

TREATY OF MARCH, 1863.

On the 11th of March, 1863, a treaty was concluded by which the Mississippi, and the Pillager, and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Ojibways relinquished Gull Lake and other reservations, and accepted the region, "beginning at a point, one mile south of the most southerly point of Leech Lake; thence easterly to a point, one mile south of the most southerly point of Goose Lake; thence due east to a point due south from the intersection of the Pokagomin reservation and the Mississippi River; thence on the dividing line between Deer River Lakes and Mashkordens River and Lakes, until a point is reached north of Deer River Lakes; thence in a direct line northwesterly to the outlet of the Two Routes Lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to Karbekaun River; thence down said river to the lake of the same name; thence due south to a point due west from the beginning; thence to the place of beginning."

TREATY OF OCTOBER, 1863.

The Red Lake and Pembina Ojibways on the 2d of October, 1863, by treaty, ceded the lands, "beginning at the point where the international boundary between the United States and the British Possessions intersects the shores of the Lake of the Woods; thence in a direct line southwestwardly to the head of Thief River; thence down the main channel of said Thief River to its mouth on the Red Lake River; thence in a southeasterly direction, in a direct line towards the head of Wild Rice River, to the point where such line would intersect the northwestern boundary of the tract ceded by the treaty of February, 1855; thence along the boundary line of said cession to the mouth of Wild Rice River; thence up the main channel of the Red River to the mouth of the Shayenne River;