

Treaty of 1806: Historical Notes

A historical narrative A Greenburg PhD Univ Texas

- **Captain Richard Sparks and the frontiersman Thomas Freeman** are appointed by President **Jefferson** and to act on the behalf of the President of the United States with the fullness and authority to treat, discover, to explore and thus to map the Red River region, of such the Army under the captains command is charged with such notations and the returning escaped slaves, through an act of congress. The captain was to explore plat and map such sections along the United States' border with Tejas. Captain R Sparks detail discovered the slaves in Tejas- causing all to be placed on trial -
-the discovered slaves to be placed on trial, and such as the captain and the Untied States to be placed on Trial for its incursion/invasion into, another Sovereigns, Tejas lands-

The great council had convened what was and is now the Sovereign Supreme Court to hear the trials of such return of the escaped slaves, who had become citizens of the Tribal Nation thus subjects of the Hidden Kingdome of Tejas- and such as the trial of the Captain and his men. The court was called and the Captain was called as the direct representative of Jefferson, having The authority of the President of the United States, Sparks and Freeman negotiates the fullness Treaty of 1806, with the Great Chief, and the Council of Tejas Indians, of such the Hasinai Confederacy, which guarantees the Tejas Nations lands and living ways such as their culture, their freedom, and the Tribal Nations Sovereignty forever.

This treaty also establishes, the right of a Tribal Freeman, and that of a Tribal Citizen to serve in the US Military, and the rights to do trade among the confederated tribal nations in all of the Tribal lands inclusive of but not limited to that of: Louisiana, Arkansas, Tejas, Coahuila- the confederated and associated bands, quarreled Tribes or as such allied nations of the Tejas, with in Spanish, French Territories and starts a relationship with the United States. During the trial the frontiersman is assigned by the GCOC to speak in the defense of the slaves- as such they took his last name for they be came freeman- in more than one way. This is also known as the Freeman Act of 1806, signed at the Bayou Dorchiet LA, while the trial took place in Texas near the sacred waters of Tejas by Hill Creek brook and the sacred waters of: "Azule les y kik De Jesus" close to where Tyler Texas is, although the Tejas were maritime peoples, they were as such survivors and had many diversified villages with a complex governmental system with such commerce with trade when not farming they as that they too made a living on the great planes and traded many items including salt for other needed things they traded with many other tribes and other Colonial nations, like: Russia, France, Spain, later on Mexico, it made sense to trade with the Americans enemies of the British and theirs the Tejas was a kingdom in their own right, with hidden wealth and ready riches of the sea, the piney woods of East Texas, and that of the Great Plains.

s/s COL Aaron Greenburg PhD-
USMC Ret- July 02, 1986

History Univ of Texas.

Translation conversion to English – French – Spanish -

BW Matthews Principal -Paramount Chief - United States dept of State 1950-54
United States Dept of Agriculture 1950-59

****Aaron Greenburg PhD- 1986 July- the celebration of 180 years of peace with the United States – converted to Digital documents UT Arlington- set for archives SNTI- NO/LA- and Houston Archive**

Supporting Documentation: Dan L Flores university of Oklahoma press (book edited)
William H Goetzman –

Maps and citations provided courtesy M Collins PhD MSU – the freeman Cutis Accounts June 2007 200 year celebration of peace with the Untied States other supporting documents -

Flores, Dan L., ed.. SOUTHERN COUNTERPOINT TO LEWIS AND CLARK: THE FREEMAN AND CUSTIS EXPEDITION OF 1806. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2002.

Flores, Dan L., ed. JEFFERSON AND SOUTHWESTERN EXPLORATION: THE FREEMAN AND CUSTIS ACCOUNTS OF THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION OF 1806. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1984

Other commentary and works to be indexed: –

ER Ramirez PhD History – University of Oklahoma

- Michel Collins- PhD History Midwestern State University

- Hubert Daniel Singleton, M.Ed-Tribal Elder SNTI Archives,

***(to **reference Index** [click here](#))

The Act

Article 1

The undersigned Sovereign, Chiefs, Warriors, and Counselors, for themselves and their headmen and said tribes or nations, and those of that of confederated tribes, associated bands, bands and or said treated nations and tribes also known to the French as Quatrells do hereby acknowledge themselves to be allies to and friends to the Territories, Colonies and States of the United States, and that of her citizens and as such shall be under the full protection of the United States, and that of her President. . They, will retain all of their rights, including that of Their Sovereignty as a nation and thus those rights to their freedoms and to all of their possessions and goods, including that of their, farms, lands and sea lanes and thus a protection of the fullness of their ways and that authority as such is agreed as not to make war against the United States or of such as its allies. However such as the United States may from time to time call, or as such place a request upon the Chiefs of the Tribal Nation and that of their friend and allied Protectorate to war against a common enemy. Thus too they The Tribal Nation, during a time of war, The Chiefs may, at their pleasure, induct into the service of the United States their citizens and tribal members for such service, and as such to may request such aid and relief by the United States. Thus they, The Sovereign people of the Tejas Indians and thus of they of their Confederation, bands associated bands and Tribes, clans or any other groups, and persons associated with them will agree to be made of peaceful ways as the use and understanding of law as utilized with in their court system of law as these terms have been justly judged and thus now become set as law.

Article 2

Let no man, or woman thus any person free or slave take up arms against another in acts of violence to wage purpose of war for personal vengeance or such conflict, and in such acts of doing vengeance of wrongs done to them by any person, but must allow the peace and due course of law to prove such, as to such works of wrong doings, and thus have the accused delivered to the chief for judgment, and thus handed over to the Nearest Recognized Authority of the United States for execution of sentences laid upon or against the guilty party, or parties.

Article 3

No man may come to the use of arms against one another. Thus as if actions taken against any man, such man as he have the need may bear such arms may do such for the provision of meat and food for his table. He may freely move to such as to hunt, fish, trap, farm and thus provide such for his table with out impediments. Thus let he and they with him hunt, trap and trade freely unmolested by those of the Colonial and other Tribal Nations and so do such in peace.

He may too inso doing, bearing such arms provide for such protections and hospitality for his household and those which dwell with in and through out giving such aid and protection of ones self, his loved ones and thus his property of his household and such as all of his possessions

Article 4

Whosoever may come forth to serve, let them to do such to serve freely with in the military of the United States, of such its rules and laws will be applicable, their enlistment or commissioning will be upon the consent, or by command of their chief, and headman of their family.

It is agreed here that one such enlisted or so commissioned as to they may never be asked to serve against their own or as to stand against one of their kindred in war.

However, service in such ways of the tribal nation as such person, a warrior and all of such citizens of the tribal nation and as to those whom reside within and through out the tribal nation shall be protected in their service to their tribe, and to that of the United States by this treaty, and acts with in this a covenant as to set in stone by such marks and by the letting of blood and as so guaranteeing their ways of life as to their, lands, their pursuit of happiness as well as religious and traditional ways and customs. Thus upon the pains of causing such a warrior to act in the fierce tenacity of his duties the warrior may act in traditional manors causing such fierce emotions of terror against the enemies of the United States as such that they would plead for mercy and peace. .

Article 5

The said tribes and their associate bands, and as such confederates pledge themselves to give notice to the recognized agent of the United States residing near, or upon such as the high seas as to be near them of any designs which they may know or suspect to [be] formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whatever, or nation whatever against the peace and interests of the United States.

It is agreed that a breach of the peace, and acts judged as breach of this treaty is as such a breach of trust, thus so and as such any person whom violates such trust shall receive no less than that of two years hard labor at the execution by an order of the and as such by the pleasure of the Chiefs of the Tribal Nation

Article 6

The covenant being set and agreed on by the said tribes and their associate bands are now, and agree to remain, friendly with such tribes as are now at peace with the United States, residing upon the waters of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Red Rivers. In as such observance in return all shall be at peace with the tribal nation, in recognition of such of their lands, and waters and to all that is their holdings. This letting of blood and as such signing of this covenant is taken at The bayou Dorchie and confirmed in Natchitoches and by the council of elders at Little Hill Creek Brooke, and that of the mud creek river at the place of the blue water woman of Tejas, Mary de les Jesus before that of the sunset people of Nacogdoches, their sister of the Catholic Faith.

Article 7

It is agreed that, and understood the Tribal Nation is as such a sea going nation and as such its powers of its navy and as such naval affairs of such tribal nation shall remain intact, and such access to all of its recourses shall be protected, however such shall be received in all ports as protected by the Naval Command as to flying, their flag and a flag of friendship thus may come to do commerce and intercourse with those whom they seek, and thus receive such aid in need, in as such ports of call which are not enemies of the United States, and as such and at the will and pleasure of the President through such acts of Congress the tribal nation may receive letters of Marque and Reprisal to help defend the tribal nation and as such as citizens of their borders and water ways and those of United States and that of the United States as such their collective interest.

Article 8

It is agreed that, the Tejas Nation shall be a protectorate, Sovereign friend of the United States and may hold in reserve all of its rights in kind, thus have certain rights set aside as to the protections of the Sovereignty of The Tribal Nation its associated bands and of its confederates. As such the Tribal Nation may repatriate such lands, property utilized by or abandoned by The Untied States as such the Tribal nation may never declare war against their Sister Nation of the United States. It is agreed that other Countries or such Nations which have entered into such covenants with the Tribal Nation, its warriors, bands, associated tribes, and its councils and its chiefs as set forth shall not be diminished nor can they be extinguished by the United States. It is agreed that this covenant is entered into freely and with out threat of invasion of force, or such use of arms and as such understood that the presence of such force present is as a discovery and not to declare such war, or to do war with or desire such a war with the Tribal Nation of Tejas, or that of its peoples. It is agreed that those belonging to the Tribal Nation shall be allowed to do commerce and free trade with the United States with out duress of impediments of taxation, levies or tariffs or any such instruments required from them by the Untied States and as such they shall enjoy free trade and intercourse thus be set as favored among the Untied States. It is agreed that, a due course of laws shall prevail and if any Indians shall commit a murder or robbery on any citizen of the United States, the tribe or nation to which the offender belongs shall deliver up the person or persons so complained of, on complaint being made to their chief for judgment, he or they shall be arrested, tried, and punished according to the laws of the Tribe and according to such laws of the United States and its Territories. Thus it is agreed in all fairness of law that said person lawfully judged shall be interned for execution of the judgments by the said Chief(s) to the Recognized Authority of the United States.

Article 9

Nevertheless, should any bad men, in defiance of this agreement, continue to make depredations of any nature, thus as judged a violation of this treaty and such breach of this covenant the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity, according to the laws of the tribe, and that of the Untied States, and by such territories, or possessions where the offence may have been committed this includes any and all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from the citizens of the United States or by the citizens of the United States from any of the said tribes or nations, into whose possession soever they may have passed, upon due proof of rightful ownership, shall be restored; and the chiefs of said tribes or nations shall give all necessary aid and protection to citizens of the United States in the relief of reclaiming and recovering such stolen horses; goods and property and the civil and criminal magistrates of the United States, respectively, shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians in claiming and recovering such damaged or stolen property, goods, and in the protection of their claims for relief and in guaranteed their rights where as such Indians cited for such transgressions of the peace of this treaty and laws shall be heard by a court of their piers as administered by their chiefs, and as such if any recognized agent of the United States be found among them be remanded over for execution of such sentences have thus been delivered by the chiefs.

It is further agreed any bond man, slave or servant which has come to the Tribal nation and now is such as a citizen or member of any house, or any associated bands, or member of the confederated tribes which there are with in Tejas, shall be set no longer as a slave but be recognized as a freeman. Thus declared a freeman, may never be sold into bondage for debts, not shall these men or their families be chattel as to be bought or sold as such property. Nor may their former master seek them in these lands, or return them to their place of enslavement as such is a breach of the peace of this covenant and thus so constitutes the punishment of the pain of death, less it cause the Tribal nation to rise up and war against those whom have taken their kindred

It is further agreed that the Tribal Nation will forgive such intrusions, by the United States, upon the Tribal Nation and its lands for, its transgressions and those attempts of reclamation of slaves or such property of those former owners of such peoples.

As forth coming it is set as the United States recognizes the courts of the Tribal Nation with its just, fairness and its mercy and thus The United States agrees to the set terms with in such covenant with the Sovereign Chief, his warriors, council and associated and confederate bands, and tribes.

It is further agreed that blacksmiths shall be sent to reside among the said tribes or nations, to keep their guns and farming-utensils in order, as long and in such manner as the President may think proper and the need of them be useful to the tribal nation. It is further agreed that school-teachers, at the discretion of the President, shall be sent among the said tribes or nations for the purpose of instructing them; and the said tribes or nations being discovered as Christians having no formal instruction in the Gospel agree that preachers of the gospel may travel or reside among them by permission or such order of the President of the United States or his agents to be appointed, and thus by permission and by election of the chiefs and that ample protection shall be afforded them in the discharge of their duties, by such chiefs.

The said tribes or nations and their associate bands, and as such their confederates are now, and forever agree to remain, at peace with the United States. All animosities for past offences and such trespasses are hereby mutually forgiven and forgotten, and the parties to this treaty pledge themselves to carry it into full execution, in good faith and sincerity.

Article 10

We thus having met Christian Natives and as such have the Trust and the vested authority of the President of the United States and the fullness of the faith of Congress to treat and act in the Interest of the United States we thus so for the common good of all we move and Treat for peace, and trade. We thus Treat freely with This Nation and as such bind such as the United States as to this oath with a covenant of gifts, smoke and blood drawn freely by both parties as to determine a solution of peace with out war, thus we honor life and regard it as precious and as such a sacred gift of God Almighty, and through the Name of Jesus Christ His son declare our covenant before Him to our allies and neighbors such as good will and thus declare We are brothers and as such we are and will be our brothers keeper.

For the Untied States

Signed
Richard Sparks United States

Signed
Thomas Freeman United States

Signed
John Joseph Duforest Lt. United States

For the Tejas , and associated bands and confederates -

- Walksfar and his mark
- Middelbrooks and his mark
- Azule Delos Negora and his mark
- Red Woman Buffalo and her mark and the marks of her seven husbands:
Looking twice, man on Earth, Crowhop, Otter Bear, Little voice, yonger wolf, Santiago De Chrstos los roja casa
- Cul los Kic acoup – “wars against dog” and his mark
- Wondering Elk and his mark
- Sister Mary Azule les le Rosas – (“blue flower”) a catholic convert (nun) her signature
- Peter Blackhand and his signature- “captain of captured small vessel”
- Crows fly west and war chief his mark
- Four winds sing alone war chief - and his mark
- Juan bapitst los Tehesha War chief and his mark
- Red Bear the younger – Sachem and his mark
- Mirum Bolton “ Speaking hands” his signature tribal scribe educated by catholic priest -
- Sahnoan les e Kic azule “ blue woman of good health “and her mark (holy woman – medicine woman-midwife to chiefs)
- Songs with birds and her mark (tribal story teller)
- Rosebud younger Chief (cadis) and his mark
- Walter S Freeman his mark (escaped slave to Master E Smith) Tribal Freeman

Other signatures were illegible and too far faded to read after this point



s/s- certified by: Jay Yerger document specialist Tribal notary 1986 – Jun 02
Atakapa document restoration digitization project.