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Braves of the following Indian nations, residing south of the Missouri river, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the boundary lines of Texas and New Mexico, viz: The Sioux or Dahcotahs, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Crows, Assinnaboins, Gros-Venters, Mandans and Arrickeras, of the other part.

Article first recites, that the object is to make a firm and lasting peace between the nations assembled, and for this purpose they covenant to maintain good faith and friendship in all their mutual intercourse, and to make an effective and lasting peace.

Second, That the Indian nations assembled recognize the right of the United States to make roads, military and other posts, within their respective territories.

Third. In consideration of the above recognition, the United States agree to protect the Indians from depredations of the whites, after the ratification of the Treaty.

Fourth. The Indians agree and bind themselves, after the ratification of the Treaty, to make restitution or satisfaction for all wrongs committed by any band or individual of their respective nations, on the people of the United States, whilst lawfully residing in, or passing through their territory.

Fifth. In this article, the Indian nations recognize certain boundaries, or lines, for the country claimed by them respectively. The lines are thus stated in the Treaty.

The territory of the Sioux, or Dacotah nation, commencing at the mouth of White Earth river, on the Missouri river; thence in a southwesterly direction to the Forks of the Platte river; thence up the South 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 to the mouth of White Earth River.