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American Indian Treaties and the Presidents: A Guide to the Treaties Proclaimed by Each Administration

CHARLES D. BERNHOLZ

The National Council for the Social Studies defines social studies as “the integrated study of the social sciences and humanities to promote civic competence.” The council further declares that “[i]n essence, social studies promotes knowledge of and involvement in civic affairs” and that the study of anthropology, geography, history, and law—among other disciplines—will expedite the development of this process for our students. The Web page “About National Council for the Social Studies,” at <http://www.ncss.org/> contains additional information.

One particularly useful way to present the four disciplines is to discuss the history of the aboriginal peoples of North America. The diversity of customs and habitats under which those people lived in the past—and in which they live today—is one of the many possible topics for consideration in the social studies classroom. Images of such groups as the whaling tribes of the Pacific Northwest or the Inuit of the North can be coupled with those of the Seminole in Florida; the Sioux of the

Great Plains; or the Navajo of the Southwest. Along with an examination of the tribes, we can teach about the experiences of the explorers and the settlers and about the growth of the United States.

Pushing Westward

Manifest Destiny became a powerful U.S. policy in the nineteenth century. The initial “high hopes of saving souls in North America” (Horsman 1981, 103) that the Puritans held were replaced by an enthusiasm to displace the indigenous peoples, particularly in the area west of the Mississippi after the Louisiana Purchase, to facilitate agrarian and speculative goals. Indeed, the proposals of the eighteenth-century jurist Emmerich de Vattel, which required active or even obligatory land cultivation to improve Nature, meant that the hunting and gathering behaviors of the tribes were perceived as leaving the land empty for such pursuits. That approach also included the view that the tribes had no legal title to the land, despite evidence to suggest that many tribes were less than nomadic (Stephanson 1995). That was in direct opposition to the earlier writings of the Spanish priest Francisco de Victoria, who postu-

lated that the tribes in fact did possess original title to their land (Cohen 1982). Annexation of additional territory followed, especially through the mid-nineteenth century, and the moralistic philosophy underlying the concept of Manifest Destiny developed to support those activities, even though the Supreme Court concluded in *Cherokee v. Georgia* (1831) that Victoria’s conclusion was the correct one.

Chiodo (2000) recently presented a lesson plan for teaching Manifest Destiny to junior and senior high school students. Part of his rationale was to “understand the attitudes that eventually developed toward Native Americans and blacks when they were mistreated by white settlers when they moved west” (Chiodo 2000, 204). Two relevant attributes of that plan were to show the “[n]ineteenth century doctrine of the United States to justify westward expansion” and a demonstration that the policy of Manifest destiny “[o]ccurred at the expense of outsiders (individuals who were not citizens of the United States . . .).” Concerning the latter attribute, Chiodo’s evaluation would include student responses that would “[e]xplain how [M]anifest [D]estiny affected Native Americans and Mexicans” in those areas (204–205).

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During the period following independence and within that political climate, the vast majority of the presidents listed in appendix A faced the obligations of making treaties with the Native American tribes. That could not have been a light responsibility, given the diversity of Indian societies and tribal organizations throughout the continent. The variety is reflected directly in the locations of the signatory tribes to the treaties listed in appendix B. George Washington dealt with the tribes of the original colonies, whereas later presidents who made treaties with the Apache and Pacific Northwest tribes faced the difficulty of administering treaties made with groups that lived on the other side of the continent, groups that were unknown to Washington and his contemporaries. The texts of the treaties listed in appendix B reveal those changes. Washington's first proclaimed treaty (the *Treaty with the Wyandot, etc., 1789*) includes the statement that the United States "relinquish and quit claim to the said nations respectively, all the lands lying between the limits above described, for them the said Indians to live and hunt upon, and otherwise to occupy as they shall see fit" (Kappler 1972, 19). The attempt to define a peaceful coexistence is replaced eighty years later in the text of the last treaty proclaimed by Ulysses S. Grant in the *Treaty with the Klamath, etc., 1864* by the following opening sentence of the first article: "The tribes of Indians aforesaid cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all the country claimed by them" (Kappler 1972, 865).

Thus, removal, as documented in the texts of the treaties with the tribes, and not assimilation assured the availability of land for expansion, certified the parameters of Manifest Destiny, and forever modified the national perception of Indian tribes in North America. Indeed, the mechanics of the adopted policies made it easier to address the question. The documents produced during those negotiations offer a window onto the philosophy of the time, particularly those aspects concerning the federal government's view of its responsibili-

ties—social and otherwise—to the indigenous peoples. They are also clear sociological avenues for broad student investigations. Classes may focus on the hunting, fishing, and gathering experiences of the native peoples under their dissimilar geographic conditions, and those investigations may be applied to the experiences of the settlers, as well. As another instructional vehicle, teachers can emphasize the developing political and physical geography of statehood and of the United States during the stages of expansion and supplement that with descriptions of the changes to the tribal populations. The names of tribes are reflected in those of the new states; one may consider Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri to understand the richness of Native American influence in history.

Negotiating Treaties with Various Native American Tribes

Jeff Orr (1996) presents a suggestion for blending the disciplines of history and law to engage junior high school and secondary students by focusing on the negotiation process of a Canadian First Nations treaty entitled *Treaty Four*, signed in 1874. Orr discovered that many treaties negotiated with the First Nations are not part of Canadian history textbooks, and that absence required the preparation of resource materials for his classroom activities. To demonstrate tribal administrative sophistication, the activities include a historical consideration of the negotiating prowess of the tribes and of their interactions before the Europeans arrived. Orr further proposed that an examination of King George III's *Royal Proclamation of 1763* (Commager 1973, 47–50) would illuminate the rights and responsibilities of all signatories contained in *Treaty Four*. The proclamation was particularly important because it set the standard for government-to-government administration and thereby created the understanding of tribal sovereignty in British North America. In addition, Orr contributed questions that targeted distinct aspects of paragraphs within *Treaty Four*, with an eye to understanding the different

perceptions of the aboriginal and government negotiators. For example, he suggested that any analysis of the treaty should include contrasting the perspectives of the Indian and the European participants, a discussion of the phrase "all rights and privileges" contained in the text, consideration of the specific provisions provided to the tribes, and review of the agricultural expectations placed on the Indians by this document. In other words, the treaty would serve as a doorway to the consideration of aspects of many disciplines that compose and contribute to the arena of social studies.

Orr's fruitful suggestions for stimulating class discussion may be applied equally well to a study of treaties made with American Indians. Those instruments are rarely examined in any classroom; yet the contracts offer a direct demonstration of the growth of the country and the interactions between the indigenous peoples and state and federal governments. Each recognized American Indian treaty was enacted into law, and unlike the practice in Canada, the documents were collated in the *Statutes at Large*. The first seventeen volumes of that resource are now available on-line from the Library of Congress <<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwsl.html>>. This electronic collection permits student and teacher to examine each of the *Statutes at Large* citations in the appendix B, except for *Ratified Treaty 324* and *Ratified Treaty 326*, which appeared in volume 18. In addition, Charles J. Kappler compiled the final version of each of the particular *Statutes at Large* entries into one part of a five-volume collection, *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties* (1904–1941), which was distributed by the Government Printing Office through the Federal Depository Library program. The second volume, *Indian Treaties, 1778–1883*, provides those treaty documents and was individually published (Kappler 1972). The Oklahoma State University Library <<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kapler/>> has now digitized images of the pages and the text of several volumes of Kappler's work, including the treaties volume.

The accessibility to the entire range of U.S. instruments affords a broader panorama, reaching beyond Orr's Canadian activity plans with only *Treaty Four*. One can see historical changes in the evolution of the texts of the treaties for the period from just after the Revolutionary War until the conclusion of the War of 1812. Following the Treaty of Ghent, concern with British-tribal alliances disappeared. Article nine of the *Treaty of Peace and Amity Between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, 1814* (8 Stat. 218) addressed the reconciliation process between the United States and the tribes:

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. (8 Stat. 218, 222)

The result of that reappraisal is reflected in the manner of the later treaty instruments. The evolution of negotiations over the following half-century demonstrated the growth of the United States and the transformations that occurred during that expansion.

Only after 1836 can one consistently find in the *Statutes at Large* the actual presidential proclamation statements along with a confirming countersignature from the Secretary of State appended to the documents. President Martin Van Buren's concluding proclamation statement for the *Treaty between the Choctaws and Chickasaws* in the *Statutes at Large* (11 Stat. 573, 575), is representative:

Now be it known that I, MARTIN VAN BUREN, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said convention or agreement, do, by these presents, declare that I approve and confirm the same, and every clause and article thereof.

This statement was Ratified Treaty # 220, proclaimed on March 24, 1837. The wording of the final statement made by Ulysses S. Grant for the docu-

ment proclaimed last in the appendix B, Ratified Treaty # 332, the *Treaty with the Klamath, etc. Indians* (16 Stat. 707, 712), is virtually identical to Van Buren's:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in its resolution of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments as aforesaid.

The similarity results from the standardization by the Department of State of protocol style for such statements, and the wording is a carry-over from British tradition (Aufrecht 1943, 143-46). The linkage is entirely absent from Kappler's compilation because he gathered only the final texts of the treaties, and the connection between each treaty and the proclaiming president is unclear.

Treaties from Washington through Grant

To expedite the teaching of the history of those treaty documents and the presidents involved in making them, I compiled a list containing the treaties proclaimed during each administration. I collected the treaties for each president from George Washington through Ulysses S. Grant. Within each section, I indexed the documents by their Ratified Treaty Number, a number assigned to each instrument by the Department of State (*Ratified Indian Treaties, 1722-1869*, 1966). In the Kappler compendium, the Ratified Treaty Numbers range from 8 to 374. Treaties 1 through 7 were pre-Revolutionary War examples, and numbers 8 through 14 and number 16 do not have proclamation dates. The two appendices contain 359 proclaimed treaties. The data are supported by the relevant signatory tribal name(s), the signing and proclamation dates, and the *Statutes at Large* citation. For three treaties—the *Agreement with the Five Nations of Indians, 1792* (Ratified Treaty # 19); the *Treaty with the Oneida, 1798* (# 28); and the *Treaty with the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa,*

Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Potawatomi, 1805 (# 44)—there is no *Statutes at Large* citation, but the text is available in volume 1 of the *American State Papers: Indian Affairs*. For the *Oneida* treaty, the *American State Papers* entry is the only source; there is neither a Kappler entry nor a *Statutes at Large* reference.

Learning U.S. History by Studying Indian Treaties

What may we learn from the listed data, and what programs may be used to involve our students in studying these materials?

As successive presidents proclaimed treaties in their administrations, we see unfolding the westward movement of settlers across the United States. Over the seventy-nine years of treaty making reviewed in the lists, George Washington proclaimed nine treaties that were made with eastern Indian tribes during his administration. Ulysses S. Grant's proclamations pertain to three treaties with tribes in the Far West. In fact, the named tribes may be used to develop a metric of U.S. historical time as the treaty signings and their proclamations occur. Knowing where the tribes lived imparts a very solid geographical lesson for students, and their linkage to Manifest Destiny becomes clearer. Such endeavors can be facilitated by the use of the *Indians of North America* map produced by the National Geographic Society (1999).

The procedures of signing, ratification, and proclamation were frequently lengthy and difficult. There are individual treaty examples of very prompt proclamations following signings, but many treaties required additional amendments before the final version was proclaimed. Those processes are important aspects of the form and operation of the federal government in the United States. Treaty making with the tribes, acknowledged as sovereign nations, requires protocols that are used today in similar instruments with other nations. As an extreme example of the lag between the signing and the proclamation dates, the *Treaty with the Chero-*

kee, 1804 (7 Stat. 22) was “lost” for twenty years and was ratified only after the Cherokee submitted their own copy of the treaty for Senate ratification. Although that treaty is Ratified Treaty # 43, because of the delay, it appears just before Ratified Treaty # 86 in the section of the list for James Monroe. If the treaty entries in the Monroe segment were sorted by ratification date instead of by Ratified Treaty Number, the *Treaty with the Cherokee, 1804* would follow Ratified Treaty # 120. In other words, whereas that Cherokee treaty was mislaid, almost eighty other Indian treaties had been proclaimed (see Prucha 1994, 111–12).

The administrative records of the presidents provide insight into the difficulties of treaty making. Andrew Jackson made a staggering sixty-four such proclamations during his term in office, for fully 17 percent of the 374 Department of State enumerated treaties negotiated between the federal government and the Indian nations. That aggregate reveals a long sequential collection of documents, from Ratified Treaty # 155, proclaimed in 1830, to Ratified Treaty # 218 seven years later. In the middle of that array is Treaty # 192, the *Treaty with the Miami, 1834*, which Jackson did not approve. Adjustments were made—as shown by the second *Statutes at Large* citation in appendix B, and the rewritten document became the first treaty proclaimed in the subsequent Van Buren administration. The *Statutes at Large* entry at 7 Stat. 462 has a note that the original treaty, “not being in conformity to the views of the President of the United States,” was sent back for amendment. Prucha (1994, 193–94) describes the controversy. One of the fundamental reasons for such a large number of instruments during Jackson’s administration was the focus on the removal of the eastern tribes. Roughly 100 million acres of Indian lands were obtained for money and for lands west of the Mississippi totaling one-third the acreage (Satz 1975, 97). The exchange of eastern tribal lands for western allocations was a new strategy that was developed in the first third of the nineteenth century (Prucha, 1974, 146–47).

Just as Van Buren inherited the *Treaty with the Miami, 1834* from Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant, who was in his first term when treaty making with the tribes ended on March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 544, 566), had only three opportunities to proclaim a treaty, and each of those had been negotiated initially in a previous administration. Alternatively, we also can see examples of treaties with the tribes that were proclaimed by presidents Jefferson, Polk, Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson in the very late stages of their terms in office. The Senate was well aware of the difficulties of continuing the process under the dynamics of a new administration.

Not all presidents from Washington through Grant participated in these official activities. Neither William Henry Harrison (president for one month in 1841) nor Zachary Taylor (1849–50) had an opportunity to proclaim a treaty with the tribes. Harrison, though, had been a very active United States commissioner between 1803 and 1815, with thirteen negotiated treaties to his credit. I included both Harrison and Taylor in appendix A to identify all the presidents during the treaty-making years.

American Indian treaties have significant current legal, political, and economic relevance, and recent litigation before the Supreme Court supports this contention. In the 1999 Supreme Court case, *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians* (526 U.S. 172), the Court held that “[a]fter an examination of the historical record, we conclude that the Chippewa retain the usufructuary rights guaranteed to them by the 1837 Treaty” (526 U.S. 172, 176). The case was based on certain rights assured by the United States in Article 5 of the *Treaty with the Chippewa, 1837* (Kappler, 1972, 491–93), which states: “The privilege of hunting, fishing, and gathering the wild rice, upon the lands, the rivers and the lakes included in the territory ceded, is guaranteed to the Indians, during the pleasure of the President of the United States.” The harvesting rights assured in 1837 in the instrument proclaimed by Martin Van Buren are no less important today to the Chippewa.

Hunting, fishing, and gathering were

the means to obtain tribal sustenance, and those rights remain extremely important to tribes throughout North America. Initially, treaties with the tribes were designed to form alliances, but later treaties began to offer the tribes support for a transition to a more agricultural (and sedentary) economy, for education, and for improved health. Officials realized that the yield from traditional hunting and gathering methods would be diminished by the increasing presence of settlers during westward expansion in the United States. Improved education and health for tribal members were also considered good long-term investments for a stronger, more productive country. As a point of comparison, Orr stated that *Treaty Four* in Canada “represented the first treaty in which trapping rights were protected” (Orr 1996, 134). That confirms the similarity of the needs and the rights of the tribes of Canada and of the United States.

The presidential act of proclamation is a vestige of British tradition. Aufricht (1943, 114) states that: “the style of Presidential proclamations originated in the Chancelleries of the British King, and the rather antiquated wording of these proclamations proves a still living tradition. Thus any comparison between proclamations of the Crown and Presidential proclamations reveals striking similarities.” In the classroom, the teacher can focus the discussion on the influence of the administration of the colonizing nations on the resulting managerial behavior of independent nations. In the present case, the influence of England on the colonies may be compared to the effect of French administration on the development of Canada. As one small glimpse of this transfer, early United States negotiations with the tribes were modeled on those of the predecessor British government, as were the physical format and process of treaty negotiations. The pre-Revolutionary War treaties # 1 through 7 were the prototypes for the negotiations conducted by the new United States. Hence, the legal underpinnings of British treaty making were instituted in initial United States policies with the tribes.

When students examine appendix A,

they will see that the inaugural date for all listed presidents is different from the January 20 date on which presidents now enter office. Three special instances are also among the eighteen presidents' inaugural dates. Vice Presidents John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson succeeded Presidents William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and Abraham Lincoln, respectively, after the death of each. Excluding the inaugural dates for those presidents taking office after the death of the previous president and for George Washington's initial administration, March 4 was the inaugural date until the adoption of the Twentieth Amendment in

1933. Once students note that change in dates, they can undertake a class discussion about amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

These topics can promote students' understanding of westward expansion and U.S. relations with Native Americans. Orr's model is easily adaptable to serve social studies classes in the United States, because the issues and perspectives that he raised in his plan for Canadian students require similar attention in this country. Moreover, by studying the range and scope of the treaties listed in appendix B, a teacher can have students conduct a broader, more countrywide investigation. A consideration of those

viewpoints will stimulate students' interests in several of the subject areas that the National Council for the Social Studies identifies as crucial to promote civic awareness. By studying these early treaties, students raise their awareness of the rich fabric of United States history and the ramifications of our country's dealings with Native Americans.

Key words: Manifest Destiny, presidential treaties with Native Americans, treaties with American Indians, U.S. westward expansion

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APPENDIX A

U.S. Presidents Who Served during the Period of Treaty Making between the Federal Government and American Indian Tribes

President	Inauguration Date	Final Date in Office	Number of Treaties Proclaimed
George Washington	30-Apr-1789	3-Mar-1797	9
John Adams	4-Mar-1797	3-Mar-1801	5
Thomas Jefferson	4-Mar-1801	3-Mar-1809	25
James Madison	4-Mar-1809	3-Mar-1817	30
James Monroe	4-Mar-1817	3-Mar-1825	40
John Quincy Adams	4-Mar-1825	3-Mar-1829	30
Andrew Jackson	4-Mar-1829	3-Mar-1837	64
Martin Van Buren	4-Mar-1837	3-Mar-1841	20
William Henry Harrison	4-Mar-1841	4-Apr-1841	0
John Tyler	6-Apr-1841	3-Mar-1845	5
James K. Polk	4-Mar-1845	3-Mar-1849	11
Zachary Taylor	5-Mar-1849	9-Jul-1850	0
Millard Fillmore	10-Jul-1850	3-Mar-1853	6
Franklin Pierce	4-Mar-1853	3-Mar-1857	33
James Buchanan	4-Mar-1857	3-Mar-1861	20
Abraham Lincoln	4-Mar-1861	15-Apr-1865	15
Andrew Johnson	15-Apr-1865	3-Mar-1869	43
Ulysses S. Grant	4-Mar-1869	3-Mar-1877	3

APPENDIX B

Treaties between the Federal Government and American Indian Tribes from 1789 to 1870

Ratified Treaty Number	President with Signatory Tribe(s)	Kappler Page Number	Treaty Signing Date	Proclamation Date	Statutes at Large and/or Other Citations
15	GEORGE WASHINGTON Wyandot; Delaware; Ottawa; Chippewa; Potawatomi; Sac	18	9-Jan-1789	29-Sep-1789	7 Stat. 28
17	Creek	25	7-Aug-1790	13-Aug-1790	7 Stat. 35
18	Cherokee	29	2-Jul-1791	7-Feb-1792	7 Stat. 39
19	Cayuga; Oneida; Onondaga; Seneca;	1027	—	23-Apr-1792	American State Papers: Indian Affairs 1, 232

20	Stockbridge; Tuscarora	33	26-Jun-1794	21-Jan-1795	7 Stat. 43
21	Cherokee Cayuga; Oneida; Onondaga; Seneca; Tuscarora	34	11-Nov-1794	21-Jan-1795	7 Stat. 44
22	Oneida; Tuscarora;	37	2-Dec-1794	21-Jan-1795	7 Stat. 47
23	Wyandot; Delaware; Shawnee; Ottawa; Chippewa; Potawatomi; Miami; Eel River; Wea; Kickapoo; Piankashaw; Kaskaskia	39	3-Aug-1795	2-Dec-1795	7 Stat. 49
24	Abenaki; Algonquin; Huron; Iroquois; Nipissing; Micmac	45	31-May-1796	31-Jan-1797	7 Stat. 55
25	JOHN ADAMS Creek	46	29-Jun-1796	18-Mar-1797	7 Stat. 56
26	Mohawk	50	29-Mar-1797	27-Apr-1798	7 Stat. 61
27	Seneca	1027	15-Sep-1797	11-Apr-1798	7 Stat. 601; American State Papers: Indian Affairs 1, 627
28	Oneida	—	1-Jun-1798	21-Feb-1799	American State Papers: Indian Affairs 1, 641
29	Cherokee THOMAS JEFFERSON	51	2-Oct-1798	30-Jan-1799	7 Stat. 62
30	Chickasaw	55	24-Oct-1801	4-May-1802	7 Stat. 65
31	Choctaw	56	17-Dec-1801	4-May-1802	7 Stat. 66
32	Creek	58	16-Jun-1802	11-Jan-1803	7 Stat. 68
33	Seneca	60	30-Jun-1802	12-Jan-1803	7 Stat. 70
34	Seneca	62	30-Jun-1802	7-Feb-1803	7 Stat. 72
35	Choctaw	63	17-Oct-1802	20-Jan-1803	7 Stat. 73
36	Delaware; Shawnee; Potawatomi; Miami; Eel River; Wea; Kickapoo; Piankashaw; Kaskaskia	64	7-Jun-1803	26-Dec-1803	7 Stat. 74
37	Eel River; Wyandot; Piankashaw; Kaskaskia; Kickapoo	66	7-Aug-1803	23-Dec-1803	7 Stat. 77

38	Kaskaskia; Michigan; Cahokia; Tamaroa	67	13-Aug-1803	23-Dec-1803	7 Stat. 78	82	Ottawa; Chippewa; Potawatomi	132	24-Aug-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 146
39	Choctaw	69	31-Aug-1803	26-Dec-1803	7 Stat. 80	83	Cherokee	133	14-Sep-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 148
40	Delaware	70	18-Aug-1804	14-Feb-1805	7 Stat. 81	84	Chickasaw	135	20-Sep-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 150
41	Piankashaw	72	27-Aug-1804	6-Feb-1805	7 Stat. 83	85	Choctaw	137	24-Oct-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 152
43	Sac and Fox	74	3-Nov-1804	21-Feb-1805	7 Stat. 84		<i>JAMES MONROE</i>				
44	Wyandot; Ottawa; Chippewa; Munsee; Delaware; Shawnee; Potawatomi	—	4-Jul-1805	25-Jan-1806	American State Papers: Indian Affairs 1, 696	42	Cherokee	73	24-Oct-1804	17-May-1824	7 Stat. 228
45	Wyandot; Ottawa; Chippewa; Munsee; Delaware; Shawnee; Potawatomi	77	4-Jul-1805	24-Apr-1806	7 Stat. 87	86	Menominee	138	30-Mar-1817	26-Dec-1817	7 Stat. 153
46	Chickasaw	79	23-Jul-1805	23-May-1807	7 Stat. 89	87	Oto	139	24-Jun-1817	26-Dec-1817	7 Stat. 154
47	Delaware; Potawatomi; Miami; Eel River; Wea	80	21-Aug-1805	24-Apr-1806	7 Stat. 91	88	Ponca	140	25-Jun-1817	26-Dec-1817	7 Stat. 155
48	Cherokee	82	25-Oct-1805	24-Apr-1806	7 Stat. 93	89	Cherokee	140	8-Jul-1817	26-Dec-1817	7 Stat. 156
49	Cherokee	84	27-Oct-1805	10-Jun-1806	7 Stat. 95	90	Wyandot; Seneca; Shawnee; Ottawa	162	17-Sep-1818	4-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 178
50	Creek	85	14-Nov-1805	2-Jun-1806	7 Stat. 96	98	Wyandot	164	20-Sep-1818	5-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 180
51	Choctaw	87	16-Nov-1805	25-Feb-1808	7 Stat. 98	99	Peoria;	165	25-Sep-1818	5-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 181
52	Piankashaw	89	30-Dec-1805	23-May-1807	7 Stat. 100		Kaskaskia; Michigamea; Cahokia; Tamaroa				
53	Cherokee	90	7-Jan-1806	23-May-1807	7 Stat. 101	100	Osage: Grand and Little	167	25-Sep-1818	7-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 183
54	Ottawa; Chippewa; Wyandot; Potawatomi	92	17-Nov-1807	27-Jan-1808	7 Stat. 105	101	Potawatomi	168	2-Oct-1818	15-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 185
56	Chippewa; Ottawa; Potawatomi; Wyandot; Shawnee	99	25-Nov-1808	3-Mar-1809	7 Stat. 112	102	Wea	169	2-Oct-1818	7-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 186
	<i>JAMES MADISON</i>					103	Delaware	170	3-Oct-1818	15-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 188
55	Osage: Grand and Little	95	10-Nov-1808	28-Apr-1810	7 Stat. 107	104	Miami	171	6-Oct-1818	15-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 189
57	Delaware; Potawatomi; Miami; Eel River	101	30-Sep-1809	16-Jan-1810	7 Stat. 113	105	Chickasaw	174	19-Oct-1818	7-Jan-1819	7 Stat. 192
58	Wea	103	26-Oct-1809	25-Jan-1810	7 Stat. 116	106	Cherokee	177	27-Feb-1819	10-Mar-1819	7 Stat. 195
59	Kickapoo	104	9-Dec-1809	8-Mar-1810	7 Stat. 117	107	Kickapoo:	182	30-Jul-1819	13-Mar-1821	7 Stat. 200
60	Wyandotte; Delaware; Shawnee; Seneca; Miami; Osawatomie; Ottawa: Blanchard's Fork; Kakapo	105	22-Jul-1814	21-Dec-1814	7 Stat. 118	108	Kickapoo: Vermillion	184	30-Aug-1819	10-May-1820	7 Stat. 202
61	Creek	107	9-Aug-1814	16-Feb-1815	7 Stat. 120	109	Chippewa	185	24-Sep-1819	25-Mar-1820	7 Stat. 203
62	Osawatomie	110	18-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 123	110	Chippewa	187	16-Jun-1820	2-Mar-1821	7 Stat. 206
63	Piankashaw	111	18-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 124	111	Ottawa; Chippewa	188	6-Jul-1820	8-Mar-1821	7 Stat. 207
64	Sioux: Teton	112	19-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 125	112	Kickapoo	189	19-Jul-1820	13-Jan-1821	7 Stat. 208
65	Sioux: Mdewakanton	113	19-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 126	113	Wea	190	11-Aug-1820	8-Jan-1821	7 Stat. 209
66	Sioux: St. Peter's River	114	19-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 127	114	Kickapoo: Vermillion	191	5-Sep-1820	8-Jan-1821	7 Stat. 210
67	Sioux Yankton	115	19-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 128	115	Choctaw	191	18-Oct-1820	8-Jan-1821	7 Stat. 210
68	Omaha	115	20-Jul-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 129	116	Creek	195	8-Jan-1821	2-Mar-1821	7 Stat. 215
69	Kickapoo	116	2-Sep-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 130	117	Ottawa; Chippewa; Potawatomi	198	29-Aug-1821	25-Mar-1821	7 Stat. 218
70	Wyandot; Delaware; Seneca; Shawnee; Miami; Chippewa; Ottawa; Potawatomi	117	8-Sep-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 131	118	Osage: Grand and Little	201	31-Aug-1822	13-Feb-1823	7 Stat. 222
71	Osage: Grand and Little	119	12-Sep-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 133	119	Sac and Fox	202	3-Sep-1822	13-Feb-1823	7 Stat. 223
72	Sac	120	13-Sep-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 134	120	Miccosukee;	203	18-Sep-1823	2-Jan-1824	7 Stat. 224
73	Fox	121	14-Sep-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 135		Tallahassee; Seminole				
74	Iowa	122	16-Sep-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 136	121	Sac and Fox	207	4-Aug-1824	18-Jan-1825	7 Stat. 229
75	Kansa	123	28-Oct-1815	26-Dec-1815	7 Stat. 137	122	Iowa	208	4-Aug-1824	18-Jan-1825	7 Stat. 231
76	Cherokee	124	22-Mar-1816	8-Apr-1816	7 Stat. 138	123	Quapaw	210	15-Nov-1824	19-Feb-1825	7 Stat. 232
77	Cherokee	125	22-Mar-1816	8-Apr-1816	7 Stat. 139	124	Choctaw	211	20-Jan-1825	19-Feb-1825	7 Stat. 234
78	SacRock River	126	13-May-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 141		<i>JOHN QUINCY ADAMS</i>				
79	Sioux: Wahpeton, Wahpekute, and Wazikute	128	1-Jun-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 143	125	Creek	214	12-Feb-1825	7-Mar-1825	7 Stat. 237
80	Winnabago	130	3-Jun-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 144	126	Osage: Grand and Little	217	2-Jun-1825	30-Dec-1825	7 Stat. 240
81	Wea; Kickapoo	131	4-Jun-1816	30-Dec-1816	7 Stat. 145	127	Kansa	222	3-Jun-1825	30-Dec-1825	7 Stat. 244
						128	Ponca	225	9-Jun-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 247
						129	Sioux: Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonai	227	22-Jun-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 250
						130	Sioux: Sioune and Oglala	230	5-Jul-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 252
						131	Cheyenne	232	5-Jul-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 255
						132	Sioux: Hunkpapa	235	16-Jul-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 257
						133	Arikara	237	18-Jul-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 259
						134	Minitari	239	30-Jul-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 261
						135	Mandan	242	30-Jul-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 264

136	Crow	244	4-Aug-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 266
137	Osage; Grand and Little	246	10-Aug-1825	3-May-1826	7 Stat. 268
138	Kansa	248	16-Aug-1825	3-May-1826	7 Stat. 270
139	Sioux; Chippewa; Sac and Fox; Menominee; Iowa; Winnebago; Ottawa; Potawatomi	250	19-Aug-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 272
140	Oto and Missouri	256	26-Sep-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 277
141	Pawnee	258	30-Sep-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 279
142	Omaha	260	6-Oct-1825	6-Feb-1826	7 Stat. 282
143	Shawnee	262	7-Nov-1825	30-Dec-1825	7 Stat. 284
144	Creek	264	24-Jan-1826	22-Apr-1826	7 Stat. 286
145	Chippewa	268	5-Aug-1826	7-Feb-1827	7 Stat. 290
146	Potawatomi	273	16-Oct-1826	7-Feb-1827	7 Stat. 295
147	Miami	278	23-Oct-1826	24-Jan-1827	7 Stat. 300
148	Chippewa; Menominee; Winnebago	281	11-Aug-1827	23-Feb-1829	7 Stat. 303
149	Potawatomi	283	19-Aug-1827	23-Feb-1829	7 Stat. 305
150	Creek	284	15-Nov-1827	4-Mar-1828	7 Stat. 307
151	Eel River	286	11-Feb-1828	7-May-1828	7 Stat. 309
152	Cherokee; Western	288	6-May-1828	28-May-1828	7 Stat. 311
153	Winnebago; Potawatomi; Chippewa; Ottawa	292	25-Aug-1828	7-Jan-1829	7 Stat. 315
154	Potawatomi <i>ANDREW JACKSON</i>	294	20-Sep-1828	7-Jan-1829	7 Stat. 317
155	Chippewa; Ottawa; Potawatomi	297	29-Jul-1829	2-Jan-1830	7 Stat. 320
156	Winnebago	300	1-Aug-1829	2-Jan-1830	7 Stat. 323
157	Delaware	303	3-Aug-1829	2-Jan-1830	7 Stat. 326
158	Delaware	304	24-Sep-1829	24-Mar-1831	7 Stat. 327
159	Sac and Fox; Sioux; Mdewakanton, Wahpeton, Wahpekute, and Sisseton; Omaha; Iowa; Oto; Missouri	305	15-Jul-1830	24-Feb-1831	7 Stat. 328
160	Choctaw	310	27-Sep-1830	24-Feb-1831	7 Stat. 333
161	Menominee	319	8-Feb-1831	9-Jul-1832	7 Stat. 342
162	Seneca	325	28-Feb-1831	24-Mar-1831	7 Stat. 348
163	Seneca; Shawnee	327	20-Jul-1831	6-Apr-1832	7 Stat. 351
164	Shawnee	331	8-Aug-1831	6-Apr-1832	7 Stat. 355
165	Ottawa	335	30-Aug-1831	6-Apr-1832	7 Stat. 359
166	Wyandot	339	19-Jan-1832	6-Apr-1832	7 Stat. 364
167	Creek	341	24-Mar-1832	4-Apr-1832	7 Stat. 366
168	Seminole	344	9-May-1832	12-Apr-1834	7 Stat. 368
169	Winnebago	345	15-Sep-1832	13-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 370
170	Sac and Fox	349	21-Sep-1832	13-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 374
171	Apalachicola	352	11-Oct-1832	13-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 377
172	Potawatomi	353	20-Oct-1832	21-Jan-1833	7 Stat. 378
173	Chickasaw	356	20-Oct-1832	1-Mar-1833	7 Stat. 381
174	Kickapoo	365	24-Oct-1832	13-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 391
175	Potawatomi	367	26-Oct-1832	21-Jan-1833	7 Stat. 394
176	Shawnee; Delaware	370	26-Oct-1832	12-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 397
177	Potawatomi	372	27-Oct-1832	21-Jan-1833	7 Stat. 399
178	Kaskaskia; Peoria; Michigamea; Cahokia; Tamora	376	27-Oct-1832	12-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 403
179	Menominee	377	27-Oct-1832	13-Mar-1833	7 Stat. 405
180	Piankashaw; Wea	382	29-Oct-1832	12-Feb-1833	7 Stat. 410
181	Seneca; Shawnee	383	29-Dec-1832	22-Mar-1833	7 Stat. 411
182	Cherokee; Western	385	14-Feb-1833	12-Mar-1834	7 Stat. 414
183	Creek	388	14-Feb-1833	12-Mar-1834	7 Stat. 417
184	Ottawa	392	18-Feb-1833	22-Mar-1833	7 Stat. 420
185	Seminole	394	28-Mar-1833	12-Apr-1834	7 Stat. 423
186	Quapaw	395	13-May-1833	12-Apr-1834	7 Stat. 424
187	Apalachicola	398	18-Jun-1833	12-Apr-1834	7 Stat. 427
188	Oto and Missouri	400	21-Sep-1833	12-Apr-1834	7 Stat. 429
189	Chippewa; Ottawa; Potawatomi	402	26-Sep-1833	21-Feb-1835	7 Stat. 431
190	Pawnee; Grand	416	9-Oct-1833	12-Apr-1834	7 Stat. 448

	Loups, Republicans and Tappage				
191	Chickasaw	418	24-May-1834	1-Jul-1834	7 Stat. 450
193	Potawatomi	428	4-Dec-1834	16-Mar-1835	7 Stat. 467
194	Potawatomi	429	10-Dec-1834	16-Mar-1835	7 Stat. 467
195	Potawatomi	430	16-Dec-1834	16-Mar-1835	7 Stat. 468
196	Potawatomi	431	17-Dec-1834	16-Mar-1835	7 Stat. 469
197	Caddo	432	1-Jul-1835	2-Feb-1835	7 Stat. 470
198	Comanche; Wichita; Cherokee; Muskogee; Choctaw; Osage; Seneca; Quapaw	435	24-Aug-1835	19-May-1836	7 Stat. 474
199	Cherokee	439	29-Dec-1835	23-May-1836	7 Stat. 478
200	Potawatomi	450	26-Mar-1836	4-Jun-1836	7 Stat. 490
201	Ottawa; Chippewa	450	28-Mar-1836	27-May-1836	7 Stat. 491
202	Potawatomi	457	29-Mar-1836	4-Jun-1836	7 Stat. 498
203	Potawatomi	457	11-Apr-1836	25-May-1836	7 Stat. 499
204	Potawatomi	458	22-Apr-1836	25-May-1836	7 Stat. 500
205	Potawatomi	459	22-Apr-1836	25-May-1836	7 Stat. 501
206	Wyandot	460	23-Apr-1836	16-May-1836	7 Stat. 502
207	Chippewa; Swan Creek and Black River	461	9-May-1836	25-May-1836	7 Stat. 503
208	Potawatomi	462	5-Aug-1836	18-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 505
209	Menominee	463	3-Sep-1836	15-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 506
210	Sioux; Wabasha	466	10-Sep-1836	15-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 510
211	Iowa; Sac; Missouri; Fox; Missouri	468	17-Sep-1836	15-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 511
212	Potawatomi	470	2-Sep-1836	18-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 513
213	Potawatomi	471	22-Sep-1836	16-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 514
214	Potawatomi	471	23-Sep-1836	18-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 515
215	Sac and Fox	473	27-Sep-1836	15-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 516
216	Sac and Fox	474	28-Sep-1836	27-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 517
217	Oto; Missouri; Omaha; Sioux; Yankton and Santee	479	15-Oct-1836	15-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 524
218	Sioux; Wahpekute, Sisseton, and Mdewakanton	481	30-Nov-1836	18-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 527
221	Potawatomi <i>MARTIN VAN BUREN</i>	488	11-Feb-1837	18-Feb-1837	7 Stat. 532
192	Miami	425	23-Oct-1834	22-Dec-1837	7 Stat. 458; 7 Stat. 463
219	Chippewa; Saginaw	482	14-Jan-1837	2-Jul-1838	7 Stat. 528
220	Choctaw; Chickasaw	486	17-Jan-1837	24-Mar-1837	11 Stat. 573
222	Kiowa; Kataka; Tawakoni	489	26-May-1837	21-Feb-1838	7 Stat. 533
223	Chippewa	491	29-Jul-1837	15-Jun-1838	7 Stat. 536
224	Sioux; Mdewakanton	493	29-Sep-1837	15-Jun-1838	7 Stat. 538
225	Sac and Fox	495	21-Oct-1837	21-Feb-1838	7 Stat. 540
226	Sioux; Yankton	496	21-Oct-1837	21-Feb-1838	7 Stat. 542
227	Sac; Missouri; Fox; Missouri	497	21-Oct-1837	21-Feb-1838	7 Stat. 543
228	Winnebago	498	1-Nov-1837	15-Jun-1838	7 Stat. 544
229	Iowa	500	23-Nov-1837	21-Feb-1838	7 Stat. 547
230	Cayuga; Oneida; Onondaga; Mohawk; St. Regis; Seneca; Tuscarora	502	15-Jan-1838	4-Apr-1840	7 Stat. 550
231	Chippewa; Saginaw	516	23-Jan-1838	2-Jul-1838	7 Stat. 565
232	Oneida; First Christian, and Orchard	517	3-Feb-1838	17-May-1838	7 Stat. 566
233	Iowa	518	19-Oct-1838	2-Mar-1839	7 Stat. 568
234	Miami	519	6-Nov-1838	8-Feb-1839	7 Stat. 569
235	Creek	524	23-Nov-1838	2-Mar-1839	7 Stat. 574
236	Osage; Grand and Little	525	11-Jan-1839	2-Mar-1839	7 Stat. 576
237	Chippewa; Saginaw	528	7-Feb-1839	2-Mar-1839	7 Stat. 578
238	Stockbridge; Munsee	529	3-Sep-1839	16-May-1840	7 Stat. 580; 11 Stat. 577

	<i>JOHN TYLER</i>							
239	Miami	531	28-Nov-1840	7-Jun-1841	7 Stat.	582		
240	Wyandot	534	17-Mar-1842	5-Oct-1842	11 Stat.	581		
241	Seneca	537	20-May-1842	26-Aug-1842	7 Stat.	586		
242	Chippewa:	542	4-Oct-1842	23-Mar-1843	7 Stat.	591		
	Mississippi;							
	Chippewa:							
	Lake Superior							
243	Sac and Fox	546	11-Oct-1842	23-Mar-1843	7 Stat.	596		
	<i>JAMES K. POLK</i>							
244	Creek; Seminole	550	4-Jan-1845	18-Jul-1845	9 Stat.	821		
245	Kansa	552	14-Jan-1846	15-Apr-1846	9 Stat.	842		
246	Comanche;	554	15-May-1846	8-Mar-1847	9 Stat.	844		
	Hainai; Anadarko;							
	Caddo; Apache;							
	Lipan; Tonkawa;							
	Kichai; Tawakoni;							
	Wichita; Waco							
247	Potawatomi;	557	5-Jun-1846	23-Jul-1846	9 Stat.	853		
	Chippewa; Ottawa							
248	Cherokee: Western	561	6-Aug-1846	17-Aug-1846	9 Stat.	871		
249	Winnebago	565	13-Oct-1846	4-Feb-1847	9 Stat.	878		
250	Chippewa:	567	2-Aug-1847	7-Apr-1848	9 Stat.	904		
	Mississippi;							
	Chippewa:							
	Lake Superior							
251	Chippewa:	569	21-Aug-1847	7-Apr-1848	9 Stat.	908		
	Pillager							
252	Pawnee: Grand,	571	6-Aug-1848	8-Jan-1849	9 Stat.	949		
	Loups, Republicans,							
	and Tappage							
253	Menominee	572	18-Oct-1848	23-Jan-1849	9 Stat.	952		
254	Stockbridge	574	24-Nov-1848	2-Mar-1849	9 Stat.	955		
	<i>MILLARD FILLMORE</i>							
255	Navajo	583	9-Sep-1849	24-Sep-1850	9 Stat.	974		
256	Ute	585	30-Dec-1849	9-Sep-1850	9 Stat.	984		
257	Wyandot	587	1-Apr-1850	30-Sep-1850	9 Stat.	987		
258	Sioux: Sisseton	588	23-Jul-1851	24-Feb-1853	10 Stat.	949		
	and Wahpeton							
259	Sioux:	591	5-Aug-1851	24-Feb-1853	10 Stat.	954		
	Mdewakanton							
	and Wahpekute							
260	Chickasaw	596	22-Jun-1852	24-Feb-1853	10 Stat.	974		
	<i>FRANKLIN PIERCE</i>							
261	Apache	598	1-Jul-1852	25-Mar-1853	10 Stat.	979		
262	Comanche;	600	27-Jul-1853	12-Feb-1854	10 Stat.	1013		
	Kiowa; Apache:							
	Plains							
263	Rogue River	603	10-Sep-1853	5-Feb-1855	10 Stat.	1018		
264	Umpqua: Cow	606	19-Sep-1853	5-Feb-1855	10 Stat.	1027		
	Creek							
265	Oto and Missouri	608	15-Mar-1854	21-Jun-1854	10 Stat.	1038		
266	Omaha	611	16-Mar-1854	21-Jun-1854	10 Stat.	1043		
267	Delaware	614	6-May-1854	17-Jul-1854	10 Stat.	1048		
268	Shawnee	618	10-May-1854	Nov-1854	10 Stat.	1053		
269	Menominee	626	12-May-1854	Aug-1854	10 Stat.	1064		
270	Iowa	628	17-May-1854	17-Jul-1854	10 Stat.	1069		
271	Sac: Missouri;	631	18-May-1854	17-Jul-1854	10 Stat.	1074		
	Fox: Missouri							
272	Kickapoo	634	18-May-1854	17-Jul-1854	10 Stat.	1078		
273	Kaskaskia; Peoria;	636	30-May-1854	10-Aug-1854	10 Stat.	1082		
	Piankashaw; Wea							
274	Miami	641	5-Jun-1854	4-Aug-1854	10 Stat.	1093		
275	Chippewa:	648	30-Sep-1854	29-Jan-1855	10 Stat.	1109		
	Mississippi;							
	Chippewa:							
	Lake Superior							
276	Choctaw;	652	4-Nov-1854	10-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1116		
	Chickasaw							
277	Rogue River	654	15-Nov-1854	7-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1119		
278	Chasta; Scoton;	655	18-Nov-1854	10-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1122		
	Umpqua							
279	Umpqua;	657	29-Nov-1854	30-Mar-1855	10 Stat.	1125		
	Kalapuya							
280	Oto and	660	9-Dec-1854	10-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1130;		
	Missouri				11 Stat.	605		
281	Nisqually;	661	26-Dec-1854	10-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1132		
	Puyallup;							
	Steilacoom;							
	Squaxin; Homamish;							
	Stehchass; Tapeeksin;							
	Squiatl; Sahewamish							
282	Kalapuya; Molala;	665	22-Jan-1855	10-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1143		
	Tumwater; Clackamas							
285	Wyandot	677	31-Jan-1855	1-Mar-1855	10 Stat.	1159		
287	Chippewa:	685	22-Feb-1855	7-Apr-1855	10 Stat.	1165		
	Mississippi,							
	Pillager and Lake							
	Winnibigoshish							
288	Winnebago	690	27-Feb-1855	23-Mar-1855	10 Stat.	1172		
292	Choctaw;	706	22-Jun-1855	4-Mar-1856	11 Stat.	611		
	Chickasaw							
296	Ottawa; Chippewa	725	31-Jul-1855	10-Sep-1856	11 Stat.	621		
297	Chippewa: Sault	732	2-Aug-1855	24-Apr-1856	11 Stat.	631		
	Ste. Marie							
298	Chippewa:	733	2-Aug-1855	21-Jun-1856	11 Stat.	633		
	Saginaw, Swan							
	Creek and Black River							
299	Blackfeet: Piegan	736	17-Oct-1855	25-Apr-1856	11 Stat.	657		
	and Blood: Gros							
	Ventre; Flathead;							
	Upper Pend d'Oreille;							
	Kutenai; Nez Perce							
301	Stockbridge;	742	5-Feb-1856	8-Sep-1856	11 Stat.	663		
	Munsee							
302	Menominee	755	11-Feb-1856	24-Apr-1856	11 Stat.	679		
303	Creek; Seminole	756	7-Aug-1856	28-Aug-1856	11 Stat.	699		
	<i>JAMES BUCHANAN</i>							
283	Duwamish;	669	22-Jan-1855	11-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	927		
	Suquamish;							
	Stkehrlish;							
	Sammamish;							
	Smulkamish;							
	Skopamish;							
	Stkamish;							
	Snoqualmie;							
	Skykomish;							
	Kwehtlamamish;							
	Staktaljamish;							
	Stillaguamish;							
	Snomish; Skagit;							
	Kikiallus;							
	Swinomish;							
	Squinamish;							
	Sauk-Suiattle;							
	Nuwahaha;							
	Nookachamps;							
	Mesekwegwils;							
	Chobaabish							
284	Clallam;	674	26-Jan-1855	29-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	933		
	Skokomish;							
	Chemakum							
286	Makah	682	31-Jan-1855	18-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	939		
289	Walla Walla;	694	9-Jun-1855	11-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	945		
	Cayuse; Umatilla							
290	Yakima; Palouse;	698	9-Jun-1855	18-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	951		
	Pisquouse;							
	Wenatchee; Klikitat;							
	Klinquit;							
	Kowwassayee;							
	Liaywas; Skin;							
	Wishram; Shyiks;							
	Ochechotes;							
	Kahmiltpah;							
	Seapcat							
291	Nez Perce	702	11-Jun-1855	29-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	957		
293	Walla Walla;	714	25-Jun-1855	18-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	963		
	Wasco							
294	Quinault; Quileute	719	1-Jul-1855	11-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	971		
			25-Jan-1856					
295	Flathead; Kutenai;	722	16-Jul-1855	18-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	975		
	Upper Pend							
	d'Oreille							
300	Molala	740	21-Dec-1855	27-Apr-1859	12 Stat.	981		
304	Pawnee: Grand,	764	24-Sep-1857	26-May-1858	11 Stat.	729		
	Loups, Republicans,							
	and Tappage							
305	Seneca:	767	5-Nov-1857	31-Mar-1859	11 Stat.	735;		

306	Tonawanda			12 Stat. 991	347	Sioux: Hunkpapa	901	20-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 739	
307	Ponca	772	12-Mar-1858	11-Apr-1859	12 Stat. 997	348	Sioux: Yanktonai	903	20-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 735
308	Sioux: Yankton	776	19-Apr-1858	26-Feb-1859	11 Stat. 743	349	Sioux: Upper Yanktonai	905	28-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 743
	Mdewakanton and Wahpekute					350	Sioux: Oglala	906	28-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 747
309	Sioux: Sisseton and Wahpeton	785	19-Jun-1858	31-Mar-1859	12 Stat. 1037	351	Walla Walla; Wasco	908	15-Nov-1865	28-Mar-1867	14 Stat. 751
311	Chippewa: Swan Creek and Black River; Munsee	792	16-Jul-1859	9-Jul-1860	12 Stat. 1105	352	Seminole	910	21-Mar-1866	16-Aug-1866	14 Stat. 755
312	Sac and Fox	796	1-Oct-1859	9-Jul-1860	15 Stat. 467	353	Potawatomi	916	29-Mar-1866	5-May-1866	14 Stat. 763
313	Kansa	800	5-Oct-1859	17-Nov-1860	12 Stat. 1111	354	Chippewa: Bois Forte	916	7-Apr-1866	5-May-1866	14 Stat. 765
314	Delaware	803	30-May-1860	22-Aug-1860	12 Stat. 1129	355	Choctaw; Chickasaw	918	28-Apr-1866	10-Jul-1866	14 Stat. 769
	ABRAHAM LINCOLN					356	Creek	931	14-Jun-1866	11-Aug-1866	14 Stat. 785
310	Winnebago	790	15-Apr-1859	23-Mar-1861	12 Stat. 1101	357	Delaware	937	4-Jul-1866	10-Aug-1866	14 Stat. 793
315	Arapaho; Cheyenne	807	18-Feb-1861	5-Dec-1861	12 Stat. 1163	358	Cherokee	942	19-Jul-1866	11-Aug-1866	14 Stat. 799
	Sac: Missouri; Fox: Missouri; Iowa	811	6-Mar-1861	26-Mar-1863	12 Stat. 1171	359	Sac: Mississippi; Fox: Mississippi	951	18-Feb-1867	14-Oct-1868	15 Stat. 495
317	Delaware	814	2-Jul-1861	4-Oct-1861	12 Stat. 1177	360	Sioux: Sisseton and Wahpeton	956	19-Feb-1867	2-May-1867	15 Stat. 505
318	Potawatomi	824	15-Nov-1861	19-Apr-1862	12 Stat. 1191	361	Seneca; Mixed Seneca; Shawnee; Quapaw; Peoria; Kaskaskia; Wea; Piankashaw; Miami; Ottawa: Blanchard's Fork; Ottawa: Roche de Boeuf; Wyandot	960	23-Feb-1867	14-Oct-1868	15 Stat. 513
319	Kansa	829	13-Mar-1862	16-Mar-1863	12 Stat. 1221						
320	Ottawa: Blanchard's Fork; Ottawa: Roche de Boeuf	830	24-Jun-1862	28-Jul-1862	12 Stat. 1237	362	Potawatomi	970	27-Feb-1867	7-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 531
321	Kickapoo	835	28-Jun-1862	28-May-1863	13 Stat. 623	363	Chippewa: Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish	974	19-Mar-1867	18-Apr-1867	16 Stat. 719
322	Chippewa: Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish	839	11-Mar-1863	19-Mar-1863	12 Stat. 1249	364	Kiowa; Comanche	977	21-Oct-1867	25-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 581
325	Shoshone: Northwestern	850	30-Jul-1863	17-Jan-1865	13 Stat. 663	365	Kiowa; Comanche	982	21-Oct-1867	25-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 589
327	Chippewa: Red Lake and Pembina	853	2-Oct-1863	5-May-1864	13 Stat. 667						
328	Ute: Tabeguache	856	7-Oct-1863	14-Dec-1864	13 Stat. 673	366	Chippewa: Cheyenne; Arapaho	984	28-Oct-1867	19-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 593
329	Shoshone: Gosiute	859	12-Oct-1863	17-Jan-1865	13 Stat. 681	367	Ute: Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Wiminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah	990	2-Mar-1868	6-Nov-1868	15 Stat. 619
330	Chippewa: Red Lake and Pembina	861	12-Apr-1864	25-Apr-1864	13 Stat. 689						
331	Chippewa: Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish	862	7-May-1864	20-Mar-1865	13 Stat. 693	368	Cherokee	996	27-Apr-1868	10-Jun-1868	16 Stat. 727
	ANDREW JOHNSON					369	Sioux: Brule, Oglala, Miniconjou, Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, Cuthead, Two Kettle, Sans Arcs and Santee; Arapaho	998	29-Apr-1868	24-Feb-1869	15 Stat. 635
323	Nez Perce	843	9-Jun-1863	20-Apr-1867	14 Stat. 647						
333	Chippewa: Saginaw and Swan Creek; Black River	868	18-Oct-1864	16-Aug-1866	14 Stat. 657	370	Crow	1008	7-May-1868	12-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 649
334	Omaha	872	6-Mar-1865	15-Feb-1866	14 Stat. 667	371	Cheyenne: Northern; Arapaho: Northern	1012	10-May-1868	25-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 655
335	Winnebago	874	8-Mar-1865	28-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 671						
336	Ponca	875	10-Mar-1865	28-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 675	372	Navajo	1015	1-Jun-1868	12-Aug-1868	15 Stat. 667
337	Paiute: Walpapi	876	12-Aug-1865	10-Jul-1866	14 Stat. 683	373	Shoshone: Eastern; Bannock	1020	3-Jul-1868	24-Feb-1869	15 Stat. 673
338	Osage: Grand and Little	878	29-Sep-1865	21-Jan-1867	14 Stat. 687	374	Nez Perce	1024	13-Aug-1868	24-Feb-1869	15 Stat. 693
339	Sioux: Miniconjou	883	10-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 695						
340	Sioux: Lower Brule	885	14-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 699	324	Shoshone: Eastern	848	2-Jul-1863	7-Jun-1869	18 Stat. 685
341	Cheyenne; Arapaho	887	14-Oct-1865	2-Feb-1867	14 Stat. 703	326	Shoshone: Western	851	1-Oct-1863	21-Oct-1869	18 Stat. 689
342	Apache: Plains; Cheyenne; Arapaho	891	17-Oct-1865	26-May-1866	14 Stat. 713	332	Klamath; Modoc; Paiute: Yahooskin	865	14-Oct-1864	17-Feb-1870	16 Stat. 707
343	Comanche; Kiowa	892	18-Oct-1865	26-May-1866	14 Stat. 717						
344	Sioux: Two Kettle	896	19-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 723						
345	Sioux: Blackfeet	898	19-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 727						
346	Sioux: Sans Arcs	899	20-Oct-1865	17-Mar-1866	14 Stat. 731						

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