"BLACKFOOT CLAIM."

ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896.

(29 Stat. at L. 327)
(54 Cong. Sess. 1. c. 396) 398 Sec. 4

AGREEMENT WITH THE INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN
RESERVATION IN MONTANA.

Sec. 4. Whereas, William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell,
and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United
States, did on the ninth day of October, anno Domini eighteen
hundred and ninety-five, conclude an agreement with the Indians
of the Fort Belknap Reservation in the State of Montana, which
said agreement is in words and figures as follows (Senate Document
Numbered One hundred and seventeen, Fifty fourth Congress, first
session), to wit:

Agreement concluded October ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-
five, with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana,
by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements,
commissioners.

This agreement, made and entered into this ninth day of October,
anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, by and between William
C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commiss-
oners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned
Indians, residing upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Indian
reservation in the State of Montana, the same constituting a
majority of the male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation,
witnesseth that,

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the sum to be paid and the obligations
assumed on the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth,
said Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation hereby convey,
relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title,
and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation,
in the State of Montana, lying and being within the following
described lines, to wit:

Beginning at the 54-mile boundary monument,
at a point about the middle of the crest of Mission Butte,
and following a straight line, bearing (magnetic) north 17 degrees, 30
minutes west, to the highest point on a limestone ridge on the
south side of the north fork of People's Creek, and running at
right angles to the course of said creek at this point; thence in
a straight line, bearing (magnetic) north 2 degrees 45 minutes
west, to a rounded, timbered knob on the crest of the limestone
reef on the north side of the north fork of People's Creek, and
parallel with its general course; thence easterly, following the
crest of the last-mentioned limestone reef north of the north
fork of People's Creek, to a low rounded hill on said limestone
reef, where it dips down to the valley of Lodge Pole, or Red
Mountain Creek; thence in a straight line, north 74 degrees
east (magnetic) to the wooded limestone ridge known as Travis
butte, where a line drawn from the summit of Granite butte (the
peak south of the 61 l/2 mile boundary monument) north 15 degrees
east (magnetic) would intersect it; thence along said straight
line to the southern boundary of the present reservation; thence
along said boundary line of the present reservation to the point
of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and
relinquishment hereinafter made, the United States hereby
acquitts and agrees to advance and expend during the period of
four years, beginning from and after the expiration of the payments
provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on
the eleventh day of February, A.D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified by Congress on the first day of May, A.D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It is agreed that the said money shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States immediately upon the expiration of the payments under the said agreement of 1887, to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and there shall be expended the sum of ninety thousand dollars yearly, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as hereinafter provided. It is provided that any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of payments under the agreement of 1887 shall also bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements; in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, in procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans; in the erection and keeping in repair of such new agency and school buildings, mills, blacksmith, carpenter and wagon shops, as may be necessary; in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, enclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that in the employment of all agency and school employees preference in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation, who are well qualified for such positions, and that all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered except by the consent of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is further understood and agreed that in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided in Article II, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time in such manner as shall as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE V.

As the scarcity of water on this reservation renders the pursuit of agriculture difficult and uncertain, and since the reservation is well adapted to stock raising, and it seems probable that the main reliance of these Indians for self-support is to be found in cattle raising, it is agreed that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to them, but that this whole reservation shall continue to be held by these Indians as a communal grazing tract upon which their herds may feed undisturbed; and that after the expiration of this agreement the land shall continue to be so held until such time as a majority of the adult males of the tribes shall request in writing that allotment in
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severalty shall be made of their lands: Provided, That any member of the tribes may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on the same, and the filing of such description shall give the said member of the tribes the right to take such land when allotments of the lands in severalty shall be made.

ARTICLE VI.

So soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress, the boundary lines described in Article I shall be surveyed, designated, and marked by monuments not more than one-half mile apart. The expense of such survey shall be borne by the United States, but the unskilled laborers employed in the work shall be hired from among the Indians residing on this reservation.

Such survey and the markings of the above described boundary lines shall be done immediately - not later than ninety days after the approval of this agreement by Congress - and completed as speedily as possible, and the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites until after the new boundaries of the reservation shall have been established and marked.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed and provided that none of the money realized from the sale of this land shall be applied to the payment of any judgment which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim for damages because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of this agreement.

ARTICLE VIII.

All of the provisions of the agreement between the parties hereto, made February 11, 1887, not in conflict with the provisions of this agreement, are hereby continued in full force and effect.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood and declared that whenever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods.

ARTICLE X.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, on the ninth day of October, 1895

(SEAL) (SEAL) WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

HOUGA DJU SHI NA, his X mark, (LITTLE CHIEF) and others.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., October 9, 1895.

We, James Matt, Charles buckman, Chas. Perry, and James Perry, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between
the United States and Indians residing upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in Montana was fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that after said interpretation the said Indians, whose names appear sub-
scribed to said agreement, signed the same in our presence.
We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribes and reside upon said reservation, set apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.
Given under our hand at the Fort Belknap Agency, this 9th day of October, 1895.

CHARLES PERRY.
CHARLIE BUCKMAN.
JAMES MATT.
JAMES PERRY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., October 9, 1895.

I hereby certify that there are 181 male adult Assiniboine and 156 male adult Gros Ventre Indians, making a total of 334 male adult Indians residing on this reservation and drawing rations and annuities at this agency, as shown by the records of the agency office.

LUKE C. HAYES,
United States Indian Agent.

Therefore,
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

That the purpose of making the survey of the boundary lines described in article one as provided for by article six of said agreement, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.

That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat of survey authorized by this section, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase, under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement: Provided, That said lands shall be sold at ten dollars per acre; And provided further, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize the occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey: Provided, however, That any person who in good faith prior to the passage of this Act had discovered and opened, or located, a mine of coal or other mineral, shall have a preference right of purchase for ninety days from and after the official filing in the local land office of the approved plat of survey provided for by this section.

AGREEMENT WITH THE INDIANS OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION IN MONTANA.

Sec.9, Whereas William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the twenty-sixth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, conclude an agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet reservation, in the State of Montana, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows (Senate Docu-
ment Numbered One hundred and eighteen, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), to wit:
"BLACKFOOT CLAIM"

ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896.


This agreement, made and entered into the twenty-sixth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, by and between William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell and Walter M. Clements, commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, the same constituting a majority of male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, the latter's rights to participate in all business proceedings of tribe and to share in all the benefits accruing to said tribes from a sale of land or otherwise being hereby recognized as equal to the full bloods, witnesseth that:

ARTICLE I

For and consideration of the sums paid and the obligations assumed upon the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians of the Blackfoot Reservation hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation in the State of Montana lying and being west of the following described line, to wit: line "Beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the reservation due north from the summit of Chief Mountain, and running thence south to said summit; thence in a straight line to the most northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag; thence to the most westerly of the mouths of Divide Creek; thence up said creek to a point where a line drawn from the said northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag to the summit of Divide Mountain intersects Divide Creek; thence to the summit of Divide Mountain; thence in a straight line to the western extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lakes; thence in a straight line to a point on the southern line of the right of way of the Great Northern Railway Company four miles west of the western end of the railway bridge across the north fork of the Two Medicine River; thence in a straight line to the summit of Heart Butte, and thence due south to the southern line of the present reservation": PROVIDED, That said Indians shall have, and do hereby reserve to themselves, the right to go upon any portion of the land hereby conveyed so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States, and to cut and remove therefrom wood and timber for agency and school purposes, and for their personal uses for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes; AND PROVIDED FURTHER, That the said Indians hereby reserve and retain the right to hunt upon said lands and to fish in the streams thereof so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States under and in accordance with the provisions of the game and fish laws of the State of Montana.

ARTICLE II

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession and relinquishment hereinbefore made the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of ten years beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A.D. eighteen-hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified by congress on the first day of May, A.D. eighteen-hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, now attached to and receiving rations and annuities at the Blackfoot Agency, and all who shall hereafter be declared by the tribes located upon said reservation, with the approval of the Secretary, of the Interior entitled to membership in those tribes, the sum of one million, five hundred thousand ($1,500,000.00) dollars.
It is agreed that said money shall be paid as follows: The first year after the expiration of payments under the agreement of eighteen-hundred and eighty-seven ($300,000.00) dollars, one-half of which shall be deposited in the United States Treasury and bear interest at four percentum per annum, and one-half, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended as hereinafter provided; annually thereafter for eight years the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000.00) dollars: PROVIDED, That any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of the agreement of 1887, and any surplus that may remain from any annual payment provided for herein, shall also be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians, and shall bear interest at the rate of four percentum per annum. Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls and other live-stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements and providing employees, in the education of Indian children in procuring medicines and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans, in the erection and keeping in repair of such new agencies and school buildings, mills, blacksmiths, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, inclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement.

ARTICLE III

It is agreed that in the employment of all agencies and school employees preference in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation, who are well qualified for such positions, and that all cattle issued to said Indians for stock raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered, except by the consent of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV

In order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is further understood and agreed that, in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided in Article II, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time, in such manner as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE V

Since the situation of the Blackfeet Reservation renders it wholly unfit for agriculture, and since these Indians have shown within the past four years that can successfully raise horn cattle, and there is every probability that they will become self-supporting by attention to this industry, it is agreed that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to them, but that this whole reservation shall continue to be held by these Indians as a communal grazing tract upon which their herds may feed undisturbed; after the expiration of this agreement the lands shall continue to be held until such time as a majority of the adult males of the tribe shall request in writing that allotment in severalty shall be made of their lands: PROVIDED, That any member of the tribe may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on same, and that the filing of such description shall give the said members of the tribe the right to take such land when allotments of the land in severalty shall be made.
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ARTICLE VI

So soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress the boundary lines described in Article I shall be surveyed and designated by two engineers, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians and one by the Secretary of the Interior; the said boundaries shall at once be marked by monuments, not more than one-half mile apart; the points at the mouth of Divide Creek and the westernmost extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake, after they have been marked, shall be fixed and remain unchanged, no matter what alterations may hereafter take place in the course of said Creek, or in the level of said lake. The expense of said survey shall be shared equally between the United States and the tribes occupying this reservation, but the unskilled laborers employed in the work shall be hired from among the Indians residing on this reservation. Such survey and the marking of the above described boundary lines shall be begun immediately - not later than ninety days after the approval of this agreement by Congress - and completed as speedily as possible, and the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites until after the new boundaries of the reservation shall have been established and marked.

ARTICLE VII

It is further agreed that whenever, in the opinion of the President the public interests require the construction of railroads or other highways, telegraph or telephone lines, canals and irrigating ditches, through any portion of this reservation, right of way shall be and is hereby granted for such purposes under such rules, regulations, limitations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the compensation to be fixed by said Secretary and by him expended for the benefit of the Indians.

ARTICLE VIII

It is further agreed and provided that none of the money realized from the sale of this land shall be applied to the payment of any judgement which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim or damages because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of this agreement.

ARTICLE IX

The provisions of Article VI of the agreement between the parties hereto made February 11, 1887 are hereby continued in full force and effect, as are also all the provisions of said agreement not in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE X

It is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods.

ARTICLE XI

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, one the twenty-sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (A.D.1895)

(SEAL) WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.

(SEAL) GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.

(SEAL) WALTER M. CLEMENTS.

(SEAL) O NIS TAI PO KAH, WHITE CALF, his X mark, and others.

Witness:

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"BLACKFOOT CLAIM."

ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896.

Witness:

J.E. WEBB.
A.B. HAMILTON.
GEORGE STEEL.

United States Indian Agent.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY, September 28, 1895.

I, J.W. Schultz, hereby certify that I wrote the names appearing upon the foregoing pages, the same being those that were signed by the parties by making their mark; that the same was done by them freely and voluntarily, and the names appearing thereon are Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, belonging upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this the 28th day of September, 1895.

J.W. SCHULTZ.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., September 28, 1895.

We, Charles Simon, James Ferrine, and Richard Sanderville, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between the United States and Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian reservation, in Montana, was fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that after said interpretation the said Indians whose names appear subscribed to said agreement and signed the same in our presence.

We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribe and reside upon said reservation, set apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.

Given under our hands at the Blackfeet Indian Agency this 28th day of September 1895.

CHARLES SIMON
Special Interpreter.

JAMES FERRING
Indian Interpreter

RICHARD SANDERVILLE
United States Agency Interpreter.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., SEPTEMBER 28, 1895

I, George Steell, United States Indian Agent at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., hereby certify that the male adult population of the Indians belonging to the Blackfeet Reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, is 361.

This certificate is made upon my best knowledge, information, and belief, derived from the records of my office and fortified by all other sources of reliable information as to ages.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

GEORGE STEELL
United States Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

That for the purpose of paying one-half of the expense of making the survey of the boundary lines described in Article One, as provided by Article Six of said agreement, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise

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Appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use so much of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made for the benefit of the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation as may be necessary to pay one-half of the expense of the survey of said boundary line by the said Article Six of the agreement to be borne by the Indians.

That upon the filing in the United States Local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by Article One of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat or survey authorized by this section, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement; PROVIDED, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That any person who in good faith prior to the passage of this Act had discovered and opened, or located, a mine of coal or other mineral, shall have a preference right of purchase for ninety days from and after the official filing in the local land office of the approved plat of survey provided for by this section.

Approved, June 10, 1896.
BLACKFOOT CLAIM.

RATIFIED TREATY OF JULY 16, 1855, WITH THE FLATHEAD NATION.

(12 Stat. L., 975; II Kappler, 3nd. Ed., 723; Ratified 1859)

TREATY WITH THE FLATHEADS; ETC.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty ground at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, this sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendant of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, on behalf of and acting for said confederated tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them. It being understood and agreed that the said confederated tribes do hereby constitute a nation, under the name of the Flathead Nation, with Victor, the head chief of the Flathead tribe, as the head chief of the said nation, and that the several chiefs, headmen, and delegates, whose names are signed to this treaty, do hereby, in behalf of their respective tribes, recognize Victor as said head chief.

ARTICLE 1. The said confederated tribe of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the country occupied or claimed by them, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing on the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains at the forty-ninth (49th) parallel of latitude, thence westwardly on that parallel to the divide between the Flat-bow or Kootenay River and Clarke's Fork, thence southerly and southwesterly along said divide to the one hundred and fifteenth degree of longitude (115°) thence in a southwesterly direction to the divide between the sources of the St. Regis Borgia and the Coeur d'Alene Rivers, thence southeasterly and southerly along the main ridge of the Bitter Root Mountains to the divide between the head-waters of the Koos-kooskee River and of the southwestern fork of the Bitter Root River, thence easterly along the divide separating the waters of the several tributaries of the Bitter Root River from the waters flowing into the Salmon and Snake Rivers to the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and thence northerly along said main ridge to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. There is, however, reserved from the lands above ceded, for the use and occupation of the said confederated tribes, and as a general Indian reservation, upon which may be placed other friendly tribes and bands of Indians of the Territory of Washington who may agree to be consolidated with the tribes parties to this treaty, under the common designation of the Flathead Nation, with Victor, head chief of the Flathead tribe, as the head chief of the nation, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root River from those flowing into the Jocko to a point on Clarke's Fork between the Camas and Horse Prairies; thence northerly to, and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead River, to a point due west from the point half way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide thence southwest, the Prune, the So-ni-el-um and the Jocko Rivers take their rise, and thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.

All which tract shall be set apart, and so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use and benefit.
of said confederated tribes as an Indian reservation. Nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employment of the Indian department, be permitted to reside upon the said reservation without permission of the confederated tribes, and the superintendent and agent. And the said confederated tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty. In the meantime it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant.

Guaranteeing however the right to all citizens of the United States to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually occupied and cultivated by said Indians at this time, and not included in the reservation above named. And provided, That any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated and houses erected upon the lands hereby ceded, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor in money, or improvements of an equal value be made for said Indian upon the reservation; and no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until their value in money or improvements of an equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid.

ARTICLE 3. And provided, That if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation; and on the other hand, the right of way with free access from the same to the nearest public highway is secured to them, as also the right in common with citizens of the United States to travel upon all public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams running through or bordering said reservation is further secured to said Indians; as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places, in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land.

ARTICLE 4. In consideration of the above cessions, the United States agree to pay to the said confederated tribes of Indians, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed to them, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, in the following manner—that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, thirty six thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President, in providing for their removal to the reservation, breaking up and fencing farms, building houses for them, and for such other objects as he may deem necessary. For the next four years, six thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, five thousand dollars each year; for the next five years, four thousand dollars each year; and for the next five years, three thousand dollars each year.

All which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same for them, and the superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

ARTICLE 5. The United States further agree to establish at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification hereof, an agricultural and industrial school, erecting the necessary buildings, keeping the same in repair, and providing it
with furniture, books, and stationary, to be located at the agency, and to be free to the children of the said tribes, and to employ a suitable instructor or instructors. To furnish one blacksmith shop, to which shall be attached a tin and gun shop; one carpenter's shop; one wagon and plowmaker's shop; and to keep the same in repair, and furnish with the necessary tools. To employ two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plough maker, for the instruction of the Indians in trades, and to assist them in the same. To erect one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, keeping the same in repair and furnished with the necessary tools and fixtures, and to employ two millers. To erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair, and provided with the necessary medicines and furniture, and to employ a physician; and to erect, keep in repair, and provide the necessary furniture the buildings required for the accomodation of said employees. The said buildings and establishments to be maintained and kept in repair as aforesaid, and the employees to be kept in service for the period of twenty years.

And in view of the fact that the head chiefs of the said confederated tribes of Indians are expected and will be called upon to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of their time, the United States further agree to pay to each of the Flathead, Blood, and the Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes five hundred dollars per year, for the term of twenty years after the ratification hereof, as a salary for such persons as the said confederated tribes may select to be their head chiefs, and to build for them at suitable points on the reservation a comfortable house, and properly furnish the same, and to plough and fence for each of them ten acres of land. The salary to be paid to, and the said houses to be occupied by, such head chiefs so long as they may be elected to that position by their tribes, and no longer.

And all the expenditures and expenses contemplated in this article of this treaty shall be defrayed by the United States, and shall not be deducted from the annuities agreed to be paid to said tribes. Nor shall the cost of transporting the goods for the annuity payments be a charge upon the annuities, but shall be defrayed by the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The President may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion of such reservation as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said confederated tribes as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable.

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the aforesaid confederated tribes of Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The aforesaid confederated tribes of Indians acknowledge their dependence upon the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations upon the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or, if default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensa-
tion may be made by the Government out of the annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribes except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision, and abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article, in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.
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ARTICLE 9. The said confederated tribes desire to exclude from their reservation the use of ardent spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same; and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said confederated tribes of Indians who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservation, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to guarant(?) the exclusive use of the reservation provided for in this treaty, as against any claims which may be urged by the Hudson Bay Company under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the fifteenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, in consequence of the occupation of a trading-post on the Pru-in River by the servants of that company.

ARTICLE 11. It is, moreover, provided that the Bitter Root Valley, above the Loo-lo Fork, shall be carefully surveyed and examined, and if it shall prove, in the judgement of the President, to be better adapted to the wants of the Flathead-tribe than the general reservation provided for in this treaty, then such portions of it as may be necessary shall be set apart as a separate reservation for the said tribe. No portion of the Bitter Root Valley, above the Loo-lo Fork, shall be opened to settlement until such examination is had and the decision of the President made known.

ARTICLE 12. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indians affairs for the Territory of Washington, and the undersigned head chiefs, chiefs and principal men of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, (L.S.)
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs W.T.

VICTOR, Head Chief of the Flathead Nation, his X mark, (L.S.)
ALEXANDER, Chief of the Upper Pend d'Oreilles, his X mark, (L.S.)
MICHELLE, Chief of the Kootenays, his X mark, (L.S.)
AMBROSE, his X mark, (L.S.)
PAH-SOH, his X mark, (L.S.)
BEAR TRACK, his X mark, (L.S.)
ADOLPHIE, his X mark, (L.S.)
THUNDER, his X mark, (L.S.)
BIG CANOE, his X mark, (L.S.)
KOOTEY CHAH, his X mark, (L.S.)
PAUL, his X mark, (L.S.)
ANDREW, his X mark, (L.S.)
MICHELLE, his X mark, (L.S.)
BATTISTE, his X mark, (L.S.)

Kootenays.
BLACKFOOT CLAIM.

TREATY WITH THE FLATHEADS, ETC.

Kootenays.

GUN FLINT, his X mark, (L.S.)
LITTLE MICHELLE, his X mark, (L.S.)
PAUL SEE, his X mark, (L.S.)
MOSES, his X mark, (L.S.)

Witness:

JAMES DOTY, Secretary.
R.H. LANSDALE, Indian Agent.
W.H. TAPPAN, sub Indian Agent.
HENRY R. CROSIRE,
GUSTAVUS SOKON, Flathead Interpreter,
A.J. HOECKEN, ap. mis.
WILLIAM CRAIG.

And, whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for their constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 6, 1859.

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of treaty between the United States and Chiefs, Headmen and Delegates of the confederate tribes of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, who are constituted a nation under the name of the Flathead Nation, signed 16th day of July, 1859.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, Secretary."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 12, 1896.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Vice President presented the following


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an agreement made and concluded October 9, 1895, with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 990).

I also transmit the report of the commission, the proceedings of council held with the Indians, the report of Mr. Walter H. Weed, the geologist, on the mineral resources of the lands ceded, together with draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office to ratify the said agreement as shown by their accompanying letters.

It appears from the statements made in these papers that the price fixed for these lands will reimburse the United States the amount agreed to be paid the Indians, and because of this the matter is presented for the favorable action of Congress.

Very respectfully,

Hoke Smith, Secretary.

The President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, January 11, 1896.

SIR: By a clause in the last Indian appropriation act (28 Stat. 990) provision was made for negotiations with the Indians of the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations, in the State of Montana, for the surrender of certain portions of their respective reservations, as follows:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to negotiate with the Belknap Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their reservation, situated in the north central portion of the State of Montana, and the Blackfeet Indians for
INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

Article 4 provides, in order to encourage habits of industry and to reduce idleness and immorality, that any lessee growing or marketing pointing to the stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor to support themselves, and especially those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits.

Article 5 recites that the scarcity of water on the reservation renders the rearing of cattle difficult and uncertain, and that the reservation is well adapted to stock raising; and provides that during the existence of the agreement no allotments of land in severely be made, but that the reservation shall continue to be held by the Indians as a communal grazing tract upon which their herds may feed undisurbed; and that after the expiration of the agreement the reservation shall continue to be held until such time as a majority of the adult members of the tribes shall request in writing that allotment in severalty be made of their lands. It further provides that any member of the tribe may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on the same, and that the filing of such description shall give him the right to take such land when allotments of the lands in severity shall be made.

Article 6 provides for the survey of the boundary line described in article 1 immediately after the ratification of the agreement by Congress, such survey to begin not later than ninety days after such ratification.

Article 7 provides that none of the money realized under this agreement shall be used to pay any claim for damages because of depredations committed by the Indians prior to the date of the agreement.

Article 8 continues in force all the provisions of the agreement of 1887 not in conflict with this agreement.

By article 9 "it is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods."

Article 10 provides that the agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

In their instructions the commissioners were advised that the objects in making the cession of the Little Rocky Mountain range the Southern boundary of the Fort Belknap Reservation by the agreement of 1887 were, that the Indians could have the benefit of the timber and building stone abounding in the mountains, and which would be greatly needed by any permanent settlement, and building houses and otherwise improving their houses; and also that the Indian Department should have the control of the waters of the streams having their sources in the mountains for much-needed irrigation and for domestic uses by the Indians. They were instructed that these matters should receive their careful consideration in order that no irreparable damage might be done the Indians by depriving their these important benefits, which might be vital to their very existence; that they could, by a thorough study of the situation, determine how best to protect the Indians in the continued enjoyment of the natural resources of their reservation, and so arrange the boundaries of any portion of their reservation that the Indians might be willing to cede, as to retain a sufficient area of timber and stone-bearing lands to meet their future wants.

By an examination of the records of the proceedings of the councils held by the commissioners with the Fort Belknap Indians it will be observed that the Indians were assured by the commissioners that they
would not be giving up any of their timber or grass lands by a cession of the tract described in the agreement, and that they would have another tract for all their needs. This tract was described in a report by geologist Walter H. Weed as the “central porphyry region, including the highest peaks and head water gulches of the streams.” In another part of his report he describes this porphyry region as “covered with scabby pines and brush, none of which is useful for timber.”

The remarks by the commissioners at the councils and what Mr. Weed says in his report as above set forth relative to the character of the ceded lands are all that is contained in the papers accompanying the agreement from which to determine whether the Indians have relinquished sufficient water and timber and stone bearing lands for their future needs; but Mr. Pollock, chairman of the commission, assures me informally that the water rights of the Indians will not be in any way impaired by the cession, and that there is plenty of water and for their uses for all time. I am therefore satisfied that in making this agreement these vital interests of the Indians have received the due consideration of the commissioners and have been preserved intact.

The tract ceded contains, according to the report of the commission, something over 40,000 acres of land. The consideration agreed on is $300,000 or about $9 per acre. As to the price, the commissioners state that—

The price to be paid is large, per acre, but it has been definitely demonstrated that gold in paying quantities is to be found there. This is shown by the fact that considerable quantities have been surreptitiously mined and carried off, and by the facts shown in the report of Mr. Walter H. Weed, of the Geological Survey of the United States, referred to herewith.

These facts have not the progress in the last few years that they should have, and will be far from self-supporting when payments under the agreement of 1887 shall have expired.

It seems absolutely certain that some agreement must be made with them for the purchase of a part of their lands, or that they must receive gratuitous support from the Government for several years to come, to prevent suffering among them. Only a small portion of their reservation can be used for the growing of crops, and they must most rely upon the raising of cattle for support.

Taking into consideration the valuable mineral deposits known to exist within the ceded tract and the necessities of the Indians, I am of the opinion that the price agreed upon by the commissioners is not more than the land is worth. No immediate appropriation is necessary to secure the wage of the price, except such sum as may be required to make the survey of the new boundary provided for in article 6 of the agreement. It is thought that such a rise in the price of gold and silver in the future as the opinions of the market and the prospects for the purposes mentioned therein, and the balances that can be saved from the annual appropriations for the benefit of the Fort Belknap Indians under the agreement of 1887, the Indians can be assured for nearly eight years yet to come, by which time it is hoped that they will have so advanced in industrial habits as to need very little, if any further, help from the Government.

The other provisions of the agreement commend themselves. I deem it expedient, however, to invite attention to article 5, which provides in effect that no allotment of lands in severalty shall be made during the existence of this agreement, and the matter of an assembly of the adult male Indians shall request it in writing. As to this I wish to say, that while I would oppose such an agreement as a matter of general policy, I think that, in view of the character of the Indians in Montana, and condition and education of the Indians thereon, there

would be no serious objection to such an arrangement with respect to them. It is well known that there are very little if any lands on this reservation that are suitable for agricultural uses, and that a great part thereof is valuable for stock raising purposes, and that it will be some years before the Indians will likely reach such a position in advance toward the customs and habits of civilized life as to make it advisable to extend to them the allotment policy of the Government, even if their lands were suitable. I therefore see no objection to said article 5, as applying to the Fort Belknap Reservation.

I have prepared, in duplicate, a draft of a bill to ratify this agreement and to appropriate $1,500 to make the survey of the new boundary of the Fort Belknap Reservation established thereby, if so much be necessary, and have the honor to transmit the same herewith, with the recommendation that one part be transmitted to the Vice-President to be laid before the Senate, and the other be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives to be laid before that body.

I also transmit two copies of this report, two copies of the agreement, two copies of the record of the proceedings of the councils at which the agreement was negotiated, and two copies of the report of the commissioners, and of the report of Geologist Weed, referred to herein, with the recommendation that one copy of each be forwarded to the Vice-President for the information of the Senate, and one copy be forwarded to the Speaker for the information of the House of Representatives.

I have made no suggestions in the draft of a bill to ratify this agreement, herewith submitted, touching the disposition of the ceded portion of the reservation after the survey of the new boundary line, for the reason that I have thought that that is a matter for consideration by and recommendation from the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The original agreement and the papers which accompanied it are retained in the files of this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. Browning, Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir: The commission appointed under authority of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1890, to negotiate with the Fort Belknap and Blackfoot Indians for the surrender of certain portions of their respective reservations in the State of Montana, have the honor to submit the following report of their negotiations with the Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation:

The commission reached this reservation on Sunday, September 29, 1895.

It was found necessary to visit the lands proposed to be surrendered in order to ascertain their extent, and to obtain a description thereof. Accordingly, two of the commissioners, Means, Pollock and Grinnell, made a trip to the mountains, taking with them Indians from each of the tribes, Assiniboin and Gros Ventres of the Prairies residing there. Arrangements had been made with the agent to notify the Indians that a council would be held on the following Saturday, and one was held on that day, as also on October 7 and October 8, at which time the terms of an agreement were virtually decided upon.
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An agreement drawn in accordance with the understanding reached was submitted to the council on the 9th, and received the signatures of a majority of the male adult Indians of the two tribes. Mr. Clements on account of ill health was compelled to start for his home on October 6, and leave the completion of the work to the other members of the commission.

The time of the visit to this reservation was unfavorable because a change of agent was just being made—the new agent taking charge on October 1—and because there was a political quarrel in progress in the Gros Ventre tribe. The young men of this tribe were agitating against the leadership of the older men, and sought to assert their independence by opposing the sale of any of their lands, the older men being in favor of the sale.

Out of a total of 334 male adult Indians of the two tribes, 190, being a majority of 46, signed the agreement. This included about five-sixths of the Assiniboines and only one-fourth of the Gros Ventres. The amount of land ceded cannot be definitely stated, but it is supposed to be something over 40,000 acres. The price agreed to be paid is large, per acre, but it has been definitely demonstrated that gold in payable quantities is to be found there. This with the fact that considerable quantities have been surreptitiously mined and carried off, and by the facts shown in the report of Mr. Walter H. Weed, of the Geological Survey, submitted herewith.

These Indians have not made the progress in the last few years that they should have, and will be far from self-supporting when payments under the agreement of 1887 shall have expired.

It seems absolutely certain that some agreement must be made with them for the purchase of a part of their lands, or that they must receive gratuitous support from the Government for several years to come to meet the suffering and starvation among them. Only a small portion of their reservation can be used for the growing of crops, and they must eventually rely upon the raising of cattle for their support. The Government provides the money to be paid for these lands shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior at the rate of not more than $90,000 per year.

The agreement further provides that the boundaries of the ceded lands shall be surveyed and marked before the same shall become the property of the whites; also that no allotment shall be made during the existence of this agreement, nor afterwards, until the same shall be asked for by the Indians, and that the provisions of the agreement of 1887 not in conflict with this agreement shall continue in force and effect.

The minutes of the different councils transmitted herewith will show the position taken by these Indians and the reasons for incorporating in the agreement provisions that must be found there.

Every effort was made to conduct these negotiations in such a way that the Indians would fully understand all that was said, and to that end it was necessary to have an interpreter for each tribe and two for the commission. No promises were made or assurances given that anything would be done for them other than what is provided for in the agreement.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.
GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.

DECEMBER 14, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE FORT BELKnap INDIANS.

On this day Commissioners W. C. Pollock and George Bird Grinnell met the Indians in council, and the Indians having requested that the proceedings might be reduced to writing, their request was complied with, and the following is the stenographic report of said proceedings:

The commissioners having announced to the Indians that they were ready to hear from them, the following Indians addressed them, each through the proper interpreter:

WILLIAM POLLOCK (Gros Ventre). You commissioners have come to get part of the reservation, and I can't very well spare any of it. I don't like to sell, I don't. I want to keep it. I want to keep it. (White Wolf here touches the stenographer's pen in testimony of his statement.)

SLEEPING BEAR (Gros Ventre). The Indians are talking all different and I don't know what to do, so I think I will not sell; that is all I can tell you. I can't sell any of the reservation.

BLACK WOLF (Gros Ventre). I can't sell any of the reservation; the reservation is small enough now; I can't sell any of it. (Black Wolf here touches the pen in testimony of his statement.)

RAGGED SKINNER (Gros Ventre). I have a piece and I can't give it away. I don't want to sell it, because I like my land. I won't sell it.

FRANK LOPER (Gros Ventre). I am willing to sell. I will sell a part of the reservation. I will sell a part of the reservation.

MAN BIRDS HIDE (Gros Ventre). I like what you told me; I want you to help me.

RAGGED BEAR (Gros Ventre). I am willing to do as you three men advised me. I would like to get more cattle; that is all.

LAMPS HELLS (Gros Ventre). Look at my hair; it is gray. I say the same thing as I said before—I don't want to sell.

MANY EAGLE TAILS (Gros Ventre). I will not sell my reservation; I like this. It is the proof that I will not sell it. (Many Eagle Tails here touches stenographer's pen.)

WHITE BEAR (Gros Ventre). I like my reservation and I want help.

FRANK LOPER (Gros Ventre). My reservation is small enough and I don't want to sell it. I want to touch the pen to prove that I don't want to sell it. (Frank Loper here touches the pen.)

Mr. Pollock here addressed the Indians, through interpreters, as follows:

My friends, we had a short talk with you on Saturday. At that time you had not agreed among yourselves as to do; one of you would talk one way and another one another way. This was very bad; we were very sorry to see it. But through it was waiting until you would have been able to come together and follow one path. We are sorry to find that you are not yet agreed.

We are not here to try to force you to sell any of your land. We are willing to advise you what we think will be for your best good to do. We told you on Saturday that you must pay for your cattle, or anything else after your present agreement expires, unless by the sale of some more of your land. We still believe this is the best plan for you. If the majority, the most of you, do not think this, all we can do is to go back to Washington without having done anything. If we do this and you come to the agent three years from now and ask him for something to eat, or for a wagon, or for some cattle, you will be very much disappointed when you can not get it. If, then, you go back to your women and babies without anything, and they are crying for something to eat, you will be sorry that you did not think that better at this time.
INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKINAP RESERVATION.

I understand that some of the young men think that they should have more voice in the affairs of the tribe, but I say that you women also have an interest in the tribe, and influence is not to go wrong; the way to do it is to go right. I want to say to these young men that in their desire to get something now, that they go on the way that will never have influence with their people after this.

The land which some of you are ready to sell is not used by anybody. We were up here and looked at it. There is no timber there; there is no place that you could plow and sow oats or wheat; you can grow nothing there. As we spoke of this before, we don't want you to part with any of your ground.

We want you to sell any of your timber lands, and we want you to keep it so that you will have all the water that you wish. If you sell to anybody else, you cannot keep your same connection to them, all that you can do here is to raise cattle. We want to see you put the way of getting enough cattle so that you will have a good supply of them.

We are sorry that you have not done better with the cattle you had before, but we believe now that you are ready for the future. I don't know where you are going to get them, because you haven't got enough now to buy cattle and feed your people as long as they will need it. I will only say again, think over these matters carefully, and be sure you know what you are doing if you refuse to sell.

Mr. Grinnell then addressed the Indians as follows:

"I see a number of you. I can't see you far. You see the things that are close to your face, but the things that are farther off you can't see at all. You are like people looking at the sky; the sky is full of stars, and you can't see the stars in the dark because of the clouds which cover them. In the same way that for seven or eight years you have had plenty to eat and have lived well, and for the next year or two you are going to have plenty to eat, that it will always go on like that. That is not true; it is not going to last. I go about among different people and see them, how they are fixed, how many cattle they have got, how they farm; I don't see anybody as poor as you people.

Two years from now, if you don't make any agreement with the government, you will just have to kill your cattle and then you will have to starve. It makes me feel badly to think of this. If you sell enough to keep you going for some years longer, and then work and take care of your cattle, after that you will be like white people and be able to take care of yourself.

When a white man wants money, he takes something and goes to the store, and the trader gives him money that he can buy with it. You are like those white people; you have food and clothes, and the only thing you have to do is to sell them. The rest of you do not use, I should like to see you sell that, because if you don't I can't sell your cattle, and I want you to sell something. If you don't want to sell, you can't live on it. My advice to you is to come out here to the reservation, and I will take care of you, and this is what I have to say to you.

Loki Kezer (Asimblino). I agree with you in your purpose in coming out here to buy a portion of the reservation. I would like to see my own people living. I want you when you return to Washington to renew your old treaty and ask for the part of the reservation. I am not ashamed to say it. I am glad to see you here. There are many bad men among those whites. Some of you are poor, but I am willing to go there and make a treaty with them. I am a poor man, and when you come here and support me for a few more years, I will go back to you and take some cattle. I am willing to sell a piece of the land, but I am willing to sell that mine. I would like to have a ten-year treaty again, and if that time comes and you are able to support themselves alone. First of all things I would like to have some cattle, as that is the true factor to live with. And next to cattle I would like to sell as many implements as you can. I would not like to sell any of the forest, grass, or water, but I would like to see the future generation live upon that.

When you sold your cattle you lost your land, and you can't live there if you don't have cattle. You can't live in the country if you don't have cattle. You can't live alone, and you can't live without nourishment.

Weesen (Asimblino). When I see the commissioners come out here to buy a portion of the reservation, I am willing to sell a portion of the reservation. I would like to sell some of the forest, but I am willing to see the future generation live upon that. I am a poor man, and when you come here and support me for a few more years, I will go back to you and take some cattle. I am willing to sell a piece of the land, but I am willing to sell that mine. I would like to have a ten-year treaty again, and that time comes and you are able to support themselves alone. First of all things I would like to have some cattle, as that is the true factor to live with. And next to cattle I would like to sell as many implements as you can.

Medicine Bear (Asimblino). I am a poor man and I will listen to what you say to me. I always say yes; when you advise anything hard to me I always say yes. I am an Indian, but I think myself to be a white man. You ask for that money; you say I am ready to give you it, but you say you have bought some land, and I don't want to sell my land. I always say yes. I have been accustomed to no privations, and that is the way I live. That is the reason the Great Father has sent you out here that I can live yet, and that I am going to have some more meat yet. The only thing that I am living for is now eating. Ever since I have been living there is not a day but what I have had something to eat all this time. It makes me feel good when I hear a man talking about that I can live yet. I am living now and I have a home here, and when I think that the Great Father thinks of me, and I can sell my land, I always say yes. I am living here, out here, it makes me feel good. I am willing to do what you advise; I say "yes," and you say "yes," and I always say yes. I am always the same, and I am always the same. I would like to have a ten-year treaty with the Great Father. I want to receive some things from the government so that I will not suffer anything. I am very poor—I am very poor, and that is the reason I am so thankful to you come out here to make a treaty with us. I am not willing to sell my land, nor the water, nor any of the things you mention—that is, the grass, wood, and other things—but I am willing to sell that mine. I would like to see you work yourself to your benefit.

Eyes in the Water (Asimblino). I am glad that you want to exchange this money that we may live upon. I have told you that I live like this. I always say yes; that I would like to make a ten-year treaty with you. I want you to take that down. I am ready to give you all I have, but I want you to help me live and help me to accomplish this. I mean everything—implements and other things—and if you follow that out I will sure live. The Great Father has built the schoolhouse and this place here, I don't want to see any of the children taken away to the Eastern schools. I don't want any big fence on the reservation. I see those Indians around here; they are very few, but when you come out here with the intention of making a treaty with them so they will live they feel good over it. I am not willing to give you the wood, nor the grass, nor the water, but only those rocks lying around the mines, and don't shoot off the water. If you don't touch those things, the people might live a little while yet. I am not strong, but if you agree to what I ask, these people around here will live, I would like to have a ten-year treaty again.

No Bar (Gros Ventre). You commissioners have come a long ways to get a small portion of my land, and I am willing to sell it; I want some more cattle for it. I am not willing to sell the timber, nor the grass, nor the water, but I would like to get cattle and that mine. That is all I have to say.

Loki Kezer (Asimblino). I felt good when I heard you were coming. When they were here, and they said they would renew the treaty with us there was many things that they didn't agree to; they didn't agree to what they agreed to. They said a good many things that was good to use me, but they never carried them out; but you commissioners, I don't want you to try to carry them out in that way. You have come here with the intention of making a treaty that we should have it. There is no other tribe of Indians that I have charge of, only this, and that is all that is living now.

These Indians sitting around here, I would like to see them have something to eat and drink, and that is what I think. You come out here with the intention of buying the mine and I am willing to give it to you, but not over a mile wide. I don't know how to buy money, but I would like to make a ten-year treaty, so that by that time I might have a couple of children raised. You see these people around here (cows and horses) are all of the same kind, to sell, I might say; I don't know what you whether you will fool me or not, but that is what I have been thinking of—whether you will fool me. I am always ready to make a ten-year treaty, but you can get more money out of that mine then a ten-year treaty will be. I would like to raise my children, and that is the reason I say this. I should like to know how to work or anything yet, and the time is coming close before I say I would make a treaty. If you fool me you will make me poor. And another thing, I don't want to see any of my children go on that railroad over here. There is one road or school on that reservation; there is one here and one at the mountains, and I want to see my children go to school there. That is all.

Ba Doo (Asimblino). I am thankful that I can live yet. I am glad that the Great Father sent you out here that I might live. When the Great Father has any say to me, I always say yes; when you advise anything hard to me I always say yes. I am an Indian, but I think myself to be a white man. You ask for that money, but I am willing to give it, but I don't want to touch any of my own land; it is either grass or water; that is what I will depend upon. I want cattle. I mean everything that I say. [Bad dog here touches the pen.]"
INDIANS OF THE PORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

THE BREATH (Grose Venture). I say the same thing that Lane Bull said; I am not willing to sell any part of the reservation. I was given to me, and I can't spare any of it.

BLACK POUND (Grose Venture). My reservation is small, and I don't care about selling.

GRASS (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell part of the reservation.

SHORAM (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation; it is small, and I like it.

THE GRASS (Grose Venture). I am willing to sell part of the reservation. We are going to have to put the police to go out there and show you how big a land we want to.

I would like to get cattle for it. That is all I have to say.

LOVE RIBHIO (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation.

NARROW MAN, OR DEATY (Grose Venture). I am willing to sell that portion of the reservation where the mines are.

SITTING BIRD (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell part of the reservation. We would like to have the reservation remain as it is: we like the mountains.

THE RIVER (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation. They marked out the reservation for me.

HUNDA MANS (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell a part of the reservation.

I can't very well believe that you men were sent from Washington to buy this portion of the reservation. I think that you want to come out to buy that part of the reservation yourselves and then sell it to the Great Father afterwards.

DEATY LINGS (Grose Venture). I am sorry to tell you that you come up here for nothing. I can not sell part of the reservation. I want the reservation to remain.

THE WARE (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation. That is all I have to say.

BLACK WOLF No. 2 (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the timber, nor the waters, nor the grass, but I would like to get lots of cattle. I would like to make a treaty for ten more years. That is all.

RED TAIL (Grose Venture). I can't very well spare any of the reservation, because it is very small.

GO TO WAR (Grose Venture). A little over the other side of the sawmill, I am willing to let that portion of the reservation go; I am willing to sell that. I would like to get cattle for it, so that my children can live; I don't care for myself; I am getting old now.

LITTLE PINK (Grose Venture). You two men come up here to buy a portion of the land; I can't spare it.

HUMAH (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation. The reservation is very small and I can't spare it.

LITTLE CHIEF (A Cornelius). When there is a man comes to buy anything, and he able to buy it, he will go home feeling good. You come here for ask for something and these people here say, yes. I want you to go away from here without being ashamed. I would like to see you give these two tribes here cattle, and crackers, and other things to eat.

JERRY R. HUNTING FISHER (Grose Venture). I would like to see you men go home happy. We are willing to sell all part of the reservation. All the old people and these people that have good some same willing to let the reservation go; but those young fellows are like children playing—they don't know what they are talking about. We would like to have you give me a boat or boat in the tribe, so they can have it little time. We are willing to sell the reservation.

COW BONE (Grose Venture). When I went back East to Washington and saw the Commissioner there, the Commissioner told me that this reservation belonged to me, and he would do as I liked with it; and now I am willing to sell that portion of the reservation, and I would like to get lots of cattle for it, and I would like to make a treaty for ten more years. I am not willing to sell the timber, the waters, nor the grass. That ends the council.

JOHNNY (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell.

RED TAIL (Grose Venture). I don't want to sell the part of the reservation.

TAKES THE GUN (Grose Venture). The reservation is small, and I don't care about selling.

WOLF'S HEAD (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation. I want my children to live on it after I am gone. I think, maybe, that the children will be able to work the mines—those children that are in school.

RETURN TO WAR (Grose Venture). I am willing to let that portion of the reservation go. I am willing to let that strip of land go, and not on this side. You will have to make the agreement first how much land you want and how much the Indians are willing to let go.

TUNGS TUR (Grose Venture). I am willing to let the part of the reservation go.

EAGLE CHILD (Grose Venture). I am very glad to see you men here come to buy that small piece of land, and I am willing to let it go, and I would like to get cattle for it.

THE FEATHERS (Grose Venture). I am not willing to sell the reservation.
INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKnap RESERVATION.

THE BULL EASILY KILLED (Gros Ventre). I am willing to let that strip of land go. All I want is cattle for it.

Indians of this area addressed the Indians, as follows:

Now, we have listened to all that you people have had to say, and have been glad to learn your views. In the treaty, we didn't say anything because we wanted to see and how we feel sure that most of the people want to sell; some of them do not. Most of you can't tell me about your stock, or who your stock is, or what you are selling, and I can't see what you feel about it. We want to sell the land that you didn't want to sell, to begin a little on that side of the sawmill just a little strip; that is good.

So, we decided to go there. We went down south there to see this country, to find out what you could sell without selling any grass or timber; and so that you could sell your cattle and not be doing down there, we took with us some men from each tribe. They went with us and they know the land we looked at, and I don't know where we are or where we all went just where we run the line. We are not telling what the land was that we looked at. These men were Noyce, and Black Bull, and all the rest. We are good men, and we are an old band, and it only one day, I think; the other men were with us both days. Maybe there were some others, but I don't remember the name of the strip of land we talked about north of the south boundary of the reservation and east of the high ridge that is east of the mill, and south of that ridge that is on the north side of the North Fork of the Yellowstone. Here is good land, there is in it, and there is grass. It is a little small strip of land where nothing grows, where we have no water, and was not known before. If you only see no water on it. These men can tell you what it is. You people don't use it for anything; it is good to you. It is good only for what is under the ground there. Some people think that there is mineral there, but nobody knows very much about it. Now, if there are any of you that don't understand, that want to ask any questions, let them ask them and we will try to answer.

Council adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On October 8, 1885, the council met again and Mr. Pollock addressed the Indians as follows:

My friends, we had a long talk yesterday. From that talk I believe that the best of all must be told what mineral land there were some who were not then ready. I don't know whether they are now willing or not, but if more than half of you are willing to sell it and we can agree, there will be a bargain anyhow, whether all agree to it or not. As long as it was in doubt whether more than half of you were willing to sell we thought it best not to sell anything; it will throw away it and it will be worse for you than if we had made no agreement about it.

As we told you yesterday, any agreement we may make must be sent to Congress and ratified by the President. The people at the mountains are all good workers, but they are not very well taken care of. I don't know the reason for this, since they always do as the agents told them. Quite a number of Gros Ventres have been among the Arapahoes and lived there quite awhile, and now they have come back to their own tribe; and they would like to stay there; they would like for you to help them. I know that every Indian's name is down in a book, and down strong, but it should not be impossible for a Gros Ventre to come back to his own tribe—they were born here. I want the agent to know all about it, and I wish for him to help them all lie can.

LITTLE CHIEF (Assiniboine). When the agent says anything we remember it. We have had the large tract of land before and they promised many things, and this is no good; you all say, you now have to sell—the land that we think you can spare—is a very small piece compared to what you sold before. It must be plain to you that you can not expect for this little piece of land as much as you got for that large body. We want to give you all that we believe Congress will approve of. For that the Government agreed to pay. We are not in agreement that is enough; for many of you and your people are not satisfied. We now have to sell the land that we think you can spare—is a very small piece compared to what you sold before. It must be plain to you that you can not expect for this little piece of land as much as you got for that large body. We want to give you all that we believe Congress will approve of. For that the Government agreed to pay.
Inidanians of the Fort Belknapp Reservation. 

I know myself, and I never had anybody to show me or tell me. I learned myself how to take care of cattle, and when my cattle are gone I am then I will strive to see if I must. I can't very well sell any part of the reservation, and that is what my friends have been trying to sell the young men, all say. It was not me that made those lines of the reservation, it was the Great Father gave us this portion of land. Wherever my friends lie after they starve to death I will lie there too, with them.

Three White Cows (Gros Ventre). You men have come a long way to buy that piece of land from us, and I would like to go back with you satisfied. I think the reason I like this land of mine, so that the people will live on it; and I am not ashamed of giving it over to them. I wish that I could get some cattle so that I could live off of them. I wish that you would give me cattle for a part of the money, and whatever is left give it in grain like we are getting now. We have had three years to get grub yet, and we would like to have it extended ten years more.

No Fear (Gros Ventre). I don't like to see the comcomies come here for nothing, and this is the fourth time I have said "Yes." I would like to get lots of cattle, and maybe I would be able to live. If it is so that you have come from Washington to buy this land, I wish you would have a little more vision given to us at the mouth of this river. This council is like to-day—everything is calm. These Assiniboin, the Indians that you see have been here with us a long time and lots of them were born and raised here, and they are all willing sell that piece of land. You can come here from Washington, and I would like to have you take down to Washington what these Indians have said, and those things that are willing to sell, and next session I will know what to do. It is like a horse race to-day when two horses come out even—that is the way it is with the talk. Many times before while those young men will know to do if they tell you what they are going to pay them for the land. They will be glad then— they will trade even them. We won't let the whites take the land as they will; we are going to have our own way how much land we are going to sell. That is all I have to say.

Return to War (Gros Ventre). I am willing to sell that piece of land. The police-men are going to go up there when you show us the line. I would like to get some more beef killed for me at the mountains. I say the same as the Assiniboin— that I am willing to sell. All those old men have sold that land and I will sell it too.

Letter From (Gros Ventre). I say the same thing as those headmen, those policemen—I am willing to sell. When those old men made a treaty up above at old Fort Belden, they talked good for the young people, and we have had good policy so far. I am willing to sell that piece of land that those old men have told you that I am willing to sell, and I wish to make a ten-year treaty. I think that I can make a living by having cattle, and as I told you, I am willing to sell.

Tongue Wag (Gros Ventre). I don't say anything else than what I said before, that I can't sell. There is no one man has all the say of it; even all the children have a right to this land. I can't say any other way than what I have said before; all those people have a right to this land. I like my reservation and I can't sell it.

To Friend: Well, my friends, we have listened patiently to what you have said to us this afternoon. I find that I was mistaken in some of my ideas that I formed somewhat different from what you told me. I learn the new agent in talking with him that I thought those young men here ought to be encouraged to take more part in the affairs of the tribe. I am afraid they have been mistaken; they don't seem to understand how to form a reservation. They are afraid to lose the amount of money that is due.
not in the old agreement, and which we think will be good for you. You have now in Washington about fifty thousand dollars for land, which has been saved from former payments. You long to take your land, and we think that Washington there doing nobody any good. We want to make a provision for this money to bear interest. We propose to take your land every year, like your herds grow by the car. We want to make it so not only this that you have there now, but all that can be saved afterwards and added to it, will draw interest like your cattle.

There is another matter I want to speak about. There has been nothing said by any of you about any connection you want to make with any allotment of land. It is not our duty to take your land. We want to talk about the land you have to allot and provide for it. We think it is not right to take your land without any qualification of what you want to use it for.

You have a right to do what you want with your land. We want to make a provision for this money to bear interest. We think it is not right to take your land without any connection of what you want to use it for.

I agree with you. I think the man who now Secretary agrees with you, and I think it is not right to take your land without any connection of what you want to use it for.

You have a right to do what you want with your land. We want to make a provision for this money to bear interest. We think it is not right to take your land without any connection of what you want to use it for.

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INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

The whites always sell their lands and I think it is good, and I trust to the Great Father that we will see me right. I hope that you will carry through everything.

I remember yet you told me the other day, and I think that you remember what you said. All those people here are accustomed to fence in their land that they may not be stolen. It looks as if the whites can make these jeans clothes better than they can make the others. I don't see why they don't give them to the other clothes. As long as this is generally the custom to bring out some grub and give it to these commit-

The Indians at the store (Gros Ventre). I can't say any other way than what I said yesterday; I refused to sell it and I can't say any more. I know it will not go my way because good according to the majority. That is all I have to say.

The whites always sell their lands and I think it is good, and I trust to the Great Father that you will see me right. I hope that you will carry through everything.

The whites always sell their lands and I think it is good, and I trust to the Great Father that you will see me right. I hope that you will carry through everything.
INDIANS’ OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

Now, if you like the things that we have said to you, if you agree to what we have told you, we will have the paper drawn up in the treaty, and you will sign it, and it will go down to Washington to be given to the treaty. And then perhaps we can repair our houses and build a new house, and have a new home. We have tried now two mornings to get you to talk to us in the morning, but you don’t come out, you don’t go up very early. But we will be happy to have the paper drawn up, and we will have this paper drawn up, and any people that want to put their names to it, any people that want to sign it, can do so. It will be here by to o'clock in the morning; then in the afternoon and dinner we will meet you and read the whole thing to you so that everybody can hear and understand. We will meet here again to the right of the reservation, and we will have the paper drawn up, and the people who want to put their names to it, they will all sign it. Then they will all sign it. Then they will all sign it. Then they will all sign it. Then they will all sign it.

The headsman ought to be the first to sign the paper, and of course the people that are here earliest they will probably sign it first.

Council here adjourned until to-morrow.

Article I.

For and in consideration of the sum of ten to be paid and the obligations assumed on the part of the States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians, of the Fort Belknap Reservation, hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation, in the State of Montana, to-wit: the following described lands, to-wit:

1. The 84 mile boundary monument at a point about the middle of the crest of Mission Butte and following a straight line bearing (magnetic) north 12 degrees 30 minutes west to the highest point on a limestone ridge on the south side of the North Fork of the Yellowstone River, thence in a straight line (magnetic) north 9 degrees 45 minutes west to the highest point on a limestone ridge on the south side of the North Fork of the Yellowstone River, thence in a straight line (magnetic) due north to the crest of Mission Butte.

2. Following the crest of the last mentioned limestone ridge north of the North Fork of the Yellowstone River to a low rounded hill on said limestone ridge where the creek passes to the west of the base of Lodge Pole, or Red Mountain Creek; thence in a straight line north 74 degrees east (magnetic) to the wooded limestone ridge known as Paradise Hill where the Big woods join the south boundary line of the present reservation.

3. A line drawn from the summit of Granite Butte (the peak south of the 64 mile boundary monument) north 15 degrees east (magnetic) to the southern boundary line of the present reservation.

4. Thence along said southern boundary line of the present reservation to the point of beginning.

Article II.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment hereinbefore made, the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of five years, beginning from and after the expiration of the agreements provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and ending on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior of the Indians, the sum of nine thousand dollars. It is agreed that the said money shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States immediately upon the expiration of the payments under the said agreement of 1887, to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and there shall be expended the sum of ninety thousand dollars yearly, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as hereinafter provided. It is provided that any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of payments under the agreement of 1887 shall also bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, agricultural implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children.
## INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

### ARTICLE IX.

It is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods.

### ARTICLE X.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, on the ninth day of October, 1875.

WILLIAM C. FOLLOCK,

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

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INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

GOES VENTRE OF THE PRAIRIE.

No. | Indians name. | Signed by... | English name.
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1  | I fan ch walk with... | His x mark | Standing Fish.
2  | A big to walk... | So. Shirt High | Standing Man.
3  | Clif buf nue... | So. Left Knee | Standing Buffalo.
4  | Ten il nu... | So. Nose | Standing for.
5  | Ten ak gut er... | So. Side Nose | Standing for.
6  | Ten ak... | So. Ears | Standing for.
7  | Ten ak bie... | So. Bear | Standing for.
8  | Ten ak... | So. Right Knee | Standing for.
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11 | Ten ak... | So. Knee | Standing for.
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FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.

October 9, 1885.

I hereby certify that there are 181 male adults, Assiniboine, and 336 male adults Gros Ventre Indians, making a total of 336 male adults residing on this reservation and drawing rations and annuities at this agency, as shown by the records of the agency office.

J. H. HAYS,
United States Indian Agent.

INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

REPORT.

The Fort Belknap Indian Reservation extends south from the Milk River to the watershed of the Little Rocky Mountains, separating the waters of the Milk from those of the Missouri River. The only available timber on the reservation is found in this northwestern part of the reservation, and the only water available for irrigation have their sources in these mountains.

The montane area may be roughly classified into two portions—the limestone area, on which all the useful timber is found, and the central region of porphyry, which is covered by scrubby pines and brush, none of which is useful for timber. This porphyry area is the mineral-bearing part of the mountains.

The area which it is desired shall be cut off from the reservation is this central, porphyry region. It includes the higher peaks and head-water gushes of the streams. The miners, as represented by their delegates, do not desire to include any timber lands or acquire water rights, but simply to have the mineral zone separated from the reservation.

A careful examination of this area shows that the larger part of the mineral-bearing portion lies within the boundaries of the reservation. A large number of prospects have been found north of the watershed (boundary line), from which I have collected specimens of ore showing free gold and that show very promising lode ore. One prospect has been worked at times, although within the reservation. A shaft 25 feet deep has been sunk and a tunnel run in to meet it. The ore is a good bleached gold and the shaft was shipped and yielded $2,000 to the owners. A number of claims located upon the divide above the lands running across the ridges, the greater part of which is still being worked in the reservation. Examples of this occur south of Mission Butte, at the west end, and on the divide near Shellrock Mountain to the east.

The placer deposits occurring within the limits of this reservation are not of any great extent or value. In no case have any of the placers yielded more than very small returns, the miners barely making wages, if that much.

After careful examination of the ground, going over the country to note mineral character, timber, and water, I am convinced that the mineral deposits are of sufficient extent and importance to warrant the cutting off of a portion of the mountain part of the reservation. The following limits would reserve to the Indians all the available timber, and at the same time free the mineral-bearing area:

Starting from the summit of Mission Butte, at the 54-mile monument of the reservation boundary, due north to the south bank of the Northern Fork of People Creek; thence up the south bank of the stream to the divide between this creek and Lodge Pole Creek; thence from this divide N. E. 5° W. (mag.) to the intersection of a line drawn N. E. 50° W. from the summit of Granite Butte (61 mile monument). This area would include about 35 square miles, as near as we can be estimated with the data at hand, all of which is mineral-bearing or likely to prove so. This area includes both the reserve of timber, being mainly comprised of young pines of 2 feet in height. It includes no lands capable of cultivation.

The limits desired by the prospectors generally are defined by the limestone cliff that encloses the porphyry. While forming a natural boundary, this is one difficult of precise definition, and is, moreover, open to objection, as there are two small isolated blocks of limestone within the porphyry area and one butte of porphyry within the main limestone area.

BORDERES OF PROPOSED AREA TO BE CUT OFF.

The limits as defined in the last paragraph, while satisfactory to those desiring the cutting off of the reservation, are open to a critical objection, as they do not include the "contact" zone between the limestone and the porphyry. Therefore, a better boundary, so far as the future is concerned, would be obtained by drawing a line from the summit of Mission Butte (61 mile boundary monument) due north to the intersection of the limestone "rim or reef" (lying north of the north branch of People Creek (the stream joining the main creek a half mile above St. Paul's mission). Thence follow the limestone reef to a point N. 15° E. magnetic from the summit of the peak known as Granite Butte (the peak south of the 61 mile boundary monument). This will include all the mineral-bearing porphyry area and the contact zone, and will exclude all timber lands.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER H. WARD,
Geologist, United States Geological Survey.
INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 13, 1866, directing this office to report, in duplicate, as to the manner in which the ceded lands of the Blackfeet and of Fort Belknap Indians should be disposed of, and also to submit drafts of items or sections to be added to the bills submitted to you by the honorable Commission of Indian Affairs.

With his report (in triplicate) of January 11, 1866, relative to the negotiations with the Blackfeet Indians the Commissioner of Indian Affairs includes duplicate copies of the report of thecommissioners appointed to treat with these Indians, dated December 14, 1865, duplicate copies of the proceedings of councils, duplicate copies of an agreement entered into, and duplicate copies of a bill incorporating this agreement, ratifying the same, and providing for the survey of the lands agreed upon to be ceded to the United States.

With his report of the same date relative to the negotiations with the Fort Belknap Indians the Commissioner of Indian Affairs includes similar papers, together with a report by Walter H. Weed, geologist, United States Geological Survey.

I have carefully examined the various documents, and have reached the conclusion that the lands covered by each bill are valueless for other than mining purposes and that they should be made subject to disposals under the mineral land laws only.

Inasmuch as the commission estimates the areas of the lands to be surrendered by the Blackfeet Indians as 800,000 acres and figures $1,500,000 as the sum to be paid therefor, the prices per acre established by sections 2329, 2333, and 2337, United States Revised Statutes, for the sale of mineral lands, will be ample sufficient when these lands are sold to reimburse the Government for the gross sum paid the Indians.

The areas of the lands to be ceded by the Belknap Indians are estimated at 40,000 acres, and the amount to be paid therefor is fixed at $350,000. Accordingly the price per acre at which these lands should be sold to nonminers should be placed at $8.50.

I have the honor to submit the following sections as additional to the proposed bills:

BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION.

A BILL to ratify an agreement, etc.

Sec. 3. That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated of the approved plat of survey authorized by sections two of this act the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement:

President. That the terms of this section shall not be construed to occupy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey.

BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION.

A BILL to ratify an agreement, etc.

Sec. 3. That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated of the approved plat of survey authorized by sections two of this act the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement:

President. That said lands shall be sold at ten dollars per acre: and provided

INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

further, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize the occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey.

The papers transmitted with your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A BILL to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect.

WHEREAS William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the ninth day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-five, conclude an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in the State of Montana, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows, to wit:

Agreement concluded October ninth, 1895, with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners.

This agreement, made and entered into this ninth day of October, A. D. 1895, by and between William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Indians, residing upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, the same constituting a majority of the male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation, witnesseth that,

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the sum to be paid and the obligations assumed on the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation, in the State of Montana, lying and being within the following described lines, to wit: Beginning at the 49-mile boundary monument, at a point about the middle of the crest of Mission Butte, and following a straight line, bearing (northerly) north 17 degrees 30 minutes west, to the highest point on a limestone ridge on the south side of the north fork of People's Creek, and running at right angles to the course of said creek at this point; thence in a straight line, bearing (northerly) north 2 degrees 45 minutes west, to a rounded, timbered knob on the crest of the limestone reef on the north side of the north fork of People's Creek, and parallel with its general course; thence southwardly, following the crest of the last-mentioned limestone reef north of the north fork of People's Creek, to a rounded hill on said limestone reef, where it dips down to the foot of Lodge Pole, or Lied Mountain Creek; thence in a straight line, north 74 degrees east (southerly), to the wooded limestone ridge known as Travis Butte, where a line drawn from the summit of Granite Butte (the peak south of the 49-mile boundary monument) north 15 degrees east (southerly) would intersect it; thence along said straight line to the southern boundary line of the present reservation; thence along said southern boundary line of the present reservation to the point of beginning:

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment herebefore made, the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of four years, beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in this agreement, made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and ratified by Congress on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, the sum of three hundred and ninety thousand dollars. It is agreed that the said money shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States immediately upon the expiration of the payments under the said agreement of 1887, to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and there shall be expended the sum of ninety thousand dollars yearly, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as hereinafter provided. It is provided that any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of payments under the agreement of 1887 shall also bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.
INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood and declared that wherever the word "Indian" is used in this agreement it includes mixed-bloods as well as full-bloods.

ARTICLE X.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress, dated and signed at the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, on the ninth day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM C. POLLOCK,

ASSISTANT.

No. 1. Indian name. Signed by—

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<td>Wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MERRILL G. BURLINGAME.

Merrill G. Burlingame Special Collections Montana State University-Bozeman Do Not Duplicate Without Permission
## INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.

### ASHISHINBOINE—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indian name.</th>
<th>Signed by—</th>
<th>English name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wi wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Pole Boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Fisher Boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wi wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Long Fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Black Dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wi wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Shooter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wi wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wi wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ho he sah na wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GROS VENTRE OF THE PRAIRIE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Indian name.</th>
<th>Signed by—</th>
<th>English name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Running Fisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Rough Hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tsaw noh niga wa wak to kib</td>
<td>His x mark</td>
<td>Chief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We, James Matt, Charles Buckman, Chas. Perry, and James Perry, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between the United States and Indians residing upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana was made in good faith to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that all after said interpretation the said Indians, whose names appear subscribed to said agreement, signed the same in the presence of us.

We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribes and reside upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Reservation, not apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.

Given under our hand at the Fort Belknap Agency this 9th day of October, 1865.

CHARLES PERRY,
CHARLES BUCKMAN,
JAMES MATT,
JAMES PERRY.

I hereby certify that there are 181 male adult Ashishinboine and 155 male adult Gros Ventre Indians, making a total of 336 male adult Indians residing on this reservation and having provisions and annuities at this agency, as shown by the records of the agency office.

LUKE C. HAYS,
United States Indian Agent.

Therefore, it is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and continued.

Sect. 2. That for the purpose of making the survey of the boundary lines described in article one as provided for by article six of said agreement, there be, and hereby is appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.
SEC. 3. That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat of survey authorized by section two of this act, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase, under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement. Provided, That said lands shall be sold at ten dollars per acre. And provided further, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize the occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey.