The Indians, 300 strong, gathered at the Caddo Indian Agency House for the signing of the cession treaty. Jethiel Brooks, Indian agent, represented the government.

The first article of the treaty read as follows:

"The chiefs, head men, and warriors of the said nation, agree to cede and relinquish to the United States all their land contained in the following boundaries, to wit: "Bounded on the west by the north and south line which separates the said United States from the republic of Mexico between the Sabine and Red Rivers, wheresoever the same shall be defined and acknowledged to be by the two governments. On the north and east by the Red River, from the point where the said north and south boundary line shall intersect the Red River, whether it be in the Territory of Arkansas or the state of Louisiana, following the meanders of the said river down to its junction with the Pascagoula bayou. On the south by said Pascagoula bayou to its junction with the Bayou Pierre, by said bayou to its junction with Bayou Wallace, by said bayou and Lake Wallace to the mouth of the Cypress bayou, thence up said bayou to the point of its intersection with the first-mentioned north and south line, following the meanders of the said water-courses. But if the said Cypress bayou be not clearly definable, so far then from a point which shall be definable by a line due west, till it intersects the first-mentioned north and south boundary, be the content of land within said boundaries more or less."

The treaty provided that the Caddos would be given $30,000 in goods and horses immediately; $10,000 in money to be paid within one year of Sept. 1, 1835, and $10,000 a year for the next four years—a grand total of $80,000.

The Caddos in turn agreed to move out within one year, "never to return to live, settle or establish themselves as a nation, tribe or community of people" in the territory. They were given authority to appoint an agent, who would be permitted to live in the United States, to collect the annuities listed in the treaty.

In supplementary articles to the treaty the Caddos gave 640 acres of land to Larkin Edwards, their interpreter. The gift later became the site of where Shreveport built. The Shreve Town Co. bought the property from Edwards for $5,000 in 1837. Part of the supplement covering the gift to Edwards follows:

"Whereas Larkin Edwards has resided for many years to the present time in the Caddo nation, was a long time their true and faithful interpreter, and, though poor, he has never sent the red man away from his door hungry; he is now old, and unable to support himself by manual labor, since his employment as their interpreter has ceased, possesses no adequate means of which to live: Now, Therefore—

"It is . . . agreed, that there shall be reserved to Larkin Edwards, his heirs and assigns forever, one section of land, to be selected out of the lands ceded to the United States by the said nation of Indians, as expressed in the treaty to which this article is supplementary: in any part thereof not otherwise appropriated by the provisions contained in these supplementary articles."