of San Juan river to W. boundary of Colorado; thence due S. to the thirty-seventh parallel N. latitude; thence W. along said parallel to 110° W. longitude; thence due S. to the place of beginning.
June 3	Executive order.	.....	Chippewa (Turtle Mountain band).	President amends Executive order of Mar. 29, 1884, by substituting T. 162 N., R. 70 W., and T. 163 N., R. 71 W., in lieu of Ts. 162 and 163 N., R. 71 W.
July 4	Act of Congress.	.....	Nez Percé (Moses' band).	Ratifies agreement of July 7, 1883, for relinquishment of remainder of Columbia reserve with certain exceptions.
July 12	Executive order.	.....		President sets apart Chilocco reserve in Indian Territory for Indians educated at Chilocco Indian Industrial School, as follows: Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the E. half of secs. 17, 20, and 29, all in T. 29 N., R. 2 E., of the Indian meridian.
Oct. 3	Executive order.	.....	Pueblo et al.	The President sets apart the following reserve for school purposes: Beginning at a stake at the NW. corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn, and running thence N. 4° 53' W. 731.7 feet to a stake at the NW. corner of the land hereby conveyed, thence N. 84° 52' E. 2,320.7 feet to a stake at the NE. corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence S. 3° 45' E. 720.4 feet to a stake; thence S. 7° 30' W. 793 feet to a stake at the SE. corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence N. 85° 50' W. 184.6 feet to a stake; thence N. 87° 42' W. 615 feet to a stake; thence N. 81° 52' W. 203 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 44' W. 224 feet to a stake; thence N. 73° 19' W. 176.4 feet to a stake; thence N. 70° 14' W. 234 feet to a stake; thence N. 78° 38' W. 567.7 feet to a stake at the SW. corner of the land hereby conveyed; and thence N. 6° 8' W. 234.4 feet to the point and place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	654	Dakota 2.
Amended by Executive order of June 3, 1884.....	See 656	
	See 624	New Mexico 2.
These townships were again restored to the reservation by Executive order Apr. 24, 1886.	See 658	New Mexico 2.
	655	Arizona 2, Utah 2.
	656	Dakota 2.
This agreement will be found on page LXX of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Report for 1883. By its terms Moses and his immediate band agreed to remove to Colville reservation, and another chief, Sar-sarp-kin and his band, agreed to take allotments in severalty on the Columbia reserve. These allotments, 37 in number, containing 640 acres each, were made, the boundaries of which are described in Executive order dated May 1, 1886, by the terms of which the remainder of the Columbia reserve is restored to the public domain.	See 618	Washington 2.
	657	Indian Territory 3.
Too small to show on the map. Contained 69.79 acres		New Mexico.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1884 Nov. 26	Executive order,	-----	Northern Cheyenne.	President sets apart tract for reservation for Northern Cheyennes as follows: Beginning at the point on 107° W. longitude where the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said meridian; thence S. along said meridian to a point 30 miles S. of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due E. to a point 12 miles E. of the Rosebud river; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said Rosebud river and 12 miles distant therefrom to a point on the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from said Rosebud river; thence westwardly along the said southern limits, and across the said Rosebud river to the place of beginning; except any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries which have been located, resided upon, and improved by bona fide settlers prior to the last day of Oct. 1884.
1885 Feb. 9	Executive order.	-----	Santee Sioux..	President restores unallotted lands to public domain
Feb. 27	Executive order.	-----	Sioux	President orders that Old Winnebago and Sioux, or Crow Creek, reservation in Dakota, set apart by Executive order Jan. 11, 1875, and which is not covered by Executive order Aug. 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by order of Jan. 11, 1875, except following described tracts (see Indian Office Report for 1886, p. 320), be restored to public domain.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 340.	Umatilla et al.	Allotments to be made and allotted lands to hereafter constitute the Umatilla reserve. Unallotted lands to be appraised and sold.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 351.	Sauk and Fox and Iowa.	Secretary of the Interior to survey and sell Sauk and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Kansas and Nebraska
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 370.	Omaha.....	Secretary of the Interior to appraise and sell, in accordance with act of Aug. 7, 1882, that portion at Omaha reservation in T. 24, R. 7 E., remaining unallotted on June 1, 1885.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIII, 384.	Creek, Seminoles, and Cherokee.	President to negotiate with Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for purpose of opening to settlement the unassigned lands in Indian Territory ceded by them, respectively, to the U. S. by treaties Aug. 11, Mar. 21, and July 19, 1866.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	-----	Various tribes.	Secretary of the Interior authorized to negotiate with Chipewas, with various bands in northern Montana and Dakota, also with Spokanes and others for reduction and readjustment of their reservations.
Mar. 3	Executive order.	-----	Zuñi.....	President amends Executive order of May 1, 1883, defining and extending the boundaries of Zuñi reservation so as to except lands already settled upon and occupied in good faith by white settlers.
Apr. 17	President's proclamation.	-----	Sioux	President annuls Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.
1886 Jan. 25	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President cancels Executive order of June 27, 1882, so far as relates to lot 2 in sec. 28, T. 8 S., R. 2 W.
Mar. 22	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	President cancels and revokes Executive order of June 19, 1883, so far as it relates to E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 1 E.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	658 A	Montana 2.
<p>Impossible to show them on a map of this scale. See Executive order of Dec. 31, 1873, addenda. The quantity restored in scattered tracts amounted in the aggregate to 42,160.56 acres.</p> <p>Revoked by President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885.</p>	See 556	Nebraska (eastern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1886 Apr. 24	Executive order.	-----	Navaho	President withdraws from settlement all those portions of T. 29 N., Rs. 14, 15, and 16 W., lying S. of San Juan river, and sets them apart as an addition to Navajoe reservation.
May 1	Executive order.	-----	Nez Percé (Moses' band).	President restores to public domain all that portion of country set apart for Chief Moses and his people by Executive orders of Apr. 19, 1879, and Mar. 6, 1880, and not restored to public domain by Executive order of Feb. 23, 1883, subject to limitations imposed by act of Congress of July 4, 1884, ratifying agreement of July 7, 1883, with Chief Moses and his band, excepting the tracts surveyed for and allotted to Sar-sarp-kin and his band.
May 4	Executive order.	-----	Paiute (Paddy Cap's band).	President sets apart addition to Duck Valley Indian reservation, as follows: T. 15 S., Rs. 1, 2, and 3 E. of the Boise meridian, except such tract or tracts of land within said townships, the title to which has passed out of the U. S., or to which valid homestead or preemption rights have attached, prior to the date.
July 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXIV, 121.	Cherokee.....	Authorizing sale of Old Cherokee reservation in Arkansas.
Oct. 1	Executive order.	-----	Chehalis	President establishes a reservation for Chehalis Indians in lieu of reserve set apart by Executive order of July 8, 1864. This reservation is described as follows: Beginning at the post corner to secs. 1 and 2, 35 and 36, on the township line between Ts. 15 and 16 N., R. 4 W. of the Willamette meridian, being the NE. corner of the reservation; thence W. along the township line 240 chains to the post corner to secs. 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence N. on line between secs. 32 and 33, 26.64 chains to the SE. corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence W. along the S. boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its SW. corner; thence N. on W. boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence W. 8.50 chains to the quarter section post on line of secs. 31 and 32; thence N. along said section line 40.00 chains to the post corner to secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence W. on line between secs. 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis river; thence up the Chehalis river with its meanderings, keeping to the S. of Sand island to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional secs. 1 and 2; thence N. on the line between secs. 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning. And also: The S. ¼ sec. 3, and the NW. ¼ sec. 10, T. 15 N., R. 4 W. of the Willamette meridian, Washington territory.
	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 374.	Jemez Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,510.45 acres.
			Acoma Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; 95,792 acres.
			San Juan Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,544.77 acres.
			Picuris Pueblo	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,460.69 acres.
			San Felipe Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 34,766.86 acres.
			Pecos Pueblo..	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 18,763.33 acres.
			Cochiti Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 24,256.50 acres.
			Santo Domingo Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 74,743.11 acres.
			Taos Pueblo ..	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,360.55 acres.
			Santa Clara Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,368.52 acres.
			Tesuque Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,471.12 acres.
			San Ildefonso Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,292.64 acres.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
<p>These townships were included in the addition to the Navaho reservation made by Executive order of Jan. 6, 1880, but were relinquished by Executive order of May 17, 1884. By this present Executive order of Apr. 24, 1886, they are again added to the reservation and now form a part of it.</p>	658	New Mexico 2.
<p>These allotments to Sar-sarp-kin and his band are described by metes and bounds in the Executive order of May 1, 1886. But as they have become individual property, it does not come within the scope of this work to delineate them on the map.</p>	659; see 618	Washington 2.
-----	660	Idaho.
-----	661	Washington 2.
-----	662	} New Mexico and Texas (detail).
-----	663	
-----	664	
-----	665	
-----	666	
-----	667	
-----	668	
-----	669	
-----	670	
-----	671	
-----	672	
-----	673	

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1886 Oct. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XI, 374.	Pojoaque Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 13,520.38 acres.
			Sia Pueblo....	Spanish grant 1689; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 17,514.63 acres.
			Sandia Pueblo	Spanish grant 1748; confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 24,187.29 acres.
			Isleta Pueblo	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 110,080.31 acres.
			Nambe Pueblo	Confirmed by U. S. Dec. 22, 1858; patented 1864; 13,586.33 acres.
			Laguna Pueblo.	Spanish grant 1689; 125,225 acres
			Santa Ana Pueblo.	Confirmed by U. S. Feb. 9, 1876; 17,361 acres
			Zuñi (original grant).	Spanish grant 1689; 17,581.25 acres
			Moki	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Walapai	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Mohave	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Yuma	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Cocopa	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Papago, Pima, and Maricopa.	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Apache (Eastern bands).	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Apache (Western bands).	Country claimed by them at beginning of their relations with the U. S.
			Sauk and Fox (living in Iowa).	Land owned and occupied by them in Tama county, Iowa

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	674	New Mexico and Texas (detail).
	675	
	676	
	677	
	678	
	679	
	680	
	681	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with these Indians. Their original claim is here shown on Arizona map No. 1. By Executive order of Dec. 16, 1882, the President set apart a reserve for them, which is shown on Arizona map No. 2.	682	Arizona 1.
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundary of which is here shown on Arizona map No. 1, and afterwards set apart a reserve for them by Executive order of Jan. 4, 1883, which is shown on Arizona map No. 2 (641).	683	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundaries of which are here shown on Arizona map No. 1. Most of them have been concentrated on a reserve known as Colorado River reservation, shown on Arizona map No. 2.	684	Arizona 1.
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundaries of which are here shown on Arizona map No. 1. Most of them have been concentrated on the Colorado river and Yuma reservations, shown on Arizona map No. 2.	685	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with this tribe. The U. S. assumed title to their country, the boundaries of which are here shown on Arizona map No. 1. Most of them have been concentrated on the Colorado river reservation, shown on Arizona map No. 2.	686	
No treaty of purchase was ever made with these tribes, who have a common origin. The U. S. took possession of their country, the boundaries of which are shown on Arizona map No. 1. Reservations were, however, assigned them, upon which they were concentrated, known as the Papago, Gila River, Gila Bend, and Salt River reserves, all of which are shown on Arizona map No. 2.	687	New Mexico 1. Texas (portion of).
The Apache alluded to here as Eastern bands comprised the bulk of the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache. Their country lay to the eastward of the Rio Grande river, extending into Colorado and Texas, where it overlapped the Kiowa and Comanche claim. A few of them concluded a treaty Oct. 17, 1865, by which they agreed to confederate with the Cheyenne and Arapaho upon a reserve assigned the latter in Indian Territory. Subsequently, by treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, they were confederated with the Kiowa and Comanche upon a reserve assigned the latter tribes in Indian Territory. Those so confederated relinquished their claim to ancestral territory, but they were few in number. No other treaty of purchase was made with these Apache, but those not confederated with the Kiowa and Comanche have been assigned reservations from time to time, all of which are shown on New Mexico map No. 2. The original domain of the Eastern Apache is here partially shown on New Mexico map No. 1, and is fully delineated on special Texas map.	688	
The Apache here alluded to as Western bands comprise all those bands whose ancestral territory lay to the W. of the Rio Grande river, the most important of these bands being the Tonto, Mimbres, Mogollon, Coyotero, Pinal, and a few of the Mescalero and Jicarilla. No treaty of purchase was made with them. The U. S. took possession of their country, assigning them from time to time sundry reservations, the boundaries of which are shown on Arizona and New Mexico maps No. 2. Their original domain is here shown on Arizona and New Mexico maps No. 1.	689	Arizona 1, New Mexico 1.
These Indians are mostly Fox, and belong properly to the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi. They formerly resided with their brethren on the tribal reserve in Kansas, but becoming dissatisfied with the allotment of lands on that reserve, they returned to Iowa. Since 1867 they have been paid their pro rata share of the tribal annuities, with which they have purchased from time to time the lands here indicated, amounting in the aggregate to about 1,500 acres.	690	Iowa 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1887 Jan. 29	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	President amends order of Mar. 22, 1886, relative to reservation for Mission Indians, by the addition thereto of the following lands: S. half of SE. quarter and SE. quarter of NW. quarter sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino meridian; and by withdrawing therefrom and restoring to the public domain the following lands: N. half and SE. quarter of NE. quarter, sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 1 E., San Bernardino meridian.
Feb. 11	Executive order.	.....	Jicarilla Apache.	President sets apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for Jicarilla Apaches, described as follows: Ts. 27, 28, 29, and 30 N., Rs. 1 E. and 1, 2, and 3 W.; 31 and 32 N., Rs. 2 W. and 3 W., and the S. half of T. 31 N., R. 1 W.; except such rights as any bona fide settler may have acquired by actual settlement.
Mar. 14	Executive order.	.....	Mission Indians.	The President sets apart as an addition to the Mission Indian reservation of Coahuila the following lands: Sec. 23, T. 7 S., R. 2 E., San Bernardino meridian.
May 21	Executive order.	.....	Shoshoni.	The President sets apart as the Wind River military reservation for Fort Washakie the following lands: Commencing at a point 58.5 chains S. 20° E. of the flagstaff of Fort Washakie, Wyoming territory, and running thence E. 25° N. 185.5 chains; thence N. 30° W. 128.5 chains; thence W. 27° S. 228.5 chains; thence S. 14° W. 89 chains; thence E. 2° 30' N. 49 chains; thence E. 10° S. 74 chains to the place of beginning. Area, 1,405 acres, more or less.
Sept. 1	Executive order.	.....	Uintah Uta...	The President sets apart as the Uintah military reservation the following lands: Beginning at a point 2 miles due N. of the flagstaff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah territory, and running thence due W. 1 mile to the NW. corner; thence due S. 3 miles to the SW. corner; thence due E. 2 miles to the SE. corner; thence due N. 3 miles to the NE. corner; thence due W. 1 mile to the point of beginning.
1888 Apr. 30	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 94.	Sioux.....	Congress orders that a portion of the Great Sioux reservation of Dakota be divided into separate reservations.
May 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 113.	Gros Ventre, Piegan, et al. Indians of Fort Peck agency.	Ratifies and confirms agreement with said Indians by which they cede to U. S. all lands in the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and River Crow reservation not reserved and set apart as separate reservations, as hereinafter specified. For these Indians the following lands: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Big Muddy creek; thence up the Missouri river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite the mouth of Milk river; thence up the middle of the main channel of Milk river to Porcupine creek; thence up Porcupine creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point 40 miles due N. in a direct line from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of Milk river; thence due E. to the middle of the main channel of Big Muddy creek; thence down said creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning. And said Indians shall have the right to take timber for building and fencing purposes and for fuel from the bottom lands on the right bank of the Missouri river opposite the reservation above described.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
A large portion of the country covered by the terms of this Executive order was originally set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache by Executive order of Sept. 21, 1880. It is colored blue and is shown on map of New Mexico No. 2, numbered 624. By Executive order of May 15, 1884, the order of Sept. 21, 1880, was revoked and the country covered thereby restored to the public domain. The necessity of a reserve for the Jicarilla in this locality having become manifest, it was again established, with some differences of boundary, by this order of Feb. 14, 1887, and is shown on map No. 2 of New Mexico by scarlet boundary lines, and numbered 691.	691	New Mexico 2.
		California.
	See 540	Wyoming 2.
The tract forming the military reservation about Fort Du Chesne, rectangular in form, is surrounded by scarlet lines.	See 431	Utah 1.
This act became inoperative because of the failure to obtain the consent of the Sioux bands, in accordance with its provisions. See subsequent act of Mar. 2, 1889, Nos. 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705.		
This reservation was set apart by act of Congress Apr. 15, 1874. See No. 565, Montana No. 1. The portion ceded is No. 692, Montana No. 2.	692	Montana 2.
	693	Montana 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1888 May 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 113.	Indians of Fort Belknap agency.	For these Indians the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk river, opposite the mouth of Snake creek; thence due S. to a point due W. of the western extremity of the Little Rocky mountains; thence due E. to the crest of said mountains at their western extremity; and thence following the southern crest of said mountains to the eastern extremity thereof; thence in a northerly direction in a direct line to a point in the middle of the main channel of Milk river opposite the mouth of Peoples creek; thence up Milk river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.
			Indians of Blackfoot agency.	For these Indians the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Marias river opposite the mouth of Cut Bank creek; thence up Cut Bank creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, 20 miles, following the meanderings of the creek; thence due N. to the northern boundary of Montana; thence W. along said boundary to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky mountains; thence in a southerly direction along the summit of said mountains to a point due W. from the source of the N. fork of Birch creek [this is interpreted to mean the fork now known as Blacktail creek. C. T.]; thence due E. to the source of said N. fork; thence down said N. fork to the main stream of Birch creek; thence down Birch creek, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Marias river; thence down the Marias river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.
May 24	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 157.	Uintah Uta ...	Congress restores part of the Uintah valley reservation to the public domain, as follows: Beginning at a milepost numbered 19, Du Bois' survey, from the initial point established in T. 8 S., R. 20 E., Salt Lake meridian; thence southerly to the NE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah special meridian; thence S. along the E. boundary of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah special meridian, to the SE. corner of T. 2 S., R. 1 E., Uintah special meridian; thence E. along the N. boundary of T. 3 S., R. 2 E., Uintah special meridian, to its intersection with the E. boundary of the Uintah Indian reservation; thence in a NW. direction with the eastern boundary line of said reservation to the beginning.
July 4	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 240.	Winnebago...	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to sell the following lands in the State of Nebraska: Lots 3 and 4, the S. half of the NE. quarter and the SE. quarter of sec. 33, lots 5 and 6, the S. half of the NW. quarter, and the SW. quarter of sec. 34, all in T. 27 N., R. 6 E., sixth principal meridian.
Sept. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 452.	Bannock and Shoshoni of Fort Hall reservation.	Congress ratifies agreement by which said Indians surrender the following lands, all of which are contained in T. 6 S., R. 34 E., of Boise meridian: W. one-half sec. 25; all of sec. 26; E. one-half sec. 27; NW. quarter sec. 36; N. half sec. 35; NE. quarter of SW. quarter sec. 35; NE. quarter of the NE. quarter of sec. 34; comprising an area of 1,840 acres, more or less, saving and excepting so much of the above-mentioned tracts as has been heretofore and is hereby relinquished to the U. S. for the use of the Utah and Northern and Oregon Short Line railways.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	694	Montana 2.
	695	Montana 2.
This addition, which is in the form of a triangle, is bounded by scarlet lines...	See 431	Utah 1.
	470	Nebraska 2.
Too small to be shown on the map	524	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1888 Dec. 4	Order of Secretary of the Interior.	-----	Umatilla et al.	Secretary of the Interior fixes boundaries of diminished Umatilla reservation in accordance with act of Congress, Oct. 17, 1888, as follows: Beginning at the quarter-section corner of the W. boundary of sec. 6, T. 2 N., R. 33 E.; thence S. on the township line to the SW. corner of sec. 31, T. 1 N., R. 33 E.; thence W. on the base line to the NW. corner of T. 1 S., R. 33 E.; thence S. on the township line to the SW. corner of sec. 6, T. 1 S., R. 33 E.; thence E. on said section line between secs. 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, to the SE. corner of sec. 1, T. 1 S., R. 33 E.; thence N. on the range line to the NE. corner of said T. 1 S., R. 33 E., on the base line; thence W. on the base line to the SE. corner of T. 1 N., R. 33 E.; thence N. on the township line to the SW. corner of sec. 7, T. 1 N., R. 34 E.; thence E. on the section lines between secs. 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, T. 1 N., R. 34 E., and secs. 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, T. 1 N., R. 35 E., to the present E. boundary of the original Umatilla reservation; thence N. 20 degrees E. along said boundary to the head waters of the S. fork of Wild Horse creek, or the NE. corner of the original Umatilla reservation; thence down the middle of Wild Horse creek to the point where said creek is intersected by the N. line of sec. 32, T. 4 N., R. 35 E.; thence W. on a line between secs. 29 and 32, 30 and 31, of T. 4 N., R. 34 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 36, T. 4 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. on the W. boundary of said sec. 36 to the SW. corner thereof; thence W. on the township line to the NW. corner of sec. 2, T. 3 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. on the W. boundary of said sec. 2 to the SW. corner thereof; thence W. on the section line to the quarter-section corner between secs. 3 and 10 of said T. 3 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. through the middle of sec. 10 to the quarter-section corner on the S. boundary thereof; thence W. on the line between secs. 10 and 15 and 9 and 16 to the NW. corner of sec. 16; thence S. on the section line between secs. 16 and 17, 20 and 21, to the quarter-section corner on the line between secs. 20 and 21; thence W. to the center of sec. 20; thence S. to the quarter-section corner on the line between secs. 20 and 29; thence W. on the section line between secs. 20 and 29, 19 and 30, to the NW. corner of sec. 30, in said T. 3 N., R. 34 E.; thence S. on the range line to the NW. corner of sec. 31 of said township; thence W. between secs. 25 and 36 of T. 3 N., R. 33 E., to the NW. corner of sec. 36; thence S. on the section line to the SW. corner of sec. 36, T. 3 N., R. 33 E.; thence W. on the township line to the NW. corner of sec. 5, T. 2 N., R. 33 E.; thence S. between secs. 5 and 6 to the quarter-section corner between secs. 5 and 6; thence W. through the middle of sec. 6 to the place of beginning.
1889 Feb. 19	Executive order.	-----	Quillehute Indians.	The President sets apart as a reservation for the Quillehute Indians the following lands: Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, sec. 21; lots 10, 11, and 12 and the SW. quarter of the SW. quarter sec. 22; fractional sec. 27, and lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 28, all in T. 28 N., of R. 15 W.
Feb. 23	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXV, 687.	Shoshoni and Bannock of Fort Hall reservation.	Confirms agreement to cede to U. S. for the use of the Lemhi Indians the following lands: Beginning where the N. line of T. 9 S. intersects with the eastern line of their reservation; thence W. with the extension of said line to the Port Neuf river; thence down and with Port Neuf river to where said township line crosses the same; thence W. with said line to Marsh creek; thence up Marsh creek to where the N. line of T. 10 S. intersects with the same; thence W. with said line to the western boundary of said reservation; thence S. and with the boundaries of said reservation to the beginning, including also such quantity of the N. side of Port Neuf river as H. O. Harkness may be entitled to under existing law, the same to be conformed to the public surveys, so as to include the improvements of said Harkness.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The diminished reservation is No. 696..... The portion ceded is No. 697.....	696 697	} Oregon 2.
Too small to be shown on the map		Washington.
As the Lemhi Indians refused to leave their reservation, this act was inoperative and never carried into effect.	See 524	Idaho.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1889 Mar. 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXV, 757.	Muscogee or Creek.	Ratifies and confirms agreement made with the Creeks Jan. 19, 1889, by which they cede to the U. S. the half of their "domain" lying W. of the division line established by treaty of June 14, 1866, and all claims and interests in any other lands, except so much of their domain as lies E. of said line of division. By proclamation Mar. 23, 1889, the President declared the lands so obtained to be open to settlement and described them as follows: Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98 W. of Greenwich, as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871, intersects the Canadian river; thence N. along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron river; thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the S. line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying W. of the Arkansas river, or as the Cherokee outlet, said line being the N. line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) nation of Indians to the U. S. by the treaty of June 14, 1866; thence E. along said line to a point where the same intersects the W. line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, being the range line between ranges 4 and 5 E. of the Indian meridian; thence S. on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron river; thence up said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range 1 E. and range 1 W. (being the Indian meridian), which line forms the western boundary of the reservations set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive orders dated, respectively, Aug. 15, 1883; thence S. along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the W. line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen band of Pottawatomies and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, between the U. S. and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress approved May 23, 1872; thence S. along the said W. line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian river; thence up the said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning, and thence N. to the place of beginning (saving and excepting 1 acre of land, in square form, in the NW. corner of sec. 9, in T. 16 N., R. 2 W. of the Indian meridian in Indian territory, and also 1 acre of land in the SE. corner of the NW. quarter of sec. 15, T. 16 N., R. 7 W. of the Indian meridian in Indian territory, which last-described 2 acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control).
Mar. 2	Executive order.	-----	Malheur Reservation Indians.	The President restores to the public domain the remainder of their reservation, as follows: Fractional secs. 7, 8, 17, 18, and 19, T. 22 S., R. 32½ E., Willamette meridian, Oregon, area 317.65 acres, and comprising the N. half of what is locally known as the old Camp Harney military reservation.
Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXV, 1013.	Wea, Peoria, et al.	Provides for allotment of lands in severalty, etc.
Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXV, 888.	Sioux	An act to divide a portion of the Great Sioux reservation of Dakota into separate reservations, as follows:

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	698	Indian Territory 3.
For the history of this reservation, see Executive order May 21, 1883, No. 647...	See 647	Oregon 2.
	See 499	Indian Territory 2.
This act, so far as it relates to the metes and bounds, is substantially the same as that of Apr. 30, 1888. The latter becoming inoperative because of failure to obtain the consent of the Sioux, the present act (Mar. 2, 1889) was passed with the understanding that it would be accepted. The agreement thereto was proclaimed by the President Feb. 10, 1890. The remainder of the reservation restored to the public domain is No. 699, map No. 3 of Dakota.	699	Dakota 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1889 Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXV, 888.	<p>Pine Ridge Sioux.</p> <p>Rosebud Sioux.</p> <p>Standing Rock Sioux.</p> <p>Cheyenne River Sioux.</p>	<p>For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Pine Ridge agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence N. along said meridian to the S. fork of Cheyenne river, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle creek; thence due E. to White river; thence down White river to the mouth of Black Pipe creek on White river; thence due S. to said N. line of the State of Nebraska; thence W. on said N. line to the place of beginning. Also the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the state of Nebraska and the territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 W. of the sixth principal meridian in the territory of Dakota intersects said boundary line; thence E. along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due S. 5 miles; thence due W. 10 miles; thence due N. to said boundary line; thence due E. along said boundary line to the place of beginning.</p> <p>For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Rosebud agency, the lands bounded as follows: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river at the intersection of the S. line of Brule county; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of W. longitude from Greenwich; thence due S. to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence W. along said parallel to a point due S. from the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence due N. to the mouth of Black Pipe creek; thence down White river to a point intersecting the W. line of Gregory county extended N.; thence S. on said extended W. line of Gregory county to the intersection of the S. line of Brule county extended W.; thence due E. on said S. line of Brule county extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri river, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.</p> <p>For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball river; thence down said center of the main channel to a point 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due W. to the one hundred and second degree of W. longitude from Greenwich; thence N. along said meridian to its intersection with the S. branch of Cannon Ball river, also known as Cedar creek; thence down said S. branch of Cannon Ball river to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball river, and down said main Cannon Ball river to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at the place of beginning.</p> <p>For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne river; thence W. to said Cheyenne river, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence N. along said meridian to its intersection with a line due W. from a point in the Missouri river 10 miles N. of the mouth of the Moreau river; thence due E. to the place of beginning.</p>

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	700	Dakota 3.
	See 631	Nebraska.
	701	Dakota 3.
	702	Dakota 3.
	703	Dakota 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1889 Mar. 2	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., xxv, 888.	Lower Brulé Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brulé agency, the lands bounded as follows: Beginning on the Missouri river at Old Fort George; thence running due W. to the western boundary of Presho county; thence running S. on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of T. 72; thence S. on said township western line to an intersecting line running due W. from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri river at Fort Lookout; thence N. in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.
			Crow Creek Sioux.	For the Indians receiving rations and annuities at Crow Creek agency, the following lands: The whole of T. 106, R. 70; T. 107, R. 71; T. 108, R. 71; T. 108, R. 72; T. 109, R. 72, and the S. half of T. 109, R. 71; and all, except secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, and 12 of T. 107, R. 70, and such parts as lie on the E. or left bank of the Missouri river, of the following townships, namely: T. 106, R. 71; T. 107, R. 72; T. 108, R. 73; T. 108, R. 74; T. 108, R. 75; T. 108, R. 76; T. 109, R. 73; T. 109, R. 74; S. half of T. 109, R. 75; and T. 107, R. 73; also the W. half of T. 106, R. 69, and secs. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of T. 107, R. 69.
May 6	Executive order.	-----	Mission Indians.	The President orders certain lands to be withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reserve for the Mission Indians, as follows: T. 10 S., R. 4 E., and secs. 3 and 4, T. 11 S., R. 4 E. of the San Bernardino meridian, except so much of the same as is covered by the patents issued to J. J. Warner, Jan. 16, 1880, and to Harmon T. Helm, Jan. 16, 1886, are hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians: Provided, however, that any other tract or tracts the title of which has passed out of the U. S., or to which valid, legal rights have attached under existing laws of the U. S. providing for the disposition of the public domain, are also hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.
July 8 to Nov. 21	Agreement ...	H. R. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.	Chippewa of Minnesota.	By agreement various bands of these Indians respectively cede, as specified below, their title to the sundry tracts designated.
			Red Lake Chippewa (1).	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not embraced in the following boundaries: Commencing at the point on Thief river where the same crosses the line between Marshall and Polk counties; thence easterly to the most northwesterly point of the upper Red lake; thence easterly along the northerly shore of said upper Red lake to a point due N. of a point 1 mile E. from the easterly end of the lower Red lake; thence due S. to the last-named point; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Hay creek 1 mile from where said creek enters the lower Red lake; thence S. to a point from which a line extending W. passes midway between what is called the "Big marsh" and the sugar bush N. of, and nearest to, said marsh, said sugar bush being on the Red Lake and White Earth road; thence W. along said line between said marsh and sugar bush to Clear Water river, said line being supposed to be about 6 miles S. of the lower Red lake; thence northwesterly along said Clear Water river to the point where said river crosses the boundary of Red Lake reservation as the same has heretofore existed; thence along said reservation line to the place of beginning, as designated on a map published in 1888 by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, Illinois. (Signed July 8, 1889.)

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	704	Dakota 3.
	705	Dakota 3.
		California.
<p>By the act of Jan. 14, 1889, the President was authorized to appoint, within sixty days therefrom, three commissioners to negotiate with the different bands of Minnesota Chippewa for the cession of all their lands in Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and so much of these as were not required to fill allotments to the Indians. The agreements were not all made on the same day, however. As they are all under one act and parts of one transaction, they are all brought together here under one general heading.</p> <p>The ceded portion is shown in the blue plat.....</p> <p>The restricted reservation is the green plat.....</p>	<p>706 } 707 }</p>	<p>Minnesota (northern portion).</p>

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1889 July 8 to Nov. 21	Agreement. . .	H. R. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.	<p>Pembina Chippewa (2).</p> <p>Mississippi Chippewa, of White Earth reservation (3).</p> <p>White Oak band, Mississippi Chippewa (4).</p> <p>Mille Lac bands, Mississippi Chippewa (5).</p> <p>Pillager and Winnibigoshish bands (6).</p> <p>Otter Tail Chippewa (7.)</p>	<p>Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the same lands described in the preceding item (1). (Signed July 29, 1889.)</p> <p>Cede their title and interest in all of White Earth reservation not embraced in the following boundaries: Ts. 141 and 142 of R. 37; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 38; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 39; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 40; Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 41, and Ts. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146 of R. 42 . . . , and also cede all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by them and described in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed Apr. 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an Executive order dated Oct. 29, 1873; and they also hereby relinquish to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not required and reserved under the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided. (Signed July 29, 1889.)</p> <p>Cede all their title and interest in and to all and so much of the White Earth reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments in quantity and manner as therein provided for the purposes and upon the terms specified in said act, and they also hereby grant, cede, and relinquish to the U. S. for the purposes and upon the terms stated in said act, all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands reserved by them in the first article (ending with the words "to the place of beginning") of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, proclaimed Apr. 18, 1867 (16 Stat., p. 719), and also to the aforesaid Executive addition thereto, made and described in an Executive order dated Oct. 19, 1873; and they hereby cede and relinquish to the U. S. all their right, title, and interest in and to all and so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not required and reserved under and in accordance with the provisions of said act, to make and fill the allotments to the Red Lake Indians in quantity and manner as therein provided. (Signed Sept. 6, 1889.)</p> <p>Cede all their title to lands described in the preceding article (4); and also relinquish to the U. S. the right of occupancy on the Mille Lac reservation. (Signed Oct. 5, 1889.)</p> <p>Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in and to the lands reserved and set apart for the Pillager and Winnibigoshish bands by the treaty of Feb. 22, 1855 (10 Stats., p. 1165), and particularly described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy river; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning, and also to the two other separate tracts reserved and set apart for the said Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands by the second article of said treaty, and as therein described, and also to the Executive addition thereto made and described in an Executive order dated May 26, 1874; and also hereby cede and relinquish to the U. S. all right, title, and interest in and to so much of the Red Lake reservation as is not required and reserved, etc. (Signed Aug. 21, 1889.)</p> <p>Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the lands described above in (3). (Signed July 29, 1889.)</p>

LAND CESSIONS--Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
The portion ceded is shown in The diminished reservation is shown in	708 709	} Minnesota (northern portion).
The Chippewa, Leech Lake, and Winnibigoshish reservations as at present limited are shown in No. 710 mauve. The Chippewa comprises the central portion; the Winnibigoshish the northern portion above the dotted line; the Leech Lake reservation the southern portion below the lower dotted line.	710	Minnesota (northern portion).
This reservation was set apart for them by the treaty of May 7, 1864	See 454	Minnesota 2.
.....	710	Minnesota (northern portion).

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1889 July 8 to Nov. 21	Agreement...	H. R. Ex. Doc. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess.	Grand Portage Chippewa (8).	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in and to the Grand Portage reservation; also all their interest in that part of the Red Lake reservation which is not required and reserved for allotments. (Signed Oct. 24, 1889.)
			The Fond du Lac Chippewa (9).	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the Fond du Lac reservation, and all their rights in such portion of Red Lake reservation as is not needed for allotment. (Signed Nov. 21, 1889.)
			Bois Fort and Deer Creek Chippewa.	Cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in and to the Bois Forte and Deer Creek reservations; also all their rights in such portion of Red Lake reservation as is not needed for allotment. (Signed Nov. 12, 1889.)
1890 Feb. 10	President's proclamation.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1554.	Cheyenne River Sioux.	President reserves lands, including the school buildings, as follows: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri river opposite Deep creek, about 3 miles S. of Cheyenne river; thence due W. 5½ miles; thence due N. to Cheyenne river; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri river, due E. or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne river; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri river to the place of beginning.
Feb. 10	President's proclamation.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1554.	Lower Brulé Sioux.	President reserves as an addition to the reservation the following lands: The W. half of the SW. quarter of section 24; the E. half of the SE. quarter of section 23; the W. half of the NW. quarter of section 25; the E. half of the NE. quarter of section 26, and the NW. fractional quarter of the SE. quarter of section 26; all in T. 104 N. of R. 72 W. of the fifth principal meridian.
Oct. 23	President's proclamation.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1559.	Ponka.	President reserves from entry that tract of land occupied by the agency and school buildings, as follows: The S. half of the SE. quarter of section 26 and the S. half of the SW. quarter of section 25; all in T. 32 N., R. 7 W. of the sixth principal meridian.
1891 Jan. 12	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 712.	Mission Indians of California.	Authorizes Secretary of the Interior to appoint three commissioners to select a reservation for each band or village so as to include as far as practicable the lands now occupied to a sufficient extent to meet their just requirements. It also authorizes all allotments in severalty on certain conditions.
Feb. 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 749.	Sauk and Fox.	Confirms agreement by which these Indians cede to the U. S. the following lands: Beginning at a point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river where the W. boundary line of the Creek reservation crosses the same; thence N. with said W. boundary line to the right bank of the Cimarron river; thence up the said Cimarron river along the right bank thereof to a point on said right bank of said river where the section line between secs. 19 and 20 of T. 18 N. of R. 4 E. of the Indian meridian strikes the same; thence S. on the section line between secs. 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32 of said T. 18, and between secs. 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30, 31 and 32, of Ts. 17, 16, 15, 14 N., and between secs. 5 and 6, 7 and 8, and secs. 17 and 18 of T. 13 N., all in R. 4 E. of the Indian meridian, to the SE. corner of sec. 18 in said T. 13; thence W. on the section line between secs. 18 and 19 to the range line between Rs. 3 and 4 E. of said Indian meridian; thence S. on said range line to a point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river where the said range line strikes the said river; thence down the said N. fork of the Canadian river, along the left bank thereof, to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	See 339	Minnesota 2.
	See 338	Minnesota 2.
	See 483, 484	Minnesota 1.
	711	Dakota 3.
Too small to mark on the map		Dakota.
Too small to be entered on the map (forms part of 472)	See 472	Dakota 1.
	See 495	Indian Territory 3.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1891 Feb. 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 749.	Sank and Fox.	Also the tract of land situated in T. 10 N. of R. 4 E. of said Indian meridian, N. of the N. fork of the Canadian river (not within the limits of the tract of country above described), and bounded as follows: Beginning at the point on the left bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river where the range line between the ranges 3 and 4 E. strikes the said river; thence up said river along the left bank thereof to a point on said left bank where the said range line again intersects said river; thence S. on said range line to a point on the left bank of said river where said range line again intersects said river; thence down said river along the left bank thereof to the place of beginning, and all other land or country in Indian territory in which said Sac and Fox nation has or claims any title, claim, or interest: Provided, however, the quarter section of land on which is now located the Sac and Fox agency shall not pass to the U. S. by this cession.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1016.	Citizen band of Potawatomis.	Confirms agreement with said Indians whereby they cede to the U. S. the following lands: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, in sec. 21, T. 11 N., R. 5 E., where the western boundary line of the Seminole reservation strikes said river; thence S. with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank in the NE. quarter of sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., 39 chains and 82 links (by the meanders of the river W.) from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or 38 chains and 52 links due W. from said Indian meridian; thence N. as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of Sept. 3, 1872, to a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to the place of beginning. Also confirms allotments.
Mar. 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1016.	Absentees Shawnee.	Confirms agreement by which these Indians cede to the U. S. the following lands: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river, in sec. 21, T. 11 N., R. 5 E., where the western boundary line of the Seminole reservation strikes said river; thence S. with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian river; thence up said river, along the left bank thereof, to a point on the said left bank in the NE. quarter of sec. 36, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., 39 chains and 82 links (by the meanders of the river W.) from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or 38 chains and 52 links due W. from said Indian meridian; thence N. as run by O. T. Morrill under his contract of Sept. 3, 1872, to a point on the right bank of the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to place of beginning. Also confirms allotments.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1022.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. all claims they have to the following lands: A tract of country W. of the ninety-sixth degree of W. longitude, bounded by the Arkansas river on the E., the thirty-seventh parallel of N. latitude (being the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas) on the N., and the Cimarron or Red fork of the Arkansas river on the W. and S.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	See 506	Indian Territory 3.
	See 506	Indian Territory 3.
<p>As another reservation in lieu of this was set aside by Executive order Aug. 10, 1869, this portion of the agreement was merely a complete renunciation of all rights under the act of Congress of Oct. 28, 1867. (See this act for history of the change.)</p>		

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1891 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1022.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Also cede to the U. S., subject to allotment, the following lands: Commencing at a point where the Washita river crosses the ninety-eighth degree of W. longitude as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871; thence N. on a line with said ninety-eighth meridian to the point where it is crossed by the Red fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron river); thence up said river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek nation of Indians; thence W. on said N. boundary, and the N. boundary of the country ceded to the U. S. by the treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of W. longitude; thence S. on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the N. fork of the Red river; thence down said N. fork of the Red river to a point where it strikes the N. line of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation; thence E. along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita river; thence down said Washita river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning; and all other lands or tracts of country in the Indian territory to which they have or may set up or allege any right, title, interest, or claim whatsoever.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1027.	Cœur d'Alène	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. all claim they have or ever had to any lands in Washington, Idaho, and Montana, except those included in their present reservation in Idaho.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1032.	Gros Ventre and Man- dan.	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. that part of their Fort Berthold reservation lying N. of the forty-eighth parallel of N. latitude, and also all that portion lying W. of a N. and S. line 6 miles W. of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri river S. of the forty-eighth parallel of N. latitude. Also provides for allotment in severalty.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1035.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Confirms agreement with these Indians by which they cede to the U. S. all the unallotted lands of their (Lake Traverse) reservation.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVI, 1039.	Crow	Confirms agreement with the Crow Indians of the Crow reservation, Montana, by which they cede to the U. S. all that portion of their reservation lying W. and S. of the following lines: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river, at a point which is the NW. corner of sec. 36, T. 2 N., R. 27 E. of the principal meridian of Montana; thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clarke's Fork rivers upon the W. and those flowing into Pryor creek and West Pryor creek on the E., to the base of West Pryor mountain; thence due S. and up the N. slope of said Pryor mountain on a true meridian line to a point 15 miles due N. from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course on a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn river; thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming state line, except such lands in the ceded tract as have been selected and set apart for the use of individual Indians. These are specified in the President's proclamation of Oct. 15, 1892.
Oct. 16	Executive order.	.....	Hupa et al ...	The President extends the limits of their reservation so as to include a tract of country 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath river, and extending from the then limits thereof to the Pacific ocean.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
It was provided, however, that no allotments were to be made in the lands claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands bounded as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita river, where the ninety-eighth meridian of W. longitude crosses the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river to the line of 98° 40' W. longitude; thence up said line of 98° 40' due N. to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian river; thence down the middle of the main Canadian river to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due S. to the place of beginning.	See 525	Indian Territory 3.
This provision of the act of Mar. 3, 1891, was inserted to cover any title these Indians had in a large tract of land embracing parts of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, which they claimed to have once possessed, which title had never been formally extinguished. For history see Executive order of Nov. 8, 1873, No. 553.	See 553	Idaho, Washington 1.
The reservation before being thus diminished is No. 621 on Dakota map 1. The portion ceded is No. 712 on Dakota map 3.....	712	Dakota 3.
The reservation as diminished is mauve.....	713	Dakota 3.
.....	See 496	Dakota 1.
The ceded portion is No. 714.....	714	Montana 2.
The reservation as diminished is No. 715.....	715	Montana 2.
The reservation before being diminished is No. 635 on Montana map 1, crimson.		
This extension includes the land set apart to the Klamath Indians by Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855, which, however, was subsequently abandoned by them because of the destruction of their property by a great freshet. (See No. 400, California map 2.) This addition is shown by blue lines extending from the Hoopa reservation to the Pacific ocean. By act of Congress, June 17, 1892, this land was restored to the public domain, without reference to the Executive order of Oct. 16, 1891.	See 400, 461	California 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1892 June 17	Executive order.	-----	-----	The President sets apart as an addition to Fort Berthold reservation the following lands, to wit: All that portion of T. 147 N., R. 87 W., lying N. of the Missouri river, not included within the Fort Stevenson military reservation.
June 17	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 52.	-----	Restores the original Klamath River reservation to the public domain. Provides for allotments to Indians settled thereon.
July 1	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 62.	-----	Provides that, subject to allotments in severalty, a portion of Colville reservation be restored to the public domain, as follows: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Colville Indian reservation, where the township line between Ts. 34 and 35 N., R. 37 E. of the Willamette meridian, if extended W., would intersect the same, said point being in middle of the channel of the Columbia river, and running thence W. parallel with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the western boundary line of the said Colville Indian reservation in the Okanagon river; thence N., following the said western boundary line, to the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude; thence E. along the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the NE. corner of the said Colville Indian reservation; thence S., following the eastern boundary of said reservation, to the place of beginning.
July 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 124.	Cœur d'Alene	Directs that upon consent of these Indians a portion of their reservation in Idaho be restored to the public domain, as follows: Commencing at a point on the boundary line between the reservation and the ceded lands on the E. bank, where it crosses the Cœur d'Alene river, and running thence E. on said boundary line one-half mile; thence S. at right angles to said boundary line one-half mile; thence W. at right angles to said S. line to the E. shore of the Cœur d'Alene lake; thence N. with the shore of said lake to the place of beginning.
July 13	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 139.	Spokane	Provides for carrying into effect the agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, whereby said Indians cede to the U. S. all right, title, or claim they have or ever had to any and all lands lying outside of the Indian reservations in Washington and Idaho, and agree to remove to and settle upon the Cœur d'Alene reservation in Idaho.
Nov. 19	Executive order.	-----	Navaho	Modifies the Executive order of May 17, 1884, so that all the lands described in said order which lie W. of the one hundred and tenth degree of W. longitude and within the territory of Utah be restored to the public domain.
Nov. 21	Executive order.	-----	Chippewa	President sets apart certain lands as an addition to the diminished Red Lake reservation, as follows: Fractional sec. 33, T. 152 N., R. 32 W., and fractional secs. 4, 9, 16, 17, 19, and 20, and sec. 21, T. 151 N., R. 32 W.
Nov. 28	Executive order.	-----	Yakima	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to survey and set apart for said Indians near to their present reservation as provided by article 10, treaty of June 9, 1855, a tract of land equal to one township or 6 miles square in the state of Washington.
1893 Feb. 20	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 469.	White Mountain Apache.	Restores to the public domain that portion of the reservation bounded as follows: Beginning at the summit of Chromo Butte, a prominent peak of the Apache mountains about 3½ miles SW. of the town of McMillen; thence running N. 45° E. a distance of 12 miles; thence due N. to the middle of Salt river, a distance of 5 miles, more or less; thence down the middle of Salt river to the intersection thereof with the present western boundary line of said reservation; thence southerly with the said western boundary line as the same has been ascertained and located by John C. Smith, deputy surveyor, to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
.....	716	Dakota 3.
See Executive order, Oct. 16, 1891.....	See 400	California 2.
This act became a law without the President's signature. For the reservation as originally set apart by Executive order, July 2, 1872, see Washington map 1, No. 536, blue. The ceded portion is No. 717..... The diminished reservation is No. 718.....	717 718	Washington 2. Washington 2.
Too small to be shown on the map.....	See 552	Idaho.
.....	See 625	Washington 2.
The part restored is yellow, surrounded by scarlet lines.....	See 655	Utah 2.
.....	719	Minnesota 3.
This land was designated and surveyed by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, but before being confirmed the Indians concluded to sell to the U. S. all their right thereto. See act of Congress, Aug. 15, 1894, confirming agreement of Jan. 8, 1894. This tract was taken off No. 603.....	720	Arizona 2.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

Date	Where or how concluded	Reference	Tribe	Description of cession or reservation
1893 Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 557.	Kickapoo.....	Confirms agreement made with said Indians Sept. 9, 1891, whereby they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: Commencing at the SW. corner of the Sac and Fox reservation; thence N. along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian river; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence S. along said Indian meridian to the N. fork of the Canadian river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 640.	Cherokee.....	Confirms agreement of Dec. 19, 1891, by which these Indians cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: Bounded on the W. by the one hundredth degree of W. longitude; on the N. by the state of Kansas; on the E. by the ninety-sixth degree of W. longitude, and on the S. by the Creek nation; the territory of Oklahoma and the Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation created or defined by Executive order, dated Aug. 10, 1869.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 643.	Tonkawa.....	Confirms agreement made with these Indians Oct. 21, 1891, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: T. 25 N., R. 1 W.; T. 26 N., R. 1 W.; T. 25 N., R. 2 W., and T. 26 N., R. 2 W.
Mar. 3	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVII, 644.	Pawnee.....	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Nov. 23, 1892, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the following lands: All that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers, embraced within the limits of Ts. 21, 22, 23, and 24 N., R. 4 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 N., R. 5 E.; Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 N., R. 6 E. of the Indian meridian.
Apr. 12	Executive order.	.....	Osette Indians	President sets apart as a reservation in the state of Washington for said Indians the following lands: Commencing at Point Apot-Sloes (Indian name) on the ocean beach about one-half mile N. of the Indian village Osette in Clallam county, said state; thence due E. 1 mile; thence due S. to the point of intersection with the southern boundary line of the said Indian village extended eastward and the northern boundary line of Charley Weberhard's claim; thence due W. to the Pacific ocean; thence with the Pacific ocean to the point of beginning. These lands are hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Osette Indians not now residing upon any Indian reservation.
Sept. 11	Executive order.	.....	Hoh River Indians.	President sets apart as a reservation for said Indians the following described lands in the state of Washington: Commencing at a point in the middle of the mouth of the Hoh river, Jefferson county, Washington, and running thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof 1 mile; thence due S. to the S. bank of said river; thence due S. from said S. bank 1 mile; thence due W. to the Pacific ocean, and thence with the Pacific coast line to the place of beginning.
1894 June 6	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 86.	Warm Springs	Declares the northern boundary of the Warm Springs reservation to be that part of the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley, in the year 1871, from the initial point up to and including the twenty-sixth mile thereof; thence in a due W. course to the summit of the Cascade mountains, as found by the commissioners, Mark A. Fullerton, William H. H. Dufur, and James F. Payne, in the report to the Secretary of the Interior of date June 8, 1891.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 314.	Yankton Sioux	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Dec. 31, 1892, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in all the unallotted lands in their reservation.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	See 650	Indian Territory 3.
The first tract herein described is the area known as the "Cherokee Outlet," and the portion ceded includes all of No. 489, Indian Territory map 2, not heretofore ceded to the U. S. or granted to other tribes.	See 489	Indian Territory 2.
This tract was conveyed by the Cherokee nation to the U. S. in trust for the use and benefit of the Nez Percés by deed dated June 14, 1883.	See 606	Indian Territory 3.
	See 591	Indian Territory 3.
Too small to be shown on the map		Washington.
Too small to be shown on the map		Washington.
For the history see No. 370	See 370	Oregon 1.
	See 411	Dakota 1.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where or how concluded</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Tribe</i>	<i>Description of cession or reservation</i>
1894 Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 320.	Yakima	Confirms agreement made with these Indians Jan. 8, 1894, by which they cede to the U. S. all their claim to the lands surveyed and set apart for them in 1893 in accordance with article 10 of the treaty of 1855.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 322.	Cœur d'Alène..	Confirms agreement with said Indians made Feb. 7, 1894, by which they cede to the U. S. a part of their reservation in Idaho as follows: Beginning at a point on the N. line of the reservation, on the E. bank of the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene river, and running due S. 1 mile; thence due E. parallel with the N. boundary line to the E. boundary line; thence N. on the E. boundary line to the NE. corner of the reservation; thence W. on the N. boundary line to the point of beginning.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 320.	Yakima	Confirms agreement with said Indians made Jan. 8, 1894, by which they cede to the U. S. all their claims to the lands in the state of Washington surveyed and set apart to them in pursuance of the act of Nov. 28, 1892.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 323.	Alsea et al....	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Oct. 31, 1892, by which they cede to the U. S. all the unallotted lands in the Siletz reservation in Oregon, except the following tracts: Sec. 9 in T. 9 S., R. 11 W. of the Willamette meridian and the W. half of the W. half of sec. 5, and the E. half of sec. 6, and the E. half of the W. half of sec. 6, T. 10 S., R. 10 W., Willamette meridian, and the S. half of sec. 8 and the N. half of sec. 17, and sec. 16, in T. 9 S., R. 9 W. of the Willamette meridian, and the E. half of the NE. quarter and lot 3, sec. 20, and S. half and S. half of N. half of sec. 21, T. 8, R. 10 W., Willamette meridian.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 326.	Nez Percé	Confirms agreement with these Indians made May 1, 1893, by which they cede to the U. S. all their title and interest in the unallotted lands of their reservation in Idaho, except certain tracts therein specified by sections and parts of sections too numerous to be inserted here.
Aug. 15	Act of Congress.	Stat. L., XXVIII, 332.	Yuma	Confirms agreement with these Indians made Dec. 4, 1893, by which they cede to the U. S., subject to allotments, their reservation in San Diego county, California, described and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado river, due E. of the meander corner to secs. 19 and 30, T. 15 S., R. 24 E., San Bernadino meridian; thence W. on the line between secs. 19 and 30 to the range line between Ts. 23 and 24 E.; thence continuing W. on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to secs. 22, 23, 26, and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E.; thence S. on the line between secs. 26 and 27 in T. 15 S., R. 21 E., and continuing S. on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional secs. 34 and 35 in T. 16 S., R. 21 E.; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado river; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

LAND CESSIONS—Continued.

<i>Historical data and remarks</i>	<i>Designation of cession on map</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Location</i>
	See 400	California 2.
	See 552	Idaho.
		Washington.
	See 479	Oregon 1
	See 442	Idaho.
	See 652	California 2.

