

following article was adopted by the Sioux and Ojibways: "It is agreed that the line dividing their respective countries, shall commence at the Chippewa River, a half day's march below the falls; and from thence it shall run to Red Cedar River immediately below the falls; from thence to the St. Croix River which it strikes at a place called the Standing Cedar, about a day's paddle in a canoe, above the lake at the mouth of that river; thence passing between two lakes called by the Chippewas 'Green Lakes,' and by the Sioux the 'Lakes they bury the eagles in,' and from thence to the Standing Cedar the Sioux split, thence to Rum River crossing it at the mouth of a small creek called Choking Creek, a long day's march from the Mississippi; thence to a point of woods that projects into the prairie half a day's march from the Mississippi; thence in a straight line to the mouth of the first river which enters the Mississippi on its west side, above the mouth of Sac River; thence ascending the said river above the mouth of Sac River to a small lake at its source; thence in a direct line to a lake at the head of Prairie River, which is supposed to enter the Crow Wing River on its south side; thence to Otter Tail Lake Portage; thence to said Otter Tail Lake, and down through the middle thereof to its outlet; thence in a direct line so as to strike Buffalo River, half way from its source to its mouth, and down the said river to Red River; thence descending Red River to the mouth of Outard or Goose Creek.

"The eastern boundary of the Sioux commences opposite Ioway River on the Mississippi, runs back two or three miles to the bluffs, follows the bluffs crossing Bad Axe River, to the mouth of Black River, and from Black River to a half day's march below the falls of the Chippeway River."

A noted Sandy Lake chief, Curly Head or Ba-ba-see-keen-dase as his Indian name appears in the treaty, on his