DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF AN
UNRATIFIED TREATY IN JULY AND SEPTEMBER 1868, WITH THE
GROS VENTRE, BLACKFEET, SHOSHONI, AND BANNOCK INDIANS
Copy of treaty
with the
River Crow tribe
of Indians
July 15, '68

W. J. Cullen
Cont.

Treaty Opns.
Articles of Agreement and Convention

Made and concluded at Fort Howard

by N. T. on the fifteenth day of July
and the year of our Lord one thousand
four hundred and forty-two

between W. J. Culver, Commissioner duly
appointed and authorized to the part
of the United States, and the chiefs
Kendrick and Delegated representing
the River Crow tribe of Indians, they
being duly authorized for such purpose
by their tribe.
Article I
Perpetual peace, friendship, and amity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the River Crow tribe of Indians partici1i in this treaty.

Article II
The aforementioned tribe of Indians do hereby mutually, jointly, and generally agree and covenant that they will maintain peaceful relations among themselves and cultivate mutual good will and friendship not only among themselves, but towards any other tribe or tribes, that may dwell upon the reserved lands as in article third described and set forth, or adjacent thereto.

Article III
We, the Chiefs, Head men and Delegates of the River Crow tribe of Indians, heretofore signed by us, and being by our said tribes thereunto authorized and directed to hereby cede and forever relinquish and surrender to the United States all the right, title, claim and interest in and to all lands claimed held or proceeded by them where
over situated said lands being more particularly described as follows, namely: commencing at a point where the Powder River empties into the Yellowstone River, thence up said Powder River to its source, including all of its tributaries, thence southwesterly in a straight line from the Bumples Bubble, on Powder River, to the Platte River, at or near the Red Bubbles, thence westerly to the head of the Rocky Mountain intersecting the head waters of the Niobrara River, thence north easterly in a straight line to the Niobrara River, thence down said Niobrara to its junction with the Niobrara River, thence down thence down the Niobrara to its junction with the Big Fork, thence up said Big Fork to its source, thence easterly to the place of beginning and it is hereby agreed by the parties to this Treaty that the said Crow tribe of Indians shall be located upon said tract of country reserved and set forth above for the use and benefit of the Blackfeet Nation and said Crow tribe of Indians said land being more particularly described and
Article IV.

No white person unless in the employment of the United States or duly licensed to trade with the Indians located on the reserved land hereinbefore stated, or members of families of such persons, shall be permitted to reside, or make any settlement upon any portion of said tract or portions of country so reserved and set apart as aforesaid, nor shall said Indians alienate, sell, or in any manner dispose of any portion thereof except to the United States.

Article V.

The said tribes of Indians, parties to this Treaty, devise to exclude from the track of country reserved as hereinbefore stated and set forth, the use of ardent spirits and other intoxicating liquor and to prevent their people from drinking or using the same; therefore it is provided that any Indian or Half breed belonging to said tribe who is guilty of bringing such liquor into the Indian country, or who drinks the same, may be tried by his or her proper
part of the annuity hereinbefore mentioned shall be withheld from him or her for each term of two years, as the President may determine and they shall likewise be liable to the same punishment as white persons for the same offence, as under the laws of the United States.

**Article XV.**

The said Crow tribe of Indians, parties to this Treaty hereby acknowledge their dependence upon the United States, and their obligation to obey the laws thereof, and they further agree and promise to submit to and obey said laws, and all other laws which shall be made by Congress, for their government, and for the punishment of offenses, and they agree to submit themselves to the restraint of their ability, in enforcing all those laws under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or Agents, and they pledge and bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens of the United States, and to commit no injurious or depredations
and their personal property. They also agree to deliver to the proper officer or officers of the United States, all offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States; and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States who may be within the limits of the country reserved and set apart for the use of the said Crow and other tribes of Indians, whenever required to do so by said officer or officers.

And the said Crow tribe of Indians, parties to this Treaty, agree that they will not make war upon any other tribe, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves and other Indians, or the United States, for adjustment, and will abide thereby, and if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations upon any other Indian within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same shall prevail in regard to compensation and punishment as in cases of depredations against citizens of the United States.
In consideration of the foregoing agreements, stipulations, and articles, and on condition of their faithful observance by the said tribe of Indians, parties to this Treaty, the United States agree to expend annually for the Crow tribe of Indians, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed at the time of signing this Treaty, for and during the term of twenty years, from and after the ratification of this Treaty, the several sums and for the purposes following to wit: for the support of one Physician, and for the purchase of medicine eight hundred dollars; for one blacksmith five hundred dollars; for one school teacher and the necessary books and stationery for the school four hundred and fifty dollars; for the instruction of said Indians in farming and the purchase of seeds to six hundred dollars and for annuity payments, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended in such useful goods, provisions, and other articles, as the Secretary of the Interior at his discretion may from time to time determine. Provided, that so much of
and annual sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Secretary of the Interior shall deem proper may be expended in stock, animals, and agricultural implements, and in establishing and instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits such of said Indians as shall hereinafter hereof and in the employment of mechanics for them and providing care and support for the sick, old, infirm, and helpless orphans of their number, and in any other respect promoting their civilization and improvement. And to enable the said tribes of Indians, parties to this Treaty to embark upon a civilized career, free from all indebtedness to the United States further agree that in addition to the annuities above stipulated to be paid to pay all such persons as may be entitled thereto, such sum or sums as the said tribes of Indians may be justly indebted to them in, by reason of such persons having furnished goods, provisions, or supplies to said tribes of Indians, or by reason of depredations heretofore committed upon the property of such persons by said
Indians, of exceeding in all the sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars.

**Article VIII.**

The Half-breeds of said tribe, and other persons citizens of the United States, who have intermarried with Indian women of said tribe, and continue to maintain domestic relations with them, shall not be compelled to remove to said reservation, but shall be allowed to remain and be placed in the lands herein above referred to, and relinquished to the United States, and shall be allowed each to select from said ceded lands, one hundred and sixty acres of land (not mineral) including as far as possible their present homesteads, the boundaries of the same to be made to conform as far as practicable to the United States surveys, and where so ceded, the President of the United States shall issue to each of said persons a patent for such quarter section of land with such restrictions and the power of alienation as he may see fit to impose, and until such patent shall issue, there shall be no power of alienation of said lands by any person.
for whose benefit such selections are authorized to be made and it is further understood and agreed that the half-breeds of said tribe shall share equally per capita with the Indians of that tribe, with the distribution of annuity goods and that the said tribe of Indians shall have the right to select and appoint as proper and suitable persons to inspect and see that they are distributed fairly and equally.

Article IX

It is understood and agreed by and between the parties to this Treaty, that if any of the Indians, particule or tribe shall violate any of the stipulations herein contained the United States may withhold for such length of time as the President and Congress may determine, and portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to said tribe under provisions of this treaty.

Article X

This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties wherever the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, and shall continue in force
for twenty years past and after she said this unless broken violated and
broken by any Indian.

In testimony whereof the said W.J. Cullen Commissioner on the part of
the United States, and the undersigned
Chief Redmond and Delegate of
the foregoing said Indian parties to this Treaty
have hereunto set their hands and seals
at the place and on the day and
year herein before written.

W.J. Cullen, Commissioner

W. Cullen, Secretary

[Names and signatures of Indian witnesses follow, with markings indicating the presence of specific people or objects.]

Executed in presence of:
Saloen S. Sargent
Alfred S. Vaughton
M.S. Hamilton
J.T. Biddler
David Harey
Capt. Serfard Lott
O. H. W. Stanchfield
C. S. Boyd
She Calleton-Stevens
C. O. Cullen

Horse Guard
White Side
Lettie Steltin
Two Hulse
Two Belly Woman
Young Woman
Spanish
Medicine Hair
Linkman
Bull Neck
Bull's Head
Bull's Foot
The wood Custer
Wolf Prison
The Eating Sea
She who has it in every way his mark.
Article of Agreement and Convention

Made and concluded at Fort Hawley, 27th of the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between W. J. Cullen, Commissioner duly appointed and authorized on the part of the United States and the Chiefs, Headmen and Delegates representing the Grand Vecaro tribe of Indians, they being duly authorized for such purposes by their tribe.
Article I

Perpetual peace, friendship and unity shall henceforth exist between the United States and the Caddo Nation of Blackfeet Indians, parties to this Treaty.

Article II.

The aforesaid tribes of Indians do hereby mutually, jointly and severally agree and consent that they will maintain peaceful and friendly relations towards the whites and that they will in future abstain from all hostility whatever against each other, and cultivate mutual good will and friendship not only among themselves but toward and between the tribes or bodies that may dwell upon the reserved land as set forth in Article third described and set forth or adjacent thereto.

Article III.

We, the chiefs, head men and delegates of the Caddo Nation of Indians being by our said tribes authorized and directed hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands not or at any time heretofore claimed or proceeded by
them; whereas situated (said lands being more particularly described in the third
and fourth article of a Treaty made
between the United States and the
Blackfeet Nation and other tribes
of Indians, dated October 17, 1855) except
all that portion of country described
as follows, namely, commencing at a
point where the parallel of forty-eight
degree North Latitude intersects
the dividing ridge of the main head
of the Rocky Mountains; thence in
an easterly direction to the nearest
source of the Tetons River; thence down
said river to its junction with the Teton
River; thence down the Teton to its
junction with the Sweetwater River;
thence down the Sweetwater River to the
mouth of Snake River; thence due South
to the forty eighth parallel of North
latitude; thence west on said parallel
to the main range of the Rocky Mountains;
thereafter, by a line along said range to
the place of beginning, which said
land, described tract of portion of coun-
try, is hereby reserved to, and set apart
for the said Blackfeet Nation and
Crow Treaty tribe of Indians, for their
occupied, possession and enjoyment excepting, and it is hereby provided and agreed, that in the event of a Treaty being made by the United States with the Creek tribe of Indians, whereby it may be stipulated that the said Creek shall remove to and live on the land herein before described and reserved to the use and benefit of the Creek tribe of Indians (and under the supervision and control of the said Agent, occupying and using) in common all agency buildings together with the services of each of the employees as may be deemed practicable, said Indians shall be permitted to do so, and shall be treated in all respects by said Creek tribe of Indians as owners in common of said lands and entitled to all privileges and benefits thereof pertaining. The same in all respects as through they were parties to this treaty, and the said Indian parties to said treaty do hereby further agree that all said as suitable agency buildings are erected, they will settle permanently upon said reservation and do all in their power to encourage agricultural pursuits.
The said tribe of Indians, consent and agree that for the purpose of establishing travelling thorough-fares through said tract of country as received and set apart as above-said, and the better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, roads of every description, military posts, bridges and laid of telegraph houses for Agency, mission schools, farm shops, mills, stations, and for any other purpose may be constructed out of any materials therein found, and permanently occupy and use as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above mentioned, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that said line of travel and the navigation of all streams shall be forever free to citizens of the United States, and the United States and hereby bound to protect said Indians against depredations and other unlawful acts, which while men travelling or passing through said tract.
Article V.

No white person unless in the employment of the United States, or duly licensed to trade with the Blackfeet Nation or Good Venture tribe of Indians, or member of the families of such persons shall be permitted to receive or make any settlement upon any part of said tract or portion of country so reserved and set apart as aforesaid nor shall said Indians, chiefs, or in any manner dispose of any portion thereof, except to the United States.

Article VI.

The said tribes of Indians parties to this treaty, agree to exclude from the tract of country reserved to them, as hereinbefore stated and set forth, the use of ardent spirits, or other intoxicating liquors and to prevent their people from drinking or using the same. Therefore it is provided that any Indian or Half-breed belonging to said tribe who is guilty of bringing such liquors into the reserved country or who drinks the same, may have his or her proportion of the annuities heretofore paid.
Article 14th

The said Goox Texawata of Indian, parties to said treaty, hereby acknowledge their dependence upon the United States and their obligation to obey the laws thereof, and they further agree and obligate themselves to submit to and obey said laws and all other laws which shall be made by Congress for their government and the punishment of offenses and they agree to direct themselves to the advice of their ability in enforcing all those laws, under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or Agent, and to pledge and bind themselves to proceed friendly relations with the citizens of the United States and to commit no injuries to, or defacements of their persons or property. They also agree to deliver to the proper officers of the United States, all offenders against the treated, laws or regulations...
of the United States who may be within the limits of the country hereby reserved and set apart as aforesaid. Thereof required to do so by each officer or agent.

And the said Indiana parties to this treaty agreed that they will not make war upon any other tribe except in self-defense, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves and other Indians to the United States for adjustment and will abide thereby and if any of the Indian parties to this treaty commit depredations upon any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same shall prevail in regard to compensation and punishment as in case of depredations against citizens of the United States.

Article XIII

In consideration of the foregoing agreement, the United States do hereby and in condition of their faithful observance by the said tribe of Indiana parties to this treaty, the United States agreed to expend annually for the said tribe of Indians, in addition to the goods and
provisions distributed at the time of sign.
ning this treaty for and during the term
of twenty years from and after the e.
tection of this treaty. The several
sums and for the purpose following to
it, for the support of one physician, and
for the purchase of medicine eight hundred
dollars; for one blacksmith five hundred
dollars; for one school teacher, and the
necessary books and stationary for the
school four hundred and fifty dollars;
for the instruction of said Indian in
farming and the purchase of seeds, six
hundred dollars; and for annuity payments
the sum of twenty five thousand dollars.
be expended in such useful goods, provi-
sions and articles as the Secretary
of the Interior, at his discretion may
from time to time determine; Provided,
that
much of said annual sum of twenty
five thousand dollars, as the Secretary
of the Interior shall deem proper, may be
distributed in stock, animals, and agricultural
implements, and in establishing and intro-
ducing agricultural and mechanical fur-
suites, each of said Indians as shall be
decided in court, and in the employment
of mechanics for him, and providing care
and apologizes for the sick and sickly
and helpless orphan of their number,
and in any other respect promoting
their civilization and advancement.

And to enable the said tribes of Indi-
anes, parties to this treaty, to enter
upon a civilized career, free from all
indebtedness to the United States, further
agreed that in addition to the annuities
above stipulated to be paid, to pay all
such persons as may be entitled thereto,
whether or not the said tribe of
Indians may be justly indebted to them
in behalf of each person having
furnished goods, provisions, or supplies
to said tribe of Indians, or by reason of
depredations hereafter committed upon
the property of such persons by said
Indians, not exceeding in all the sum
of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Signed [illegible]

The Half-breeds of said tribe, and their
persons, citizens of the United States, who
have intermarried with Indian women
of said tribes, and continue to maintain
amicable relations with them shall not be
compelled to sever all to said reservation, but
but shall be allowed to remain undisturbed upon the lands herein above ceded and relinquished to the United States and shall be allowed each to select from said ceded lands one hundred and sixty acres of land (not mineral) and reside as far as possible near present homesites. The boundaries of the same to be made to conform as far as practicable to the principal streets in the townships, and when selected the President of the United States shall order each of said persons or selecting the same, a patent for each quarter section of land, with such restrictions and the power of alienation as in his discretion he may see fit to impose, and until such patent shall issue there shall be no power of alienation of said lands by any person for whose benefit such selections are authorized to be made and it is further understood and agreed that the half breeds of said tribes shall share equally, per capita, with the Indians aforesaid in the distribution of all other goods, and that the said tribes of Indians shall have the right to test and appoint a proper and suitable person to assist in the distribution of annuity
goods, and see that they are distributed
fairly and equally.

Article X

It is understood and agreed between
the parties to this Treaty that if any of
the Indian parties hereby shall violate
any of the stipulations herein contained,
the United States may withhold for each
length of time, as the President and
Congress may determine, any portion or
all of the annuities agreed to be paid
to said tribe, under the provisions of this
Treaty.

Article XI

This Treaty shall be obligatory upon the
contracting parties, whenever the same
shall be ratified by the President and
Seniors of the United States and shall
continue in force for twenty years from
and after the said date, unless sooner viol-
ated and broken by said Indians.
In testimony whereof, the said M. J. Cullen, Commissioner on the part of the United States and the undersigned Chiefs, Head men and Delegates of the aforesaid tribe of Indians party to this Treaty, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinafter before written.

M. J. Cullen
Special Commissioner

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<th>Indian Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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Executed in presence of
Orland O. Cullen Secretary
Alfred S. Vaughan
F. S. Beidel

Alex. Culbertson was Interpreter
Lomie Reve was Interpreter his mark
Effie Ann Knott
C. W. Boyd
Horace Jaffee
Copy of treaty

Blackfeet Nation

Sept. 1, 1868

W. J. Harlen
Comm. 1868

Treutie Office
Agreement and Convention

Made and concluded at Fort Benton No. 3 on the 14th day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight by and between W. J. Colfax, Special Commissioner duly appointed and authorized on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, Head Men and Delegates representing the several tribes of Indians of the Blackfeet Nation, they being duly authorized for such purpose by their respective tribes.
Article V.

Perpetual peace, friendship, and unity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the Blackfeet Nation and Tribe of Indian parties to this treaty.

Article VI.

The aforesaid Tribe of Indians do hereby mutually, jointly, and severally, agree and covenant, that they will maintain peaceful relations among themselves, and that they will in future abstain from all hostilities whatever against each other, and cultivate mutual goodwill and friendship, not only among themselves, but toward any other tribes or nations, that may dwell upon the reserved lands, as in article third, described and set forth, or adjacent thereto.

Article VII.

We, the Chiefs, Head men and Delegates of the Blackfeet Nation,
Indians, consisting of the Piegans, Blackfeet, and Blackfeet tribes, as heretofore described, hereunder referred to, and being by our said tribes thereunto authorized and directed, to hereby cede and relinquish to the United States, all the lands now or at any time hereafter claimed or possessed by them whenever situated (said lands being more particularly described in the third and fourth articles of a treaty made between the United States and the said Blackfeet Nation and other tribes of Indians, dated October 17th, 1833) except all that portion of country, described as follows, namely: commencing at a point where the parallel of forty-eight degrees North latitude intersects the dividing ridge of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, thence and in a southerly direction to the nearest sound of the Seton River, thence down said river to its junction with the Nootka River; thence down the Nootka to its junction with the Nepean River; thence down the Nepean to the mouth of Nepean River; thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel
of South latitude — thence west on
land parallel to the main range of
the Rocky Mountains — thence due
west along said Range to the place
of beginning which said last de-
described tract or portion of country is
hereby reserved to and set apart for
the said Blackfoot Nation of Indian
for their occupancy, possesses and en-
joyment, excepting and it is hereby
provided and agreed that in the event
of a treaty being made by the United
States with the Crowe, or other tribe
of Indians, whereby it may be stipu-
alated that the said Crowe, or other
tribes, shall remove to and live on
the land herein before described and
there to the use and benefit of the
Blackfoot Nation, said tribes or tribes
shall be permitted to do so, and shall
be treated in all respects by the
Blackfoot Nation as owners in com-
mone of said lands, and entitled to
all privileges and beneifts thereto per-
taining, the same in all respects as
though they were parties to said
treaty, and they do hereby further
agree that so soon as suitable agency

Article IV

The said Nation and tribe of Indians do hereby consent and agree, that for the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares, through each tract of country, so received and set apart as aforesaid, and for better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, roads of any and every description, military posts, bridges, and lines of telegraph, houses for agents, mission schools, farm shops, mill stations, and for any other purpose may be constructed out of any materials therein found, and permanently occupy and use as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above enumerated, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that said lines of travel, and the navigation of all lakes and
stream shall be forever free and
unobstructed to the citizens of the
United States; and the United
States are hereby bound to protect
said Indian against depredations
and other unlawful acts which his
men travelling or passing through,
or being in said reservation may
commit.

Article V.

No white person, unless in the end-
ment of the United States, or da-
ly licensed to trade with the Black
foot Nation of Indians, or member
of the family of such person, shall
be permitted to reside in, or make any
settlement upon any part of said tract,
or portion of country, so reserved
and set apart as aforesaid; nor shall said
Indians, alienate, sell or in any manner
dispose of any portion thereof except
to the United States.

Article VI.
The said tribes of Indians, parties
to this treaty, desire to exclude from
the border of country, reserved to their and
as hereinbefore stated and set forth, the use of ardent spirits, or other intoxicating liquors, and to prevent their people from drinking or using the same. Therefore it is provided, that any Indian or half-breed, belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing such liquor into the Indian country, or who drank the same, may have his or her proportion of the annuity herein after mentioned, withheld from him or her, for each time as the President may determine, and they shall likewise be liable to the same punishment as white persons, for the same offence, under the laws of the United States.

Article VII

The said Blackfoot Nation of Indians and parties to this treaty, hereby acknowledge their dependence upon the United States, and their obligation to obey the laws thereof, and they further agreed and obliged themselves, under oath, to submit to, and obey said laws, and all other laws which shall be made by Congress, for their government.
and for the punishment of offenses, and they agree to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability in enforcing all these laws, under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or agents, and they pledge and bind themselves, to preserve friendly relations with the citizens of the United States, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their persons or property. They also agree, to deliver to the proper officers, for officers of the United States, all offenders against the treaties, laws, and regulations of the United States, and to assist in discovering, pursuing and capturing, all such offenders against the treaties, laws and regulations of the United States, who may be within the limits of the country hereby preserved and set apart for the use of the said Blackfoot Nation and tribe of Indians, whenever required to do so by such officers or officers.

And the said Blackfoot Nation and tribe of Indians, parties to this treaty, agree, that they will not
make war upon any other tribes except in self defense, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves and other Indians to the United States for adjustment, and will abide thereby, and if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations upon any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail in regard to compensation and punishment as in cases of depredations against citizens of the United States.

**Article VIII**

In consideration of the foregoing agreement, stipulation and cession, and on condition of their faithful observance by the said tribes, the United States agree to pay annually for the Oregon, Blood, and Blackfoot Nations, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed at the time of signing this treaty, Fifty Thousand Dollars annually for twenty years after the ratification of this treaty.
President and Senate of the United States to be expended in such useful goods and provisions and other articles as the President at his discretion may from time to time determine, provided that no more of said annual sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars shall be paid by the said President or his discretion each year shall be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, and agricultural tools, implements, and in establishing and instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits such of the said Indians as shall be disposed thereto, and in the employment of mechanics for the benefit of said tribes, and in educating their children for them, and in providing necessary and proper medicines, medical attendance, care and support for the aged and infirm, or sick of their number, for the helpless orphaned of said tribes, and in any other respect promoting their civilization, comfort and improvement; and provided further that the President may at his discretion determine in what proportion the said annuities shall be devoted among the said several tribes, and to enable the said
tribed of Indians, particle to this treaty, to enter upon a civilized career forever. All indebtedness, the United States further agree, that in addition to the annuities above stipulated to be paid to pay all such persons as may be entitled thereto, each sum or sum shall be paid to 25 each person, or may be entitled thereto, each sum or sum, as the said tribed of Indians, may be justly entitled to the same, in any manner of such persons as having furnished goods, provisions, or supplies to said tribed of Indians, or by reason of depredations heretofore committed upon the property of such persons by said Indians, not exceeding in all the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars.

**Article IX**

The half-breeds of said tribe, and all free persons, citizens of the United States who have intermarried with Indian women of said tribe, and continue to maintain domestic relations with them, shall not be compelled to remove to said reservations, but shall be allowed to remain undisturbed upon the lands hereinabove described and relinquished to the United States, and they shall be
allowed, each to select from each sold land, one hundred and sixty acres of land (not mineral) including as far as feasible their present homestead. The boundaries of the same to be made to conform as far as practicable to the United States surveys and when so selected, the President of the United States shall issue to each of said persons as selecting the same, a patent for such quarter section of land, with such restrictions on the power of alienation, as in his discretion he may see fit to impose, and until such patent shall issue, there shall be no power of alienation of said land by any person for whose benefit such selections are herein authorized to be made.

**Article X**

It is understood and agreed by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any of the tribes of Indian parties hereby shall violate any of the stipulations, agreements or obligations here

- in contained, the United States may with hold for such length of time as
The President and Congress may determine any portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to each nation, or tribe, under the provisions of this treaty.

And it is further understood and agreed that the Half-breeds, mixed-bloods of said tribe, shall have equally, per capita, with the Indians forementioned in the distribution of annuity goods; and the said tribe of Indians reserve the right to select and appoint a proper and suitable person to receive in the distribution of all annuity goods, and to see that such distribution is conducted fairly and equitably.

And in addition to the lands above reserved, there shall be reserved and granted to the Rev. J. E. Irwin, Vicar of Saint John's Society, a religious and charitable institution and to his successors in office for trust for the use and benefit of said Society as long as the same shall remain a religious and charitable institution, amongst said tribe of Indians Six Hundred and Forty (40) acres of land (not mentioned).
which said tract of land shall be conveyed and located in a compact body by the said Rev. T. C. Smota or his successor, and the said Session of Saint John's shall be erected thereon.

Article XI

This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President, and Senate of the United States, and shall continue in force for twenty years from and after said date unless sooner violated, and broken by said Indians.

In testimony whereof, the said W. J. Calhoun, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head men, and delegates of the aforesaid Nation and tribe of Indians party to this treaty have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place, and on the day and year herein before written.

Signed and sealed in the presence of...
Emue Kerpi's Little Wolf his x mark

C. Wright Signature to his Bull Head his x mark

Indian Chief  Neat & pry  his x mark

James McLaughlin  En kieechee kawal it his x mark

Malcolm Clarke  Es kieyope take now kawal kuuy

O'O Reen x porting head his x mark

C. Swede John Busles Deft. A. W. Oowy his

Shet Newman  en ish  his x mark

2 Sept 13 Inc.

Owen O' Sullivan Clerk  Cuuyan perk his x mark

Arne Calbertson  Wae es huy awe  I'm su line his x mark

A. S. Interpreter  Sitting Pry  his x mark

Peter Gedde  Lord Stockay Spanark  his x mark

A. S. Interpreter  Ritche pickets  his x mark

Borrie  P. Schopen Archie om kapat Running  his x mark

A. S. Interpreter  Keewat Pete Eagle's Beach  x mark

Cra nui's ma can Hear Runners his x mark

Emue Kerpi's Little Owl his x mark

Ah - Kii-i-a Kat  his x mark

Our Keo  mi-ki  Big Shell his x mark

Emue Kerpi  Little Owl his x mark

Brick  Chieff  his x mark

Kee  his x mark

Kee  his x mark

Kee  his x mark

Na - tu  pa  Medicine  Is nell his x mark

Ow-Ree  o-eke yommel  his x mark

Boy  Chief  his x mark

Flood
Calf's Shirt Head Chief his + mark dead
The Calf thatiecesfed his + mark dead
Spotted Dog his + mark dead
Shale Crow his + mark dead
Big Humed his + mark dead
Wolf Collar his + mark dead
Sis Lariosed his + mark dead
Medicine Elk his + mark dead
Bull's Head his + mark dead
Calf Tail his + mark dead
Bull Calf his + mark dead
Old Medicine man his + mark dead
Medicine Wazoo his + mark dead
Shell Wazoo his + mark dead
Man that five ninety his + mark dead
She mixed his + mark dead
She Head his + mark dead
Head Chief his + mark dead
Man that goes his + mark dead
Big old Feather his + mark dead
White Elk his + mark dead
The Knoll his + mark dead
Red Humed his + mark dead
Impless Head his + mark dead
Stone Bull his + mark dead
Young Owl his + mark dead
The Kill he+mark (red)
White Shirt he+mark (red)
Youngman as account he+mark (red)
Medicine Wood he+mark (red)
White Bear he+mark (red)
Big Horn he+mark (red)
Fremont-curl he+mark (red)
Running Fisher he+mark (red)
Foss meat he+mark (red)
Blackfeet

Signed and sealed in presence of

Alex Culbertson W.O. Inty
Yat bi mi ba he+mark
Alex Quarrie he+mark
Zachariah Pope Spy'nd. Og.
Alfred Glaughan
J. S. Hubbard
J. S. Reed D'wgm
Olan C. Culver Secretary.
Copy of Treaty
With
Shoshonees, Bannocks,
And
Sheep Eaters
Sept. 24, 1868

W. J. Bullen
Acting 2d. J. T. S. Com.
Article of a Treaty

Made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by and between W. J. Gilmore, Commissioner and James Lewis, Secretary of Montana Territory and Acting Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and Head Men of, and representing the mixed Tribes of Shoshune, Bannock, and Sheepeater, they being duly authorized to act in the premises.

Article I

The object of Treaties being the strict maintenance of peace between the contracting parties, the faithful observance of each stipulation is absolutely necessary. The United States acting in good faith, expect the like conduct on the part of the Indians so that peace, amity, and friendship may be
maintained between the parties hereof.

Article II

The Chiefs and Heads of the Indian tribes as forementioned, representing the Indian tribes as forementioned, do most solemnly promise and agree with the parties representing the United States as forementioned, That they will surrender and do hereby surrender to the United States of America, all their right, title, interest, claims and demands of, in, and to all lands, tracts or portions of land, which they may now or have heretofore possessed, or occupied, within the Territory of the United States.
Article III

The United States do hereby set apart for the use and occupation of Indian Tribes, parties hereto, the following described section or portion of country Two Townships of Land commencing at or about a point known as "The Point of Rocks" on the north fork of the Salmon River, about twelve miles above Fort Lemhi. The said Townships and tract of land to be located and surveyed by or under the direction of their agent or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Article IV

The aforesaid Tracts of Indian parties to this Treaty, agree and consent to remain within their own country, act apart under this treaty, except when visiting other sections of the country, for the purposes of trade or social intercourse.
Article V.

It is agreed and understood by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any nation or tribe of Indians, as aforesaid, shall violate any of the agreements, stipulations, or stipulations hereinafter contained, the United States may withhold, for such length of time as the President may determine, any portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid at each Treaty under the sixth article of this Treaty.

Article VI.

In consideration of the foregoing and following agreements, stipulations, and conditions of their faithful observance, the United States agree to expedite for the mixed Tribe of Shoshone, Comanches, and Shoshoneans, the sum of Twenty thousand Dollars for the first year, Twenty thousand Dollars for the second year, and annually thereafter for eighteen years the sum of Twelve thousand Dollars, in such useful goods and provisions as the President,
Article VII

The tribes of Indians, party to this treaty, agree to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors, and to prevent their people from drinking the same. Therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to the said tribes who is guilty of bringing such liquors into the Indian country, or who drinks liquors may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her, for such time as the President may determine.

Article VIII

And the United States doth further covenant and agree that in addition to the appropriation heretofore made under article sixth, there shall be
made an appropriation of Eight Thou-
sand Dollars for the erection of a
new Mill upon the reservation
as aforesaid.

Article IX

The United States do further agree
that an annual appropriation shall
be made for the compensation of one
Farmer, one Physician, one Black-
smith, one Carpenter, one engineer,
and one Interpreter who are to
reside upon the Reservation and
to give their exclusive time, care,
skill, and energy to the interests
of the Reservation in their respect-
ive departments and to the instruc-
tion of the Indians.

Article X

The United States doth further
promise and agree for and in
consideration aforesaid, to appro-
priate annually the sum of Two thou-
sand, five hundred Dollars for the
purpose of maintaining a Pioneer
School to be under the direction of the
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Article XI

This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties, and the same shall be ratified by the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said W. F. Cullen, Commissioner, and James Tilton, Acting Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the undernamed Chiefs and Headmen of the aforesaid Tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year aforesaid.

Wm. Bond, Secretary.

[Signatures and marks]

W. F. Cullen, Commissioner.

James Tilton, Acting Governor.

[Signatures and marks]
Selling treaty with Blackfoot
Bloods & Crows (Horse Bill)

This is the amount stipulated
for paid three thousand in unratified treaty of 1860.
Blackford 27th, April 1816

[Handwritten text]

Secretary receives of Captain Richard Telford a letter from Chief Justice Blackford and other letters relating to the subject, with his instructions endorsed thereon.

Recpt 4th April 1816

Letter to Fox Edmunston

Sir Walter

Apr 17 1816
Feb. 16, 1866

J. E. Morse
Sacramento, Cal.
Oct. 20, 66

Submitted originally
Treaty made with the
Wintu Indians
Nov. 16, 65

Received March 3, 66

Treaty
Surety approved report
April 11, 66

Nov. 12, 66. Sec. returns
Surety report of 12, 66.
Sacramento, California
Feb. 10, 1870

I have the honor to submit herewith the original treaty made between the United States and the Blackfoot Nation of Indians, September 16, 1865, the Medicine tribe, and the Hon. J. F. Meagher, acting as

Montana Territory, acting on behalf of the United States.

J. N. B. Minor, Com. Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.

J. E. W. Wilson
Washington, D.C.
2 Fred with Blackfoot, 1861/12
THE TREATY WITH THE BLACKFOOT.

Speeches by Chiefs of the Piegan, Gros Ventres, Bloods and Blackfoots—Conditions of the Treaty.

On the 27th of October, 1855, a treaty was made with the Blackfoot Indians by the United States Government, at Fort Laramie, by the agents of the Department of the Interior. The treaty was signed by the Indians and by the officers of the United States, and was ratified by the Senate of the United States.

The treaty provided for the cession of a large portion of the territory lying within the limits of the United States, and for the payment of certain sums of money to the Indians. The treaty also provided for the establishment of a reservation for the Indians, and for the appointment of an agent to reside on the reservation, and to superintend the affairs of the Indians.

The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on the 11th of February, 1856, and was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 1st of March, 1856.

The treaty was a very important event in the history of the United States, and is still remembered as one of the most important treaties made with the Indians.

[End of Document]
Office of Indian Affairs
March 17, 1866

Came to transmit treaty with Blackfoot Indians, with letters from Acting Gov. McCoy of Montana, Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 19, 1866.

Reply returned to the Com. of Int. Affairs, with instructions to inform the Commissioners appointed to meet at Malheur, to instruct them to proceed their duties in relation to treaties with any of the Indians of the Northern District, as quickly as possible, and to have all of their proceedings approved and recorded.

April 17, 1866
Inaud Indian
Department of the Interior,
Office Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C., April 12th, 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for such action as you may deem proper, the original copy of the treaty made with the Blackfoot Indians, Nov. 16, 1865, by late Agent Upson, in connection with acting Gov. Meagher, of Montana.

Congress appropriated last year (see page 537, Statutes at Large, 1865, pamphlet edition) the sum of $15,000, for the purpose of making a treaty with these Indians; and instructions were sent to Agent Upson by my predecessor, under date of Mar. 24, 1865. These instructions will be found at page 235, Annual Report of this Office for 1865. A copy of this treaty reached this Office last fall, and has been furnished to the Commissioners who are about to visit the Upper Missouri, for information.

By the treaty herewith, the Indians agree to maintain peace with the whites and with each other, and with other tribes of Indians. They cede to the U. S. all the lands
reserved to them by the treaty of 1853, except that portion lying north of the Selon, Marais, and Missoumi rivers, and west of a line drawn northward from the mouth of Milk River. They agree that if a treaty shall be made to remove the Crow to the north side of the Missouri, they may occupy such lands; and the Blackfeet agree to remove to the country set apart for them within one year after the ratification of the treaty. They also agree to the occupation by the United States of such lands as may be necessary for agency, missions, mills, and stations, to the building of roads and telegraph lines, and to free and unobstructed navigation of streams. They consent that ammunitions shall be withheld from Indians or half-breeds who furnish liquor to Indians, to delinquent U.S. officers, or all offenders against the laws, and that if any of their lands violate the treaty, their ammunitions may be withheld.

The United States agree to protect the Indians from toil, from white, and to exclude from the country all whites except Government employees or traders, to expend $3,000 annually for 20 years for their (of which the Crow Centre are to have $1,200 annually) for beneficial purposes as well as goods to pay each principal Chief a salary of $300 or as long as his hand observe the treaty to give patents to certain whites and half-breeds named; for their lands and
that the annuities are not to be taken to pay debts of Indians.
The treaty to be obligatory upon the Indians from its date, and upon the United States from its ratification.

Agent Upson died at Sacramento, California, March 25th, while on his way eastward, not having made any special report upon the subject of the treaty. The provisions follow closely the instructions furnished to him, and but for other advice from the Territory, this Office would certainly be disposed to recommend its ratification, as promising much good to the Indians as well as to the whites who are rapidly filling the Territory. But from various unofficial sources it seems certain that the Indians, very soon after the treaty was made, broke out into hostilities, not only among themselves, but with the whites, and that many outrages were committed by them, under what provocation there are no means of knowing, until at the latest dates, something very like actual war was in progress between the whites and Indians.

As early as January 1st, Agent Upson was at Virginia City, in the southern part of Montana, on his way east. Through Hon. H. D. Upshur, U.S. we have copies of letters from H. D. Upshum, clerk of the agent, dated Fort Benton, January 7th and 21st, from which it appears that at the first-mentioned date, the Cree Indians were about Milk River, inclining to help the peace, but that the Piegan were hostile,
and committing murders and depredations upon whites, and also upon the Sioux and Crow Indians, and paying no attention to the treaty stipulations. The Blackfeet are also spoken of as hostile, and the Crow Indians complained that they were compelled to keep quiet, and allow themselves to be plundered.

By Mr. Upham's letter of Feb. 2d, it appears that the Crow Indians had retaken some of the horses from the Oregons, and the latter were "preparing for war on a large scale."

Since the above date, a letter, herewith enclosed, has been received from Acting Gov. Meagher, under date of Feb. 21st 1865, from which, and the papers enclosed therein, it appears that the officers had called for a force of volunteers to move against the Indians, and it is probable that war is in progress.

It is unfortunate for the service that a separate treaty had not been made with the Crow Indians, as that band appear to have kept their faith; but a new treaty can be made with that band by the Commissioner about to ascend the Platte, and I suggest that special instructions be prepared to that end.

I also transmit, herewith a letter from Acting Gov. Meagher, dated Dec. 14/65, giving information as to the making of the treaty, and the impression thens
entertained as to its value and probable effect.

In view of the facts, which appear to be well established, that the other bands of the Blackfeet nation have violated the treaty—obligatory upon them from the time when it was made—I cannot recommend its ratification, but submit the papers for your consideration, and for such directions as you may see fit to give on the premises.

Very respectfully,

T. Moodie

Commissioner

Hon. James Harlan
Secretary of the Interior.
Montana
163.92
map

Reports proceedings in negotiating a treaty with the Blackfeet Indians, and an attempt to make peace with the Cree. The immediate object was to facilitate the transfer of the Flathead Agency to Canada and effect a more friendly and permanent arrangement with the Montana...
Executive Office,
TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

Virginia City, March 14, 1865.

The Commissioner for Indian Affairs,
Department of the Interior,
Washington.

Sir,

There is the bearer to inform you that I returned here, the afternoon of the 7th inst., from Fort Benton, Whittier Heads, gone to advise Major Wilson in his negotiation of a treaty with the Indians of the Blackfoot Nation—Which treaty he has, as Special Commissioner for that purpose, been instructed and authorized to make.

The instructions given in this instance to Major Wilson, left him at liberty to negotiate the treaty of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory, in the negotiation of the treaty, as the successor of that officer, in favor of the Indians he would have to travel to Fort Benton from the万元以上 existence of the Territory, which dictate—

Governor Leggerton, on submitting the change of the Territory, in his departure for the United States, having expressed a desire that I should attend the Treaty Council, I was with great pleasure
I undertook the journey, and took part in the negotia-
tion.

Major Nelson having arrived, forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs a report of the proceedings at Fort Benton, together with a copy of the treaty concluded there with the Black Foot Nation, it appears to me desirable, in this communication, better now to give a summary of these proceedings, and submit it to your consideration. The two or three suggestions which have occurred to me in connec-
tion with them.

Indeed, the outline of these proceedings given in one of our local papers—while entirely these the former to include—renders it almost superfluous on my part to the more than respectfully direct your attention to it—this outline being quite correct, as far as it goes, and sufficiently explicit for the proper understand-
standing of the main features of the treaty, and the spirit in which it was accepted.

The Black Foot Nation was fully represented in the council, although the Black Foot Tribe, appearing in the person of one Chief only, and all the hostile bands were absent. These few tribes assembled, some time ago, beyond our line into the British Possessions, and have been living there ever since.

It strikes me greatly, that Indian Tribes who voluntarily abandon their lands, seeking shelter
and protection in a foreign country, cause the essential parties to any treaty with the United States, previous to their emigration, might have held it necessary to conclude with them.

A far beyond our time, here the Blackfeet turned themselves, it was found impossible to bring them back to the treaty council at Fort Ligonier—The messenger, despatched to them for that purpose, was killed on the way, having been forcibly halted by the Rootenay Indians, within the British territories, and compelled to return to the fort without having even seen the Blackfeet, who were brought to the Rootenay to warn away towards the Fraser river.

The hostile Indians, having murdered eleven White men on the Cheena river last spring, where they were peacefully employed cutting hay for the fort, have not been seen nor heard of this side of the British line, since that massacre took place.

The Oregans and Chief Indians were on the ground in full force, and with the friendly Indians, who came and joined with the Oregans, displayed an encampment in the Teton and Missoula of over a thousand lodges.

These Indians, appeared fine, the most peaceable, honest, and their Chiefs
with an intelligent readiness, attention to the stipula-

tions of the Treaty, and subscribed their names to the

instrument.

Nevertheless, I am satisfied they were

willing, more or less reluctantly, to accept the

courtene, more or less reluctantly, to accept the

peril of moving 1000 miles of time, more or less reluctantly, to accept the

order by which horses belonging to the latter de.

None stealing is accounted rather an heroic exploit

in the heart of these Indians, and the habit has become

so a bit more a habit with them, that, until some of the thieves

are literally punished, I much fear it will not be

reclaimed.

Wishing to anticipate the necessity

that must, in the course of a few months, dictate a Treaty with the Crow for the cession of their

lands—extending a 1000 miles to the left of the

South bank of the Missouri, the Eastern and

Southern boundaries of our Territory, Major Owen,

with my full concurrence, dispatched messengers to the Yellowstone to bring in these Indians, with the desire of obtaining their consent to a Treaty similar to that submitted to the Black

foot Nation.

These horses going out, after six

or seven hard days riding, these messengers

had to return without the horses; although the

Custer were encamped at Wash over half a

168
Executive Office,
TERRITORY OF MONTANA,
Virginia City, December 16th, 1865

...days ride from Helena the point at which the former had

to turn back to the fort... Of this fact, moreover, the Messengers
were made aware until one of them reached Helena.

...After a week, when the Baptism of my expectation, that
had been forming a wrapp-mental to the Mind of
the whole planet, informed him of it.

That it is more than expedient

Such a Treaty with the Sioux should be made as speedy

as possible, must be conceded in view of the urgent

fact, that hundreds of white men, and thousands of

trading farms and camping out towns, are, even

now, pushing down into the great valley of the

Yellowstone, and into the country beyond the junction

of the Gallatin with the Missouri.

As to the Sioux and their

 Allies and Accomplices, it is my clear and positive convic-
tion, that they will never be reduced to a friendly and

real reliable relations with the whites, but by the

strong hand of the military power

of the Nation.

Where, in my communication to

the Secretary of State, taken the liberty of expressing
this Convention, and, in the strength of it, have requested
me to obtain from the War Department a competent
Cavalry force for this Territory. I think that you will
see it fit to approve of this application, which I have
urged in my two-fold capacity, as Acting-Governor
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and that
in the proper quarter, you will give it your early
support.

The Communication from your Office,
the 26th of September last, notifying Governor Eden
that Major Hutchins, Agent for the Flatheads,
had been relieved, and that Mr. Augustus Chapin
had been appointed in his stead, was forwarded to
Major Hutchins on the 4th of this month.

I had intended to visit the Flathead Agency in my return from Fort Benton, but
the same communication having informed me that
this Agency had been transferred to Idaho, I re-
considered the intention of doing so. After this
Agency is several miles nearer the Capital of Montana
than the Capital of Idaho, and accessible from the
former by an excellent road, involving an easy
journey on horseback of two days at most, I re-
pectedly suggest that its transfer be revoked.

Following up this suggestion, I remain
162
it my duty to the Department to advise the appointment of a Special Superintendent for this Territory. Separated from one another, as the Indian agencies are in Montana, by one, two, and three hundred miles, and more, it is impossible for the Governor, or Acting-Governor, of the Territory, to acquaint himself, in an efficient and satisfactory manner, of the duties pertaining to the Superintendent, as well as those pertaining to the Governorship, at the one and the same time.

Should the Department concur with me in this point, it would afford me sincere gratification to know of Major Wilson being appointed to the Superintendent, which has devolved upon me as Acting-Governor of the Territory. Thoroughly conversant with the business of the position—intelligent, conscientious, active, resolute, and experienced—I feel convinced that, in this new and higher office, he would regulate the affairs and discharge the obligations of the Superintendent with great credit to himself, decided advantage to the different Agencies committed to his superintendence, and with perfect satisfaction to the Department.

Having instructed Major Wilson to proceed with the Fort Benton Treaty to Washington, as speedily as
possible, so that it may be ratified at an early day this winter, I shall leave to form the duty of communicating any further information the Department may desire to receive in relation to the matter contained in this dispatch.

I shall, therefore, with the other suggestion, which, I earnestly trust, will be cordially approved, and acted upon both promptly, by the Department.

Several parties in Montana—merchants, freighters, traders, farmers, and other settlers and business men—have sustained grievous damage at the hands of the Indians located in this territory, and incurred heavy expenses in resisting their hostilities. It would be but just, it seems to me, to have a Commission appointed to investigate the claims, pressing out of these expenditures and losses, and award such compensation as may be deemed equitable.

At some time the cause good by the United States, in protecting, there have been afforded to the people of Montana against the Indians up to this late hour._ MajorMotion and United States
Judge Mannan would, I am satisfied, render perfect justice to all parties concerned, however compromised to act in their Government—and it is with the fullest confidence in the careful industry, sound judgment, and firm integrity of these Gentlemen, that I cordially recommend for these appointments, to the most favorable consideration of the Department.

Thomas Francis Meagher
Secretary and Acting Governor
Territory of Montana.
Treaty
with the
Blackfoot Nation
Nov. 18, 1866

See Montana, M. 127.6
Treaty

between

the United States

and the

Blackfoot Nation of Indians

November 16th, 1865
Articles of Agreement and Convention made and concluded at Fort Benton, in the Territory of Montana, on the Sixteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, by and between Sam'el E. Terry, Special Commissioner duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, headmen and delegates representing the several tribes of Indians of the Blackfoot Nation, they being duly authorized for said purpose by their respective tribes aforesaid.

Article I

Perpetual Peace, friendship and Amity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the Blackfoot Nation and Tribes of Indians parties to this treaty.

Article 2.8

The said Blackfoot Nation and Tribes of Indians do hereby mutually, jointly and severally promise and agree that they will maintain peaceful and friendly relations toward the whites, that they will in future abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against each other.
other, and cultivate mutual good will and
friendships, not only among themselves, but
toward any other tribe or tribes of Indians
that may dwell upon the reserved lands as
in Article third described and set forth, or
adjacent thereto.

Article 1st

We, the Chiefs, head men, and delegates of the
Blackfoot Nation of Indians, consisting of the
Biegaw - Blood - Blackfoot and Grass Vintes tribes,
as hereinafter signed by us, being by our respective
Tribes thereunto authorized and directed, do
herebycede and relinquish to the United States,
all the lands, now or at any time heretofore
claimed or possessed by them, wherever
situated, particularly all those lands described
in the third and fourth Articles of Treaty made
between the United States and the
said Blackfoot Nation and other tribes of
Indians, dated October 17, 1855. Excepting all
that portion of country described as follows.
Namely, Commencing at a point where the
parallel of forty eight degrees North latitude,
intersects the dividing ridge of the Main
chain of the Rocky Mountains, thence in
an Easterly direction to the nearest source of
The 30th Line — thence down said River to its junction with the Marias River — thence down the Marias to its junction with the Missouri River — thence down the Missouri to the Mouth of Milk River — thence due North to the forty ninth parallel of North latitude — thence west on said parallel to the Main Range of the Rocky Mountains — thence southerly along said Range to the place of beginning. Which said last described tract or portion of country, is hereby reserved to, and set apart for the use, occupancy, possession and enjoyment of the said Blackfoot Nation of Indians, reserving, and it is hereby provided, and agreed, that in the event of a treaty being made by the United States with the Crow, or other Tribes of Indians, whereby it may be stipulated, that the Crow, or other Tribes shall remove thence and live on the lands herein above described, and reserved to the use and benefit of the said Blackfoot Nation, said Tribe, or tribes, shall be permitted to do so, and shall be treated in all respects by the Blackfoot Nation, as owners in common with them of said lands, and entitled to all privileges and benefits thence pertaining, the same in all respects as though they were parties to this treaty, and they hereby further agree
that within one year from and after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate of the United States, to remove to, and thenceforth remains upon said lands, described and set apart for their use and occupancy as aforesaid.

Article IV

The said Nation and Tribes of Indians, parties to this Treaty, hereby consent and agree, that the better to enable the President of the United States to execute the provisions of this Treaty, and to facilitate the objects therein, roads of any and every description, Military posts—bridges, lines of telegraphs—houses for Agencies Mission schools—farm shops, Mills & Stations may be built upon or across said reservation, out of any materials therein found, and permanently occupy, and use as much land as may be necessary or convenient for the various purposes above mentioned, including the use of wood for fuel, and land for grazing, and that said lines of travel, communication, and the navigation of all lakes, Rivers, and streams of water, shall be forever free, and unobstructed, to the citizens of the United States, and the United States, are hereby bound to protect said Indians against depredations.
and other unlawful acts, which white men, traveling or passing through said reservation may commit.

Article V.

No white person, unless in the employment of the United States, or duly licensed to trade with said Indians on said reservation, or members of the families of such persons, shall be permitted to reside in, or make settlement upon any part of said tract or portion of county, so reserved & set apart as aforesaid; nor shall said Indians sell, alienate, or in any manner dispose of any portion thereof, except to the United States.

Article VI

To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that if any of the Indians, or half-breeds, belonging to either of said tribes shall procure for, or sell to any Indian, or half-breed, of said nation or tribes, any intoxicating liquor, their proportion of the tribal annuities, shall be withheld from them, for at least one year, and they shall also for every such offense be liable to be proceeded against individually, and taxed and punished under the
intercourse laws, or any other laws of the
United States applicable to such offenders
the same as white persons.

Article X

The said Nation, and tribes of Indians,
parties to this treaty, hereby acknowledge their
dependence upon the United States, and their
obligation to obey the laws thereof, and they
further agree, and obligate themselves, to submit
to, and obey said laws, and all other laws which
shall be made by Congress for their government,
and for the punishment of offences, and they
agree to send themselves to the utmost of
their ability, in enforcing all the laws under
the direction of the Superintendent of
Indian affairs or agent thereof, and they
pledge, and bind themselves to preserve
friendly relations with the citizens of the
United States, and to commit no injuries to,
or depredations on their persons or property.
They also agree, to deliver to the proper
officers or officers of the United States, all
offenders against the treaties, laws or
regulations of the United States, and to assist
in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all
such offenders, who may be within the
limits of the country hereby reserved to, and set apart for the use, and occupancy of Blackfoot Nation, and tribes of Indians, whenever required so to do, by said officers or officers.

And the said Nation, and tribes of Indians, agree that they will not make war upon any other tribes, or bands of Indians, except in self defence, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves, and them, to the government of the United States, for adjustment, and abide thereby,

And if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations upon any other Indians, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same shall be submitted, in regard to compensation, and punishment, as in cases of depredations against citizens of the United States.

Article VII

In consideration of the foregoing agreements, stipulations, cessions, and undertaking, and on condition of their faithful observance by the said Tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, the United States agree to

*43
the Blackfoot Nation, in addition to the goods
and provisions distributed at the time of
signing this treaty. Fifty Thousand Dollars annu-
ally, for twenty years after the ratification of
this treaty by the President and Senate of the
United States, to be expended in such useful
goods, provisions and other articles, as the
President, at his discretion, may from time to
time determine. Provided, and it is hereby
agreed, that the President may annually
spend so much of said sum of Fifty Thousand
Dollars, as he shall deem proper, in the purchase
of stock, animals, agricultural implements
in establishing and instructing in agricultural,
and Mechanical pursuits, such of said
Indians, as shall be disposed thereto, and in
the employment of mechanics for them,
in educating their children— in providing
necessary and proper medicines, medical
attendance, care for, and support of the aged,
infirm or sick of their number— for the
helpless orphans of said Indians, and in
any other respect promoting their civilization
comfort and improvement. Provided,
further, that the President may, at his
discretion, determine in what proportion
the said annuities shall be divided.
Among the said several tribes, except, and it is herein provided and agreed, that the six detached, speaking a different language from the other tribes, comprising the Blackfoot Nation, that their fraction of the aforesaid annuity, shall be twelve thousand dollars annually.

And the United States further agree, that in addition to the fifty thousand dollars of annuities above stipulated to be paid, to pay annually to each of the principal chiefs of each of said four tribes, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty, or in the aggregate six thousand dollars, in money or supplies, so long as they and their respective tribes remain faithful to their treaty obligations; provided further, that the President may discriminate in the distribution of the aggregate amount of said money or supplies in favor of such chiefs, as shall by their fidelity to treaty obligations, show themselves most worthy of favor.

Article IX

The half-breeds of the tribes, parties to this treaty, and those persons, citizens of the United States, who have intermarried with Indian women of said tribes, and continue to maintain...
domestic relations with them, shall not be compelled to remove to said reservation; but shall be allowed to remain undisturbed, after the lands herein ceded and relinquished to the United States, and shall be allowed, each to select from said ceded lands (not mineral), one hundred and sixty acres of land, including as far as practicable their present homestead, the boundaries of said lands, to be made to conform to the United States survey. And when so selected, the President of the United States shall issue to each of said persons so selecting the same, a patent for said one hundred and sixty acres, with such restrictions on the power of alienation, as he in his discretion may see fit to impose, and until such patent shall issue, there shall be no power of alienation of said land, by any person for whose benefit such selections are herein authorized to be made.

Article X

On account of their long residence, liberality, and valuable faithful services, in keeping the peace between the government, and the Blackfoot Nation of Indians, there shall be granted to the following named white residents, in fee simple, out of the lands hereby ceded.
And relinquished to the United States as follows: Namely, to Baptist Champaign, one section of six hundred forty acres of land— to Benjamin Biscoe, one section of six hundred forty acres of land— to Charles Schwalto, one section of six hundred forty acres of land— to George Still, one section of six hundred forty acres of land— and to Malcolm Clark, one section of six hundred forty acres of land. Said lands to be selected by themselves within six months after the ratification of this treaty, by the President and Senate of the United States. Out of any land (not mineral) so ceded and relinquished as aforesaid, to whole, half, or quarter sections not included within their boundaries, any land legally claimed held and improved by any other person or citizen of the United States, and in further consideration as aforesaid, there shall be granted to T. C. Moser, Superintendent of St. Johns Mission (a Religious and Charitable Institution) and to his successor or successors to said office in trust for the use and benefit of said Mission, so long as the same shall be a Religious and Charitable Institution, one section of six hundred forty acres of land (not mineral) including covering the land whereon their said Mission is now located.
Article X I

It is understood and agreed by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any of the tribes of Indians parties hereto shall violate any of the stipulations, agreements or obligations herein contained, the United States may withhold for such length of time as the President and Congress may determine any portion, or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to said Nation or tribes under the provisions of this Treaty.

Article X II

The annuities of the aforesaid Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals but satisfaction for depredations committed by them shall be made by them in such manner as the President may direct.

Article X III

This treaty shall be obligatory upon the respective tribes of Indians parties hereto from the date hereof, and upon the United States as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate.

In testimony whereof the said A. D. E. D.son
Special Commissioners, and Thomas Francis Meagher
Acting Governor of Montana, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Associate in the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs.
Chiefs, Head Men and delegates of the Blackfoot Nation and tribes of Indians.

Pikans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Big Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bear Chief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under Bull</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rising Head</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strangled Wolf</td>
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Blackfoot
The Fish Child        his X mark
Gros Ventres

Fairmin, or Sitting Squaw his X Mark
Star Runner his X Mark
Wespee Horse his X Mark
Bull's Head his X Mark
Man Eagle Bonnet his X Mark

Many Bears his X Mark
White Eagle his X Mark
Little White Wolf his X Mark
White Bear in the Middle his X Mark
Big Tuck Eagle his X Mark
Ball in the Nose his X Mark

Red Fox his X Mark
Little Soldiers his X Mark
One who takes an arm in the mouth his X Mark

Bloods

The Bull's Back Fat his X Mark
The Father of all Children his X Mark
The Dog with a White Stripe his X Mark
The Mohair Old Man his X Mark

One who goes with the Bears his X Mark
The Banks his X Mark
One that likes the Land his X Mark
Bull Woolf his X Mark
Wind Bull his X Mark
Excerpts in presence of
S.E. Munson, secretary
Geo. Stull
J.T. Morris
A.A. Kennedy
W. H. Hixson
W. Carpenter
Malesorn Clark
Lord Jerome
Joseph Kipp
Charles Shutee - Six X mark. Interpreter
Witness: S.E. Munson
W. Carpenter
Neil Browne
Baptiste Champaigne - Six X mark. Interpreter
Witness: S.E. Munson
W. Carpenter
Neil Browne
Charles H. Sargeon
J. P. Will
Executed in presence of
S. E. Munson, Secretary

Ben'z Lavoie, Interpreter

Charles Ducette
Witnes S. E. Munson

Baptiste Champlaine
Witnes S. E. Munson