Treaty of Fort Pitt, 17 September 1778.

Articles of agreement and confederation, made and entered into by Andrew and Thomas Lewis, Esquires, Commissioners for, and in Behalf of the United States of North-America of the one Part, and Capt. White Eyes, Capt. John Kill Buck, Junior, and Capt. Pipe, Deputies and Chief Men of the Delaware Nation of the other Part.

ARTICLE I. That all offences or acts of hostilities by one, or either of the contracting parties against the other, be mutually forgiven, and buried in the depth of oblivion, never more to be had in remembrance.

ARTICLE II. That a perpetual peace and friendship shall from henceforth take place, and subsist between the contracting parties aforesaid, through all succeeding generations: and if either of the parties are engaged in a just and necessary war with any other nation or nations, that then each shall assist the other in due proportion to their abilities, till their enemies are brought to reasonable terms of accommodation: and that if either of them shall discover any hostile designs forming against the other, they shall give the earliest notice thereof, that timely measures may be taken to prevent their ill effect.

ARTICLE III. And whereas the United States are engaged in a just and necessary war, in defence and support of life, liberty and independence, against the King of England and his adherents, and as said King is yet possessed of several posts and forts on the lakes and other places, the reduction of which is of great importance to the peace and security of the contracting parties, and as the most practicable way for the troops of the United States to some of the posts and forts is by passing through the country of the Delaware nation, the aforesaid deputies, on behalf of themselves and their nation, do hereby stipulate and agree to give a free passage through their country to the troops aforesaid, and the same to conduct by the nearest and best ways to the posts, forts or towns of the enemies of the United States, affording to said troops such supplies of corn, meat, horses, or whatever may be in their power for the accommodation of such troops, on the commanding officer's, &c. paying, or engaging to pay, the full value of whatever they can supply them with. And the said deputies, on the behalf of their nation, engage to join the troops of the United States aforesaid, with such a number of their best and most expert warriors as they can spare, consistent with their own safety, and act in concert with them; and for the better security of the old men, women and children of the aforesaid nation, whilst their
warriors are engaged against the common enemy, it is agreed on the part of the
United States, that a fort of sufficient strength and capacity be built at the
expense of the said States, . . . which fort shall be garrisoned by such a number
of the troops of the United States, as the commanding officer can spare for the
present, and hereafter by such numbers, as the wise men of the United States in
council, shall think most conducive to the common good.

ARTICLE IV. For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered
into by the contracting parties, against all infractions of the same by the citizens
of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall proceed to the
infliction of punishments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by securing
the offender or offenders by imprisonment, or any other competent means, till a
fair and impartial trial can be had by judges or juries of both parties, as near as
can be to the laws, customs and usages of the contracting parties and natural
justice: The mode of such trials to be hereafter fixed by the wise men of the
United States in Congress assembled, with the assistance of such deputies of
the Delaware nation, as may be appointed to act in concert with them in adjusting
this matter to their mutual liking. And it is further agreed between the parties
aforesaid, that neither shall entertain or give countenance to the enemies of the
other, or protect in their respective states, criminal fugitives, servants or slaves,
but the same to apprehend, and secure and deliver to the State or States, to
which such enemies, criminals, servants or slaves respectively belong.

ARTICLE V. Whereas the confederation entered into by the Delaware nation
and the United States, renders the first dependent on the latter for all the articles
of clothing, utensils and implements of war, and it is judged not only reasonable,
but indispensably necessary, that the aforesaid Nation be supplied with such
articles from time to time, as far as the United States may have it in their power,
by a well-regulated trade. . . .

ARTICLE VI. Whereas the enemies of the United States have endeavored, by
every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion,
that it is the design of the States aforesaid, to extirpate the Indians and take
possession of their country: to obviate such false suggestion, the United States
do engage to guarantee to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all
their territorial rights in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been
bounded by former treaties, as long as they the said Delaware nation shall abide
by, and hold fast the chain of friendship now entered into. And it is further agreed
on between the contracting parties should it for the future be found conducive for
the mutual interest of both parties to invite any other tribes who have been
friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, and
to form a state whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a
representation in Congress: Provided, nothing contained in this article to be
considered as conclusive until it meets with the approbation of Congress. And it
is also the intent and meaning of this article, that no protection or countenance
shall be afforded to any who are at present our enemies, by which they might escape the punishment they deserve.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, at Fort Pitt, September seventeenth, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

Andrew Lewis
Thomas Lewis
White Eyes, his x mark
The Pipe, his x mark
John Kill Buck, his x mark