



Aniyvwiya Grand Fire Council

For the

Cherokee nation of Indians

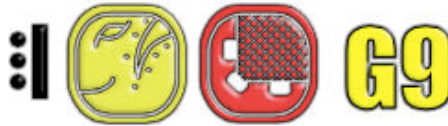
Treaties of 1730, 1785, 1791 and 1798



General Executor's Official for the Aniyvwiya Tribe Nation

So shall it be known to all men, women and persons on Mother Earth {The Great Turtle Island} by these presence of the living council members as the Aniyvwiya Grand Fire Council, being the General Executor for the Cherokee nation of Indians and all the living beneficiaries of the organic surface estates thereof.

Whereas, we, the Seven Clans of the Aniyvwiya Tribe, known in the public by statute as the Cherokee nation of Indians, Cherokee Country, holding, preserving and protecting, the sacred heritage trust and surface estates of the organic indigenous Aniyvwiya Tribal estates. Done this day for the protection, preservation and claim for past and present sovereignty for traditions, law form and the beneficiary's interest. Done on this the:



As translated into the Gregorian Calendar as the fifteen day of September in the year two thousand and ten [09-15-2010], for communicational purposes; and providing the letter of Confirmation as follows:

Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Nation of Indians

The Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Treaty Signatory Name

Treaty of 1791

Holston Treaty

Treaty Of Peace And Friendship

According To Treaty Of 1791, And The Constitution Of The United States Of America

Treaties Are The Supreme Law Of The Land. The Bureau Of American Ethnology, Map Of 1900, references the soil boundaries of the Ani Yun Wiya (Tsalagi) "Cherokee" occupants of said soil and commonly known list of the several states' land that is overlaid to the Ani Yun Wiya soil are; "Tennessee" "Kentucky" "Virginia" "Alabama" "Georgia" "Virginia" "West Virginia" "North Carolina" and "South Carolina". Tennessee Is A Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Name, And Is Within Ani Yun Wiya Territory, Which Is Also Within The Lawful Boundary Lines Of "Cherokee Ani Yun Wiya Country". And According To The Treaty Of 1791 The Treaty Of Holston, - Treaty Of Peace And Friendship, Between The United States of America And Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" nation of Indians, And By The Admission of The United States of America Referenced Within Their Article IX Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Country Is Acknowledged. The United States of America Also Admitted and Recognized In Their Courts Records. "The Failure Of The Federal Government To Recognize A Particular Group Of Indians As A Tribe, Can Not Deprive That Group Of Vested Treaty Rights".

Therefore Our Rights As Ani Yun Wiya "Cherokee nation of Indians" "Treaty Indians " And Full-fledged Members Of Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" nation of Indians of Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Country Are Based Upon Original Private Independent Body Politic" That The Derivation Of Our Rights To Self Government Are Based Upon The Fact That We Were, And Still Are The First Inhabitants Of The Soil, and Lands of Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Country. The United States of America Also Admitted and Recognized In Their "Supremacy

Cherokee nation of Indians, Cherokee Country, Treaties of 1730, 1785 1791 & 1798

General Executor's Official for the Aniyvwiya Tribe Nation

Clause", That The Treaty of 1791 Holston Treaty - Treaty Of Peace And Friendship Is Evidence Of Sovereignty Powers Thus Reaffirming Our Sovereign Powers Of Authority To Govern In Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Country.

*And With Our Declaratory Statement The Adanvny Soqua The "One Path" Wampum Belt By International Law We The Members Of Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Nation of Indians Of Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Country Are An Independent Free Nation.
Nvwatohivadv " Peace"*

To All Our Relations Friends-And-Allies.

Cherokee "Ani Yun Wiya" Country

Treaty of Peace And Friendship 1791

In support of the aforementioned:

The Cherokee nation of Indians members is a great and long-lived civilization and body politic. It is evident that they have great compassion for nature and the life it supports. Peace is one of its highest priorities as represented in the Treaty{s} listed below:

The following two Treaties, as well as the "Two Row Wampum Belt" Treaty, identify the Cherokee nation of Indians, as the specific party {tribe-clan} nation identified within the Bond and or Bonds held at the United States Department of State and the Secretary of State Office thereof;

1} The International Treaty of 1730 {Treaty of Peace and Friendship}, between Great Britain {England} by the hand and seal of King George II, being a perpetual Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and the Cherokee Nation of Indians {of the Cherokee Country} under the rule of Chief Moytoy, known to be a King and Emperor in his own right, by his blood lineage to the Royal Ancient Asian Families {Elders of China, Tibet etc..} and an original Tribe of Israel. It is well known the Emperor, Moytoy of Tellico, was from/of the Cherokee Country, whole or in part of what is known today as Tennessee, Kentucky, Western North Carolina, Western Virginia, Western South Carolina, Northern Georgia and Northern Alabama. The Cherokee Territory of Cherokee Country included most if not all of the fore noticed States, including Washington, District of Columbia, some of this land has been ceded, as in yielded, for the use of the United States of America. This Treaty of 1730 initially identifies the Cherokee nation of Indians, as being the Cherokees off/for the land mass located as fore noticed and thereby also identifies this same sovereign Tribal nation as the same sovereign Tribal nation by a specific name {title} within the Treaty of 1791 {Holston Treaty}. This Treaty has been confirmed and verified as being still active and enforceable under International Law, by the United States Department of State and the Pentagon {DOD}, formerly the War Department.

2} The International Treaty of 1791 {Holston Treaty}, is a parallel Treaty to the Guswentah, "Two Row Wampum Belt", Treaty between the United States of America, the Office of President of the United States, and the Cherokee nation of Indians {of the Cherokee Country}. This Treaty is a perpetual Treaty of Friendship, Allies and Peace between the parties fore noticed. This Treaty also gives a land boundary location to identify the specific Cherokee Tribal nation within this said Treaty. Again, this Treaty, as did the Treaty of 1730, places this nation as being in the land boundaries known as the Cherokee Country {in part or in whole as what is known to day as Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia}. This Treaty has been confirmed and verified as being still active and enforceable under International Law, by the United States Department of State and the Pentagon {DOD}, formerly the War Department.

{Notice: The Grandmother Elders for the Cherokee nation of Indians have Acknowledged, Accepted and Certified the said Treaties, known as the Treaty of 1730 {Treaty of Peace and Friendship} and the Treaty of 1791 {Holston Treaty}, as is the way of the Cherokee Country}.

See Attached supporting documentation from the active archives of the nation(s) in Treaty.

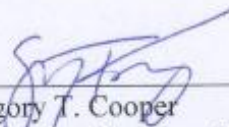


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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the collections of the Library of Congress contain a publication entitled **A COLLECTION OF ALL THE TREATIES OF PEACE, ALLIANCE, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN AND OTHER POWERS, FROM THE REVOLUTION IN 1688, TO THE PRESENT TIME, VOL. II**, and that the attached photocopies - the title page, and pages 13 through 16 on which appears the *Treaty of alliance and commerce between Great-Britain and the nation of the Cherokees in America, Sept. 20, 1730* - are a true representation from that work.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of the Library of Congress is affixed hereto on January 26, 2012.



Gregory T. Cooper
Duplication Services, Section Head
Office of Business Enterprises
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to the magistrates of the places and towns where the seizures were made: His Britannick Majesty promising the like on his part, as to all seizures, confiscations, or detentions, which may have been made contrary to the tenor of the said treaties: Their said Britannick and Catholick Majesties agreeing, that with respect to the like seizures, confiscations, or detentions on either side, the validity of which may not yet have been sufficiently made out, the discussion and decision of them shall be referred to the examination of the commissaries, to do therein according to right upon the foot of the treaties here above-mentioned.

The present separate articles shall have the same force as if they were inserted word for word in the treaty, concluded and signed this day. They shall be ratified in the same manner, and the ratifications of them shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In witness whereof we the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majesty, of his most Christian Majesty, and of his Catholick Majesty, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present separate articles, and caused the seals of our arms to be put thereto. Done at Seville the ninth day of November, One thousand seven hundred twenty nine.

W. Stanhope.

(L. S.)

Branca.

(L. S.)

El Marq. de la Paz.

(L. S.)

B. Keene.

(L. S.)

D. Joseph Patino.

(L. S.)

Treaty of alliance and commerce between Great-Britain and the nation of the Cherrokees in America. Sept. 20, 1730.

I FORASMUCH as you Scayagusta Oukah, Chief of the city of Taffetsa, you Scalilosken Ketagustah, you Tathtowe, you Clogittah, you Kolkannah, and you Ukwanequa, were sent by Moytoy de Telliquo, with approbation of the whole nation of the Cherrokees, in an assembly held at Nikoffen the 14th of April, 1730, to Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. in Great-Britain, where you have

have seen the great King George, at whose feet the said Sir Alexander Cuming, by the express order of Moytoy, and the whole nation of the Cherrokees, has laid the crown of your nation, the skulls of your enemies, and the plumes of honour, as a mark of your submission: The King of Great-Britain, who has a tenderness for the powerful and great nation of the Cherrokees, his good children and subjects, has authorized us to treat with you; and in this character we confer with you, as if the whole nation of the Cherrokees, its old men, its young men, its women and children were here present: and you ought to look upon the words which we say to you, as if pronounced from the lips of the Great King your Master, whom you have seen; and we will consider the words which you shall speak to us, as the words of your whole nation, delivered frankly and sincerely to the Great King. Whereupon we give you four pieces of strip'd serge.

II. Hear therefore the words of the Great King, whom you have seen, and who has commanded us to tell you, that the English in all places, and on both sides the great mountains, and great lakes, are his people and children whom he dearly loves; that their friends are his friends, and their enemies his enemies; that he is pleased that the great nation of the Cherrokees has sent you hither, to polish the chain of friendship which is betwixt him and them, betwixt your people and his people; that the chain of friendship betwixt him and the Indians of the Cherrokees, is like the sun which gives light, both here and upon the high mountains that they inhabit, and which warms the hearts both of the Indians and the English. And as we see no spots in the sun, so there is no rust nor dirt on this chain: and as the Great King holds one end of it fastened to his breast, 'tis his intention that you should take up the other end of the chain, and fix it to the breast of Moytoy Telliquo, and to those of your wise old men, your captains and your people, in such manner that it may never be broke nor loos'd. And hereupon we give you two pieces of blue cloth.

III. The Great King and the Indians of the Cherrokees, being thus united by the chain of friendship, he has order'd his children, the Indians of Carolina, to traffick

with

with the Indians, and to furnish them with whatever commodities they want, and to build houses, and sow corn with speed, all the way from Charles-Town to the Cherrokees-Town, on the other side of the great mountains; for he would have the Indians and the English live together like children of one and the same family, whose Great King is their dear father: and forasmuch as the Great King has given his lands on both sides the great mountains to the English his children, he grants the Indians of the Cherrokees the privilege to live where they please. And upon this we give you a piece of red cloth.

IV. The great nation of the Cherrokees being at present the children of the Great King of Great-Britain, and he being their father, the Indians ought to consider the English as brothers, of one and the same family, and ought always to be ready at the Governor's orders to fight against any nation whatsoever, either Whites or Indians, that shall molest or attack the English. And hereupon we give you twenty muskets.

V. The Cherrokees nation shall take care to keep the way of commerce clean, and that there be no blood in the road where the English white men travel, even though they happen to be accompanied by any other nation at war with the Cherrokees. Whereupon we give you two hundred weight of gunpowder.

VI. That the Cherrokees nation shall not suffer any of its people to traffick with any other white men besides the English, and shall grant leave to no other nation to build any fort or habitation, or to sow corn in their country, either near any towns of the Indians, or on the lands belonging to the Great King; and if any thing like it be undertaken, you must give advice of it to the English Governor, and act as he shall order you, for maintaining the rights of the Great King over the lands of Carolina. Whereupon we give you five hundred weight of musket bullets, and the same quantity of cannon ball.

VII. That in case any negro slave runs away from his English master into the woods, the Indians of the Cherrokees shall do what they can to apprehend him, and bring him back to the plantation from whence he fled, or to the Governor's house; and for every negro which
the

the Indians shall thus retake, they shall have a musket, and a sentinel's suit of cloaths. Whereupon we give you a box full of vermilion, with 10000 flints, and 6 dozen of hatchets.

VIII. That if an Englishman has the misfortune to kill an Indian, the King or Chief of the Cherrokees shall first of all make his complaint to the English Governor, and the person who committed the murder shall be punished according to the laws, as much as if he had killed an Englishman, and in like manner if an Indian kill an Englishman; the guilty Indian shall be delivered up to the Governor, who shall punish him according to the English laws, and as if he was an Englishman. Whereupon we give you twelve dozen of clasp-knives, four dozen of kettles, and ten dozen of bells.

IX. You are to know, that every thing we have said to you are the words of the Great King whom you have seen; and to shew that his heart is open and sincere to his children and friends the Cherrokees, and their whole nation, he puts his hand into this Bandelier, which he demands may be received and shewn to your whole nation, to their children and Grand-children, to confirm what has been said to you, and to perpetuate this treaty of peace and friendship between the English and the Cherrokees, as long as the mountains and rivers are in being, and as long as the sun shall shine. Whereupon we give you this Bandelier.

Signed,

Oukab Ulab,
Scalilosken Ketagustab,
Tathtowe,

Clegoittab,
Kollannab,
Ukwanequa.

By order of the Commissioners at Whitehall, the 30th of September, 1730.

ALLURED POPPLE.

And underneath,

'Tis for the security of Moyroy de Telliquo, that I have seen, examined, and approved of all the articles contained in the above agreement, to which the said Indians have by my advice given their consent.

Signed,

ALEX. CUMING.




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THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the collections of the Library of Congress contain a publication entitled **THE PUBLIC STATUTES AT LARGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VOLUME VII**, and that the attached photocopies - the title page, the verso of the title page, and pages 39 through 42 on which appear A TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, *Made and concluded between the President of the Untied States of America, on the Part and Behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the Part and Behalf of the said Nation, July 2, 1791* - are a true representation from that work.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY FURTHER, that the work is marked with a Library of Congress stamp that bears the date July 01, 1986.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of the Library of Congress is affixed hereto on January 26, 2012.



Gregory T. Cooper
Duplication Services, Section Head
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BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

THE
Public Statutes at Large
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FROM THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1845.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

WITH

REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS
ON THE SAME SUBJECT,

COPIOUS NOTES OF THE DECISIONS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES
CONSTRUING THOSE ACTS, AND UPON THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAWS.

CONSTRUING THOSE ACTS, AND UPON THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAWS.

WITH AN

INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF EACH VOLUME,

AND A

FULL GENERAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE WORK, IN THE CONCLUDING VOLUME.

TOGETHER WITH

*The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and
the Constitution of the United States;*

AND ALSO,

TABLES, IN THE LAST VOLUME, CONTAINING LISTS OF THE ACTS RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY,
IMPOSTS AND TONNAGE, THE PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

EDITED BY

RICHARD PETERS, ESQ.,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

The rights and interest of the United States in the stereotype plates from which this work is printed, are hereby recognised, acknowledged, and declared by the publishers, according to the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress, passed March 3, 1846.

VOL. VII.

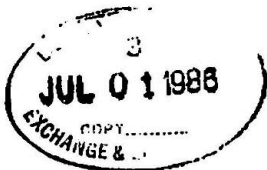
BOSTON:

CHARLES C. LITTLE AND JAMES BROWN.

1846.

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Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1846, by
CHARLES C. LITTLE & JAMES BROWN,
In the Clerk's office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.



A TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Made and concluded between the President of the United States of America, on the Part and Behalf of the said States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, on the Part and Behalf of the said Nation.

July 2, 1791.
Proclamation,
Feb. 7, 1793.

The parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Cherokee Nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war, by ascertaining their limits and making other necessary, just and friendly arrangements: The President of the United States, by William Blount, Governor of the territory of the United States of America, south of the river Ohio, and Superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern district, who is vested with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States: And the Cherokee Nation, by the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles, namely:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the whole Cherokee nation of Indians.

Peace and
friendship per-
petual.

ARTICLE II.

The undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, for themselves and all parts of the Cherokee nation, do acknowledge themselves and the said Cherokee nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever; and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with individuals of any state.

Indians ac-
knowledge pro-
tection of U. S.

ARTICLE III.

The Cherokee nation shall deliver to the Governor of the territory of the United States of America, south of the river Ohio, on or before the first day of April next, at this place, all persons who are now prisoners, captured by them from any part of the United States: And the United States shall on or before the same day, and at the same place, restore to the Cherokees, all the prisoners now in captivity, which the citizens of the United States have captured from them.

Prisoners to
be restored.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee nation, is and shall be as follows: Beginning at the top of the Currahee mountain, where the Creek line passes it; thence a direct line to Tugelo river; thence north east to the Occunna mountain, and over the same along the South-Carolina Indian boundary to the North-Carolina boundary; thence north 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

Boundaries.

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES. 1791.

line to the Cumberland river where the Kentucky road crosses it; thence down the Cumberland river to a point from which a south west line will strike the ridge which divides the waters of Cumberland from those of Duck river, forty miles above Nashville; thence down the said ridge to a point from whence a south west line will strike the mouth of Duck river.

And in order to preclude forever all disputes relative to the said boundary, the same shall be ascertained, and marked plainly by three persons appointed on the part of the United States, and three Cherokees on the part of their nation.

And in order to extinguish forever all claims of the Cherokee nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the right of the line above described, beginning as aforesaid at the Currahee mountain, it is hereby agreed, that in addition to the consideration heretofore made for the said land, the United States will cause certain valuable goods, to be immediately delivered to the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, for the use of their nation; and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand dollars to be paid annually to the said Cherokee nation. And the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, do hereby for themselves and the whole Cherokee nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above-mentioned, release, quit-claim, relinquish and cede, all the land to the right of the line described, and beginning as aforesaid.

ARTICLE V.

Stipulation for a road.

It is stipulated and agreed, that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, shall have a free and unmolested use of a road from Washington district to Mero district, and of the navigation of the Tennessee river.

ARTICLE VI.

U. S. to regulate trade.

It is agreed on the part of the Cherokees, that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade.

ARTICLE VII.

Guarantee.

The United States solemnly guarantee to the Cherokee nation, all their lands not hereby ceded.

ARTICLE VIII.

No citizen to settle on Indian lands.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall settle on any of the Cherokees' lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Cherokees may punish him or not, as they please.

ARTICLE IX.

Nor hunt on the same.

No citizen or inhabitant of the United States, shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the lands of the Cherokees; nor shall any citizen or inhabitant go into the Cherokee country, without a passport first obtained from the Governor of some one of the United States, or territorial districts, or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

ARTICLE X.

Indians to deliver up criminals.

If any Cherokee Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall steal a horse from, or commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Cherokee nation shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE XI.

If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement or territory belonging to the Cherokees, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offenders, shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

Citizens of U. S. committing crimes in Indian territory to be punished.

ARTICLE XII.

In case of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation or reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

Retaliation restrained.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Cherokees shall give notice to the citizens of the United States, of any designs which they may know, or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interest of the United States.

Cherokees to give notice of designs against U. S.

ARTICLE XIV.

That the Cherokee nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will from time to time furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful implements of husbandry, and further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such, and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned by the Cherokees for cultivation for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

U. S. to make presents.

ARTICLE XV.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution with all good faith and sincerity.

Animosities to cease.

ARTICLE XVI.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

Ratification.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America and the whole Cherokee nation, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the Treaty Ground on the bank of the Holston, near the mouth of the French

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES. 1791.

Broad, within the United States, this second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, (L. S.)

Governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America, south of the River Ohio, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District.

Ohulecab, or the Boots,
Squollecuttah, or Hanging Man,
Occunna, or the Badger,
Enoleh, or Black Fox,
Nontuaka, or the Northward,
Tekakiska,
Chutloh, or King Fisher,
Tuckasch, or Terrapin,
Kateh,
Kunnochattuloh, or the Crane,
Cauquillehanah, or the Thigh,
Chesquotteloneh, or Yellow Bird,
Chickasawtehe, or Chickasaw Killer,
Tuskegatehe, or Tuskega Killer,
Kulsatehe,
Tinkahaleno,
Sawutteh, or Slave Catcher,
Aukuah,
Oosenaleh,
Kenotetah, or Rising Fawn,
Kanotetoka, or Standing Turkey,
Yonewatleh, or Bear at home,

Long Will,
Kunoeskeskie, or John Watts,
Nenetooyah, or Bloody Fellow,
Chuquilatague, or Double-Head,
Koolaquah, or Big Acom,
Toowayelloh, or Bold Hunter,
Jahle-oonoyehka, or Middle Striker,
Kinnesah, or Cabin,
Tullotehe, or Two Killer,
Koulouske, or Stopt Still,
Kulsatehe,
Auquotsague, the Little Turkey's Son,
Talohteska, or Upsetter,
Cheakoneake, or Otter Lifter,
Keshuksanne, or She Reigns,
Toonaunailoh,
Teesteke, or Common Disturber,
Robin M. Clemore,
Skyuka,
John Thompson, Interpreter,
James Cery, Interpreter.

DONE IN PRESENCE OF

Daniel Smith, Secretary of the Territory of the United States, south of the River Ohio. Thomas Kennedy, of Kaintuckey. James Robertson, of Moro District. Claborne Watkins, of Virginia. Jno. M. Whitney, of Georgia. — Fauche, of Georgia. Titus Ogden, of North-Carolina. John Chisolm, of Washington District. Robert King. Thomas Gegg.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

Feb. 17, 1792. *To the Treaty made between the United States and the Cherokees on the second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.*

Proclamation
Feb. 17, 1792.

It is hereby mutually agreed between Henry Knox, Secretary of War, duly authorized thereto in behalf of the United States, on the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, in behalf of themselves and the Cherokee nation, on the other part, that the following article shall be added to and considered as part of the treaty made between the United States and the said Cherokee nation on the second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one; to wit:

Increase of annual payment to
Indians.

The sum to be paid annually by the United States to the Cherokee nation of Indians, in consideration of the relinquishment of land, as stated in the treaty made with them on the second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, shall be one thousand five hundred dollars instead of one thousand dollars, mentioned in the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, the said Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and the said chiefs and warriors of the Cherokee nation, have hereunto

Cherokee Country Map established by Metes and Bounds from the Holston Treaty of 1791.

